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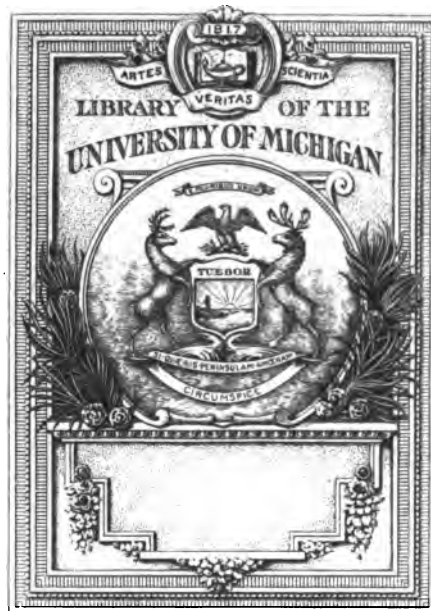
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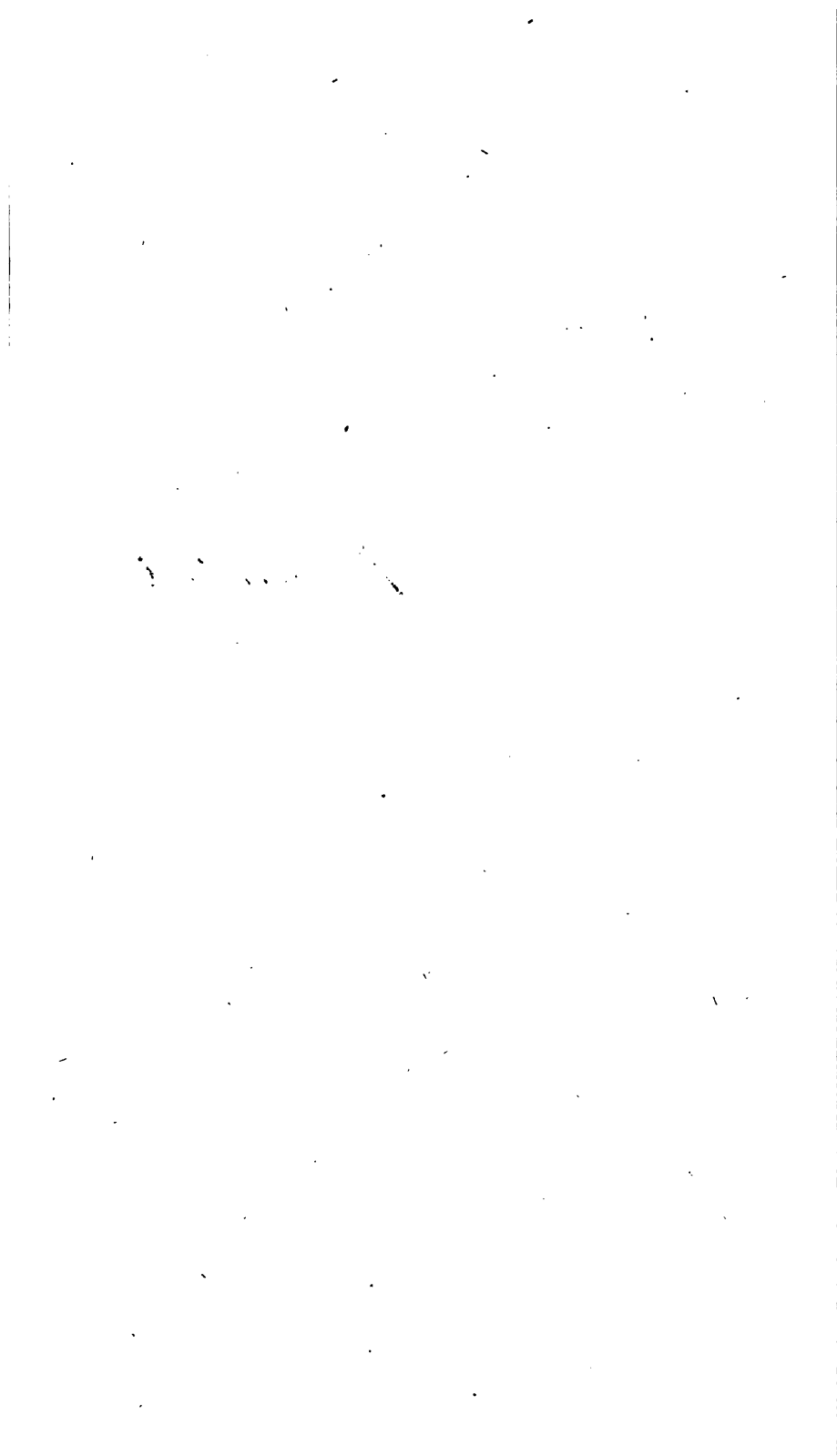


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THE
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72310
MAGAZINE:

PART II.

FOR

J. Cuthbert

1799.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE.

VOL. VIII.

LONDON:

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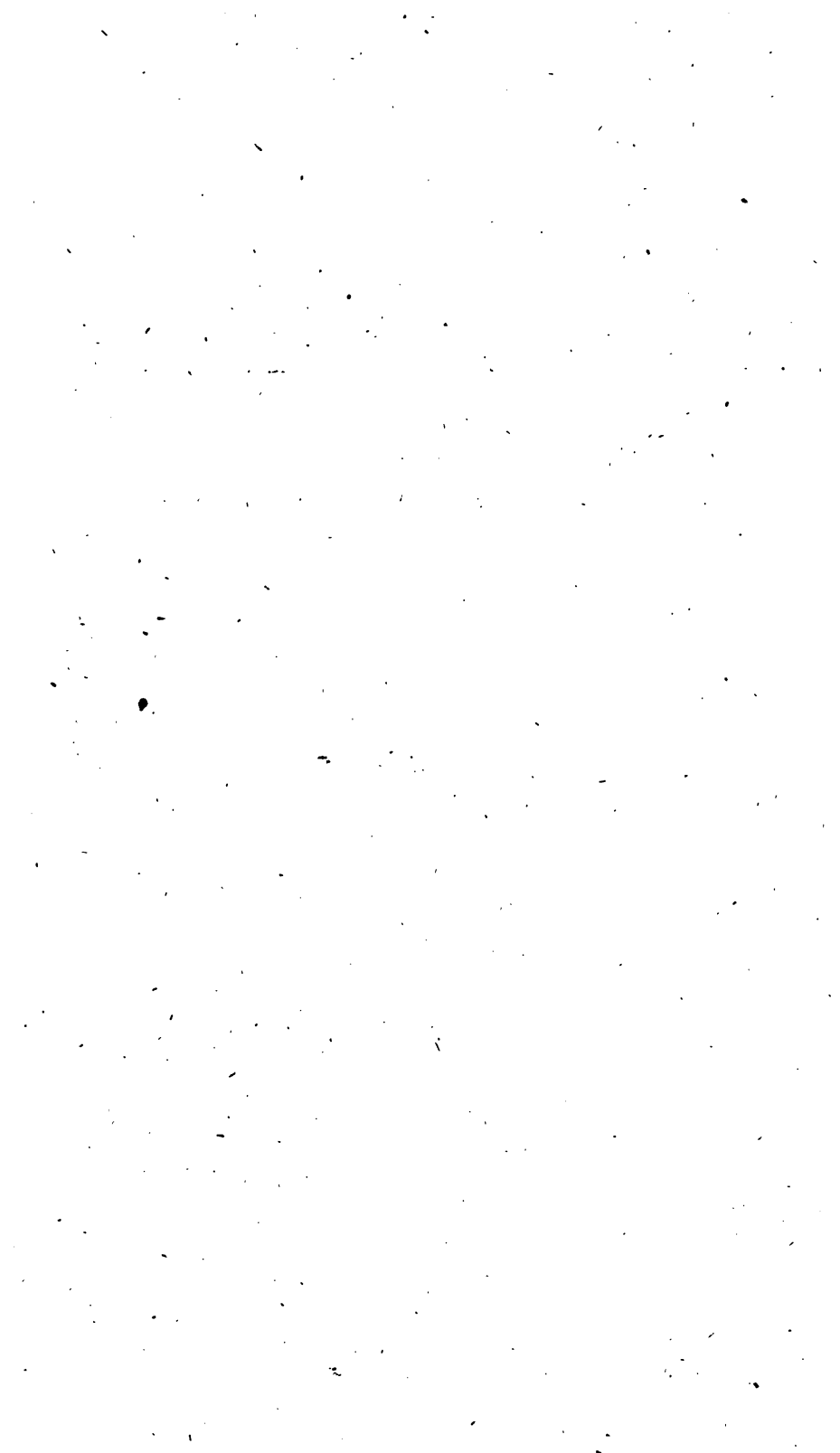
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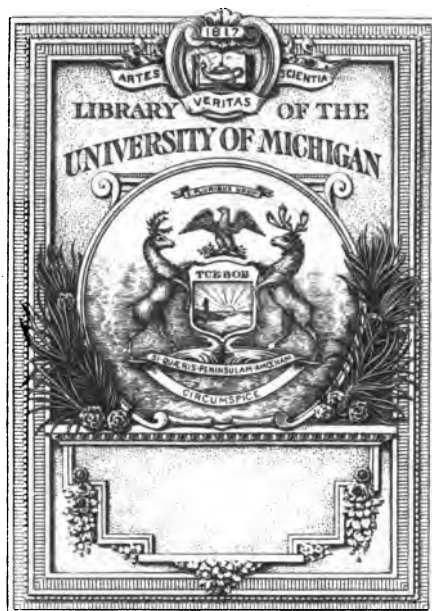
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EXPERIMENT IV.

40 or 144 Indigo
60 216 Green

Should compose 360 Blue.
See Table B 3.

EXPERIMENT V.

60 or 208 Blue
48 160 Yellow

Should compose 360 Green.
See Table B 4.

EXPERIMENT VI.

60 or 248 $\frac{24}{37}$ Green
27 or 111 $\frac{63}{37}$ Orange

Should compose 360 Yellow.
See Table B 5.

EXPERIMENT VII.

48 or 185 $\frac{75}{93}$ Yellow
45 174 $\frac{18}{93}$ Red

Should compose 360 Orange.
See Table B 6.

EXPERIMENT VIII.

27 or 90 $\frac{90}{107}$ Orange
84 269 $\frac{17}{107}$ Violet

Should compose 360 Red.
See Table B 7.

From these Experiments, B 1, to B 7, it appears that a fictitious colour, resembling any colour in the prism, may be produced by the combination of the two that are immediately contiguous, in the proportion in which they are in the spectrum.

It follows then, that any three following colours in the spectrum when combined, produce only the middle colour, because the two extremes produce only the intermediate colour.

EXPERIMENT IX.

45 or 98 $\frac{30}{163}$ Red
80 174 $\frac{90}{163}$ Violet
40 87 $\frac{45}{163}$ Indigo

Should compose 360 Violet.
See Table C 1.

EXPERIMENT X.

80 or 160 Violet
40 80 Indigo
60 120 Blue

Should compose 360 Indigo.
See Table C 2.

EXPERIMENT XI.

40 or 90 Indigo
60 135 Blue
60 135 Green

Should compose 360 Blue.
See Table C 3.

EXPERIMENT XII.

60 or 128 $\frac{96}{108}$ Blue
60 128 $\frac{96}{108}$ Green
48 102 $\frac{44}{108}$ Yellow

Should compose 360 Green.
See Table C 4.

EXPERIMENT XIII.

60 or 160 Green
48 128 Yellow
27 72 Orange

Should compose 360 Yellow.
See Table C 5.

EXPERIMENT XIV.

48 or 144 Yellow
27 81 Orange
45 135 Red

Should compose 360 Orange.
See Table C 6.

EXPERIMENT XV.

27 or 63 $\frac{144}{132}$ Orange
45 106 $\frac{88}{132}$ Red
80 189 $\frac{72}{132}$ Violet

Should compose 360 Red.
See Table C 7.

From the Experiments B 1 to B 7, which prove that any intermediate fictitious prismatic colour, may be composed of the two immediately contiguous, it follows: that if any four following colours in the spectrum be taken, a tint or shade intermediate to the second and third colours will be produced. For the 1st, and the 3d, produce the 2d, which is intermediate; and the 2d, and 4th, produce the 3d, which is intermediate to them; consequently the tint, shade, or colour, produced by all the four, will be the same, as would have been produced by combining only the 2d, and 3d, or the two intermediate colours.

From the Experiments C 1 to C 7, it may be inferred, that white or the same effect which is produced by the combination of the seven colours, will be produced by beginning with any colour in the spectrum, and combining a quantity of the 2d colour equal to the 1st, 2d, and third; with a quantity of the 5th colour equal to the 4th, 5th, and 6th, and by adding to these the 7th colour

colour in the proportion in which it exists in the spectrum, because any three following colours produce on combination only the middle colour. On this supposition white is produced by

EXPERIMENT XVI.

Indigo 180 = Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60. See C 2.
 Yellow 135 = Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27. See C 3.
 Red 45 = Red 45 in the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 1.

EXPERIMENT XVII.

Blue 160 = Indigo 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60. See C 3.
 Orange 120 = Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45. See C 4.
 Violet 80 See the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 2.

EXPERIMENT XVIII.

Green 168 = Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48. See C 4.
 Red 152 = Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80. See C 7.
 Indigo 40 See the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 3.

EXPERIMENT XIX.

Yellow 135 = Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27. See C 5.
 Violet 165 = Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40. See C 1.
 Blue 60 = See the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 4.

EXPERIMENT XX.

Orange 120 = Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45. See C 6.
 Indigo 180 = Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60. See C 2.
 Green 60 = See the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 5.

EXPERIMENT XXI.

Red 152 = Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80. See C 7.
 Blue 160 = Indigo 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60. See C 3.
 Yellow 48 = See the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 6.

EXPERIMENT XXII.

Violet 165 = Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40. See C 1.
 Green 168 = Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48. See C 4.
 Orange 27 = See the Spectrum.

360 See Table D 7.

It follows from what has preceded, that the following combination of colours will produce white; viz. begin at any colour in the spectrum, and take of the 2d a proportion or quantity = to the 1st, 2d, and 3d; of the 5th a proportion = to the 4th and 6th; and of the 6th = 5th and 7th.

EXPERIMENT XXIII.

Indigo 180 = to Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60
 Yellow 87 = Green 60 + Orange 27
 Orange 93 = Yellow 45 + Red 48.

Produce 360 White. See Table E 1.

EXPERIMENT XXIV.

Orange 120 = to Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45
 Indigo 140 = Violet 80 + Blue 60
 Blue 100 = Indigo 40 + Green 60

Produce 360 White. See Table E 2.

EXPERIMENT XXV.

Blue 160 = to Indigo 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60
 Orange 93 = Yellow 48 + Red 45
 Red 107 = Orange 27 + Violet 80

Produce 360 White. See Table E 3.

EXPERIMENT XXVI.

Red 152 = to Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80
 Blue 100 = Indigo 40 + Green 60
 Green 108 = Blue 60 + Yellow 48

Produce 360 White. See Table E 4.

EXPERIMENT XXVII.

Green 168 = to Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48
 Red 107 = Orange 27 + Violet 80
 Violet 85 = Red 45 + Indigo 40

Produce 360 White. See Table E 5.

EXPERIMENT XXVIII.

Yellow 135 = to Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27.
 Violet 85 = Red 45 + Indigo 40
 Indigo 140 = Violet 80 + Blue 60

Produce 360 White. See Table E 6.

EXPERIMENT XXIX.

Violet 165 = to Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40
 Green 108 = Blue 60 + Yellow 48
 Yellow 87 = Green 60 + Orange 27

Produce 360 White. See Table E 7.

From the Circumstance, that if four following colours be taken, a shade intermediate to the 2d and 3d, will be produced; it is evident, that *white should be produced by that shade, or tint, equal in quantity to the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th colours, combined with the 6th colour, equal in quantity to the 5th, 6th, and 7th.* By this method white may be produced by the combination of two colours, or rather by one prismatic colour, and a shade intermediate to two others, which shade may be distinguished by a name compounded of the two colours, to which it is intermediate.

EXPERIMENT XXX.

Indigo Blue 240 = Violet 80 + 40 Indigo + 60 Blue + 60 Green
 Orange 120 = Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45

360 White. See Table F 1.

EXPERIMENT XXXI.

Blue Green 208 = Indigo 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48
 Red 152 = Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80

360 White. See Table F 2.

EXPERIMENT XXXII.

Green Yellow 195 = Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27
 Violet 165 = Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40

360 White. See Table F 3.

EXPERIMENT XXXIII.

Yellow Orange 180 = Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45
 Indigo 180 = Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60

360 White. See Table F 4.

EXPERIMENT XXXIV.

Orange Red 200 = Yellow 48 + Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80
 Blue 160 = Violet 40 + Blue 60 + Green 60

360 White. See Table F 5.

EXPERIMENT

EXPERIMENT XXXV.

Red Violet 192 = Orange 27 + Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40
 Green 168 = Blue 60 + Green 60 + Yellow 48

360 White. See Table F 6.

EXPERIMENT XXXVI.

Violet Indigo 225 = Red 45 + Violet 80 + Indigo 40 + Blue 60
 Yellow 135 = Green 60 + Yellow 48 + Orange 27

360 White. See Table F 7.

It may perhaps be found that this is the most harmonious combination of colours possible; and that which persons of taste would adopt with the happiest effect in their dress, in the colouring of their apartments, or in any subject which colours are employed to embellish.

In part 2d, of the 76th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1786, a very interesting and ingenious memoir is published, containing various experiments by Dr. Robert Darwin, on the ocular spectra of light and colours. In this memoir it is observed, that if a piece of coloured silk, about an inch in diameter, be placed on a sheet of white paper, about half a yard from the eye, and it be looked upon steadily for a minute, and the eye be then removed to another part of the white paper, a spectrum will be seen of the form of the silk; but of a colour opposite to it, viz.

Red silk produces a	blue green spectrum.
Orange	an indigo blue.
Yellow	a violet indigo.
Green	a red violet.
Blue	an orange red.
Indigo	a yellow orange.
Violet	a green yellow.

Now these spectra are precisely of the colour which, combined with that colour which produced them, compose white, agreeable to the Experiments from F 1 and F 7.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1794, Part 1st, page 107, there is an account of some very interesting experiments on the effects of light transmitted through coloured glass, by Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford: e. g. provide two candles, and let the light proceeding from one, pass through a coloured glass; let the other candle be so much farther removed from an object intercepting the light of both, that the two shadows of that object produced by the candles be equally strong; or in other words, let the light transmitted through the glass, when it falls on the object, whose shadow is to be received, be equally

intense with the light proceeding immediately from the more distant candle; one of these shadows will be of the colour of the glass, the other will be the opposite colour, or that colour which combined with the transmitted colour would produce white.

The two shadows produced by two candles, one transmitting the light through a coloured glass, the light of the other falling immediately on the object will be,
 If the glass be Violet — Violet and green yellow
 Indigo — Indigo and yellow orange
 Blue — Blue and orange red
 Green — Green and red violet
 Yellow — Yellow and violet indigo
 Orange — Orange and indigo blue
 Red — Red and blue green.

These Experiments, which are easily made, and very amusing, coincide with those from F 1 to F 7, No. 30 to 36, and with the Experiments on the Ocular Spectra, made by Dr. Robert Darwin, and referred to in Dr. Darwin's Zoonomia; a work which may be considered as one of the first productions of the human mind.

Fig. 3. Is a table shewing the numerical relation which the several colours bear to each other, beginning with any colour in the prismatic spectrum.

Birmingham.

S. GALTON, Jun.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SUPPOSING the National Debt to be equal to four hundred millions (or more of 3 per cent. Annuities, of the value of 50 per cent. that is, two hundred millions sterling; fifty millions, or more if it can be employed, of this property, may be put into circulation, in the following manner. Let any stockholder, who would wish to circulate some part of his stock, without selling it, transfer a certain quantity of it, suppose twenty thousand pounds 3 per cent. to the Governors and Directors of the Bank, who are then to deliver to him fifty certificates, or notes of transfer; each of them to be marked as of the value of 100l. or a greater quantity in number, and of less value

value respectively; but the whole together to be of the amount of 5000l. sterling. By this means every particular quantity of stock might produce a fourth part of its nominal amount for the purposes of circulation; for it is presumed, the mercantile world would receive and circulate these *Stock Notes* as readily as they now do Bank notes, as 100l. stock must be allowed a sufficient security for 25l. money, by all who give any degree of credit whatever to the public funds. The stock thus transferred in trust, would not be tied up, as the proprietor might redeem it by bringing into the Bank a quantity of Stock notes equal in amount to those originally obtained by him, or he might sell his stock subject to the charge upon it. The notes being supposed to circulate with the same facility as Bank notes do, would be considered as money, and consequently if lent by the original holders, would entitle them to receive interest on the loan, in like manner as the lender of Bank notes now receives the interest for the loan of those notes; therefore, if according to the first supposition fifty millions of money could thus be brought into circulation, the gain to the stockholders would be 2,500,000l. annually, and so in proportion, if the circulating medium should be used in less or greater extent; but this would be too great a gain for the stockholder, particularly as he would derive other advantages from the scheme; it is therefore proposed that Government and the Bank of England should participate in the profits. It may be thought proper that so much of the dividends as is equal to 5 per cent. on the stock notes should be kept back by government; that is, that the payment of so much of the dividends should be suspended during the war, and that the amount of these dividends should, at the end of the war, be divided between the Government and the Bank of England, and the persons who should then be the stock-holders; or if a suspension of dividends should be thought improper, some other arrangement might be adopted, as the mutual interests of government and the stock proprietors might dictate. The liberty of issuing the notes is not meant to be general, but to be given as a privilege to the subscribers to future government loans, who will in consequence be induced to accept of a less rate of interest; and as the increase of money is intended to be confined in its first application, to the assistance of the *landed interest*, which is the

main object of the plan, the persons who obtain the notes upon the security of their transferred stock, are engaged to lend them upon mortgages of land, and to deposit the mortgages in the Bank as an additional security for the notes.

London, July 5, 1799.

G. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you a small communication, but am not sure, that it deserves insertion in your Magazine.

In the year 1778, or the beginning of 1779, as I was walking by the docks in Liverpool, I observed a sort of oblong wooden box, emitting steam through all the junctures of the wood. Upon an enquiry into its use, a sailor, who was passing by, informed me, that ship-timber was softened in it by the action of steam: a recent discovery; to the great saving of materials and labour, consumed heretofore and expended in accommodating the planks to the various curvatures of the vessel. No long time afterwards, I was surprised to find in the *Argonautics* of Valerius Flaccus, that some similar process, according to the poet, was employed by the builder of the first ship *Argo* in the fabrication of that renowned vessel. The words are these, book i. versé 125.

Fervere cuncta virum cœtu, simul undique cernit

Delatum nemus, et docta resonare bipenni.

Litora: jam pinus gracili dissolvere laminâ

Thesiaden; junctique latus, LENTOQUE SEQUACES

MOLLIRE VIDET IGNE TRABES—

The bustling throng of men, and groves he sees
Hewn down, and axes sounding through the
shores:

With the thin saw how Tiphys splits the pine,
And joins the sides, he views: bow *sunburnt*
beams

Relent and soften to the suppling fire.

I do not know that this coincidence of a lost usage among the ancients, with modern practice, has been pointed out by any former writer.

Dorchester Gaol,

G. WAKEFIELD.

July 3d, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am naturally fond of variety, and wish to pass, although by decent, and not precipitate, gradations, from one subject to another, whether that subject be of the amusing, the political, or the

the business kind; I am not well pleased when I find the public determined, as it were, to stand still and devote their whole attention to one thing only. I do not like to hear people say, "now we have got a fit subject for conversation through the rest of our lives, let us despise and forget every thing else." And yet, Sir, something very like this I have certainly heard since the first performance of *Pizarro*; the very words may not have been expressed, but as I have since heard nothing but about *Pizarro*, it is but fair to conclude that the sentiment prevails. Now, Sir, I should really be glad to know how long this play is to engross our attention, or whether fashion, in some evil hour of omnipotent sway, has not decreed that both at bed and at board, whether walking, riding, sitting, eating or drinking, whether in town or country, in church and synagogue, in the senate or at the bar, we are to hold no conversation for the remainder of our lives unless about *Pizarro*.

I say, Sir, I really should be glad to know this, for although I am ready to allow all the merit due to this play in all its editions and translations, and as many more editions and translations as the admirers of Kotzebue, or the mutilators of Kotzebue, shall in their great liberality be pleased to give us, and although I would not for the world throw out the least hint of disapprobation or exception to any one line or word that either Kotzebue, Mr. Sheridan, or any of the translators, or mutilators aforesaid, have written or shall hereafter write, yet I own my failing: I do not like to be *Pizarroed* out of my memory and recollection, in every company I enter, and every society I frequent. I shall make no objection to *Pizarro* at Drury-lane, or in the bookseller's shop, but I do not like to meet him at the corner of every street, to see him lurking among the dishes of the table, disputing or causing disputes among the quidnuncs of the coffee-house, and following us not only to the doors, but half up the aisles of the churches.

Yes, Sir, monotonously grievous as this is, if it were all, it were nothing to the giant strides *Pizarro* is taking to annihilate all subjects of conversation but himself. He marches through Germany and Switzerland and Italy, and in a moment obliterates the memory of the Archduke Charles, of Marshal Suwarrow and General Moreau. In Egypt he combines with Sir Sidney Smith and that other hero,

whose name is easier to write than pronounce, Ghezzar Pacha, to annihilate Buonaparte; and as to France, he has really and truly rendered the affairs of the Directory and Councils not worth talking about, compared to himself. Is such a monopoly of human attention to be tolerated, a monopoly compared to which the Ireland-Shakespeare, or Shakespeare-Ireland, was a meteor which glided by me in a moment, with Edmund Malone and George Chalmers hanging at its tail—compared to which the dispute about the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* took up no more time than the authorship of a halfpenny ballad, or a Vauxhall song generally occupy.

This is a serious consideration. I ask again, are we to be thus eternally *Pizarroed* out of all we ever knew or heard, all that is saying and doing, and has been said and done in this wide world? Is the Royal Society or the Antiquary Society to have their labours neglected in order to ascertain the merits of *Pizarro*? Is the parliament to neglect all *acts* of their own making for the five acts Mr. Sheridan has presented to the public? Is the Bench of Bishops, conversant as they are in *translations*, to determine who has done most justice to the German dramatist? Are counties, cities and corporations to assemble, and present petitions and remonstrances on the merits of *Pizarro*? Are the clergy to recommend *Pizarro* by a *brief* read in all churches and chapels? In a word, Mr. Editor, is *Pizarro* for ever to engage the attention, the thoughts, words, and actions of "all people that on earth do dwell?"

The distresses of an individual in such a case may perhaps appear trifling, and be laughed at; but I cannot help saying, that not being aware of the universal mandate to "speak nothing but what had *Pizarro* in it," I have lately got into some whimsical scrapes by attempting to direct the conversation to other topics. Indeed among my acquaintances I should give less offence by asking for money, than by putting a question that had no connection with the dear *Pizarro*.

The fact, however, is, that having by some means escaped the general contagion, I flatter myself I am qualified to give a more impartial criticism on this celebrated play than many others, and as I have ever found your Magazine open to the advocates for both sides of a question, I shall now take the liberty to tell you exactly what I think; and this I hope to be able

able to effect, as far as human infirmity will permit, with the utmost candour, with all due deference to those who may differ from me, and without any of that authoritativeness, petulance, and positive assertion which are so frequent in polemical writings; and I hope without any spark or atom of "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness."

Supposing, then, that Pizarro is to be the object of attention to all succeeding ages, it does not appear to me, after due consideration of the matter, that it will lead to any very important discoveries in the philosophy of *chemistry*. I really do not see how the much-contested points respecting the production of gas can be adjusted, even if Mr. Sheridan had done more justice to his author. Nor can I conceive that our advancement in the *healing art* will be greatly promoted by placing Pizarro at the head of the college, for although the first four acts are very little altered by Mr. Sheridan, who, it must be confessed, was exceedingly sparing of his trouble, yet they throw no light on the doctrine of *fever*; and although Cora is made in the fifth to sing a *bravura* song, it will not determine the rising controversy on the *cow-pox*, nor decide whether the *gout* be always a hereditary disease. If we pass on to other branches of knowledge, we shall perhaps find that the *universal topic* is somewhat deficient in most of them. We cannot, for example, acquire a certainty in historical facts, when we see that a hero who was privately murdered in one history, is publicly killed in our play. Nor will our advances in geography, I am sore afraid, be greater under the reign of the monopolising Pizarro, than when people used not to think it impertinent to mention such men as Vancouver, Péryoufe, Parke, or Browne. With respect to *trade* and *manufactures*, indeed, I am ready to allow, that something may be done; but I unfortunately am none of those who consider making money as "the whole duty of man;" and I remember the time when writers used to consult their fame, and managers respect true taste. But *de mortuis, &c.*

It would be quite unnecessary to run round the circle of sciences and point out to you exactly where Pizarro may or may not come in contact. Doubtless its annihilating influence may mount upwards and affect our astronomical system, and indeed from these beautiful inflated paragraphs with which the morning papers have been for sometime distended, I already perceive,

to use an old saying, "that there is something in the wind." But, leaving science out of the question for a moment, I wish, in the same spirit of candour which has hitherto animated my pen, to observe, that in my humble opinion, Pizarro will not affect the *political state of Europe* so much as some very respectable tea-tables and crowded coffee-rooms have supposed. — Sufficient time, I allow, it may be said, has not been given; but three months are elapsed since the appearance of this sweeping comet-tail, and yet I can see no material change in the disposition of the French council, nor, except the late victory gained by marshal Suwarrow, have we as yet seen that it is likely to restore the ancient states of Italy. Nay, what I advance with more, yet I hope pardonable boldness, if we look nearer home, its effects are not proportionate to the universality of its fame. It has not shortened the number of taxes, nor the length of debates. Its influence upon religion and social order is still deemed less than may be expected from a zealous and cordial co-operation of the allied powers. We know it did nothing at Rastadt, and, as some think, there has been no privy council yet called upon the subject. But what is more in point, I have it from a confidential person in the office of Mr. Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, that in the whole train of preparation now making for a secret expedition, the merits of Pizarro have not once been submitted to the board.

And now, Mr. Editor, if these things are so, as I humbly conceive they will be found so, let me, by way of conclusion, ask whether it will be worth while to establish a chaos in the world of science and politics, with the exception only of Pizarro? Or may we not, as we have been accustomed, give to every thing its due and proper share of attention? I hope, Sir, that in a year or two (it would be presumption to expect it sooner) we may again hear of Pitt and Fox, Suwarrow and Buonaparte, Jacobins and Antijacobins, Whigs and Tories, High Church and Low Church, Presbyterians and Independents, for the *gentlemen*; and caps, bonnets, flounces, ribbons and sashes, elopements, and *crim. cons.* for the *ladies* as usual; and that it may one day be as common to say "how do you do?" as it is now to say "how do you like Pizarro?"

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A LOVER OF VARIETY.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE DRAMA, INTITLED CHON-FON-KAU, OR FIDELITY RECOMPENSED.

By ANDRE' EVERARD VAN BRAAM
HOUCKGEEST, late Chief in the Direction of the Dutch East India Company in China, and the second Person in the Embassy to the Court of the Emperor of China*.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Thayé, a Mandarin.
Houckon, Father of the Mandarin.
Atalay, Mother of the Mandarin.
Acina, First Wife of the Mandarin.
Alaya, Second Wife of the Mandarin, and Mother of Siou-yé.
Aouana, a female Servant.
Atay-Momcon, an old Servant of the House.
Siou-yé, Son of the Mandarin.
Quong-tsou, a Messenger of the Emperor.
Mutes.
The Suite of the Mandarin.
Sailors employed in the champanes.

The duration of the action comprises an interval of eighteen years.
All the speaking characters of the piece appear in it successively, and at different intervals.

ACT I.

THAYÉ, a mandarin of letters, has two wives. The second (*Alaya*) is brought to bed of a son called *Siou-yé*. On occasion of this birth a grand feast is given in the house of the mandarin. The relations who compose the family, repair to it to bless the child, and to partake of the common joy.

During this festival, which lasts many days, there comes an order to the mandarin from the emperor, who, informed of his great merit and his talents, invites him to court.

The mandarin, wishing to obey, assembles all his family, among which appear his father and mother. He communicates to them the order of the sovereign, and his design to conform to it as soon as possible. His two wives and his relations appear very much alarmed at this departure; but he consoles them, and gives counsels and instructions to his wives and domestics. He maintains, in a discourse, the necessary obligation which he lies under to serve the monarch and his country with all his might, and to be faithful to them.

Then his father, a venerable old man, strongly recommends to him a faithful regard to his duties. He exhorts him never to deviate from the path of honour and

virtue, the only one which can lead to renown, and render him worthy to please the Divinity.

After this discourse, which the mandarin hears in an upright posture, because a son in China never sits down before his father, he prostrates himself at the feet of the authors of his days, and, with his head bent under, implores their benediction; which they give him, each being seated, and in a tone breathing somewhat of majesty. The father especially impresses veneration; but the mother also lets fall expressions of her tenderness and sensibility.

Thayé rises, thanks his parents, and parts from them, as well as from his wives, with marks of reciprocal attachment. His last movement of regret is for his old domestic *Atay*, and for his female servant *Aouana*; to whom he recommends obedience and submission towards their two mistresses, the care of whatever concerns the house, and, above all, attachment to his son, during his own absence. He promises them to supply their wants.

[*Exit.—The curtain falls.*]

ACT II.

After a space of four or five years without any news from the mandarin, whose father and mother are dead, and the family in the greatest uneasiness, the two wives become very discontented. They deliberate together, and form the project to abandon the house of their husband, and go, while they are yet young and beautiful, to seek a better destiny, persuaded that the mandarin has perished in an expedition with which it was said the emperor had charged him.

Having well concerted their design, and being firmly decided in their resolution to execute it, they impart the same to the old domestic, as well as to *Aouana*. These last express the greatest astonishment, and a just indignation at the shame with which these two wives would cover their master, or his manes, if he be really dead. Both these two faithful domestics address the strongest representations to the two wives. They draw an energetic picture of the sublime sentiments with which chastity inspires the women in China; but their cares are of no avail, they only obtain from these degraded women a smile of disdain.

Aouana, who is touched still more by this inflexibility, runs, takes up the infant and presents it to its mother, as a bond which ought to attach her for ever to the house of her husband. She conjures her to have compassion at least on her own

* Our readers will recollect, that M. Van Braam has lately published an account of the Embassy, which has been translated into English.

blood, and not to complete the disgrace of both the son and the father by an insensate desertion.

The two wives, already seduced by the idea which they had conceived of a liberty without bounds, persevere in their project. The mother rejects the child she has given birth to; and flinging in her heart the sweetest sentiments of nature, recommends it in a tone of raillery to the faithful cares of *Aouana*. These two vagabonds, constantly mocking the two domestics, take their jewels and clothes which they had already packed up, and quit the house, bidding an adieu to *Atay* and *Aouana*, which serves to complete their distress and despondency.

After having given bitter tears to this fatal event, these two valuable servants, finding it was impossible to remedy it, mutually encourage each other; and at the instant when their soul is bowed down with grief, they swear to consecrate the remainder of their strength to labour for the relief of their necessities, and those of the innocent infant of their worthy master, and above all to furnish him with the means of devoting himself to the study of letters. The second Act terminates with this laudable design.

ACT III.

The Child has arrived at its Thirteenth Year.

The curtain rises, and we see old *Atay* busily employed in making straw sandals, the only trade which he knows.

Aouana is sitting near a table covered with garments, and is sewing very diligently.

The old domestic sings at his labour the melancholy history of his master, and with so much sensibility, that at last his eyes are suffused, and tears run down his cheeks. To shew courage, he wipes his tears, and affects to laugh, as if to reproach his pusillanimity.

Aouana then speaks to him and observes how sweet and consoling it is for a virtuous soul to fulfil its duties, because the gods never withdraw their benefits from those who love to execute them. She goes on to express all their happiness in having succeeded for so many years not only in escaping misery, but in having procured instruction for their young master, who is making such progress, that he will assuredly become a man of rare merit, and be induced from gratitude to take care of their extreme old age. This discourse consoles and re-animates the good *Atay*. He shows *Aouana* his pair of san-

dals finished, and says he is going to sell them, or rather exchange them for some lamp-oil, by the light of which they were accustomed to labour very far in the night.

At the moment in which the old man is about to set out, arrives young *Siou-ye* from his college, with books under his arm. He salutes *Atay* with an affecting and ingenuous air, who caresses him with eulogiums and encouragements. He then goes towards the table where *Aouana* is at work, and salutes her as if she was his mother. He lays his books on the table, and places himself beside her.

Aouana questions him with much affability on what he has learned. She mentions to him the lessons which he has had to recite, and he repeats them with a loud voice. She commends his application, and profits of this moment to shew him that it is only by this means that he can acquire glory enough to give real satisfaction to the manes of his father: she recommends to him to dread the loss of time, and to pursue his studies without ceasing night and day, in order to arrive at the end of so many labours.

Excited by this discourse, the youth takes up his books and reads in them attentively, till at length, sleep weighing down his eye-lids, his head drops on his book.

In this interval *Atay* returns with a pot full of oil, some of which he pours into the lamp; he adjusts it that it might give the better light; afterwards he goes to prepare the supper.

Aouana, who perceives the young student asleep, awakes him and invites him, after her example, to break off his repose. He really makes efforts to do so, but yielding at length to a call, imperious at his age, he again falls fast asleep. *Aouana* remarks him; and in a song of a touching nature, she paints the contrast of the painful situation of a soul where inquietude has penetrated, and that of an innocent heart where reigns tranquillity which the thought of evil has not sullied. She touches lastly on the happiness which is the portion of youth, because it is yet unacquainted with the torments of maturer years. In this last part, she has her eyes fixed on the child. A truly maternal tenderness is in her looks, and she lengthens out her song by couplets on the lot of this unfortunate. She is now moved to the bottom of her heart. Although she would respect his repose, she nevertheless judges it indispensable to awake him. She wipes her tears, and at last resolves to call

call her young master : But, too profoundly asleep, he cannot hear her. Then she takes a ferule of leather which is on the table, and gives him a slight blow on the cheek.

Siou-yé awakes, rises up in a passion, and abuses *Aouana*, asking her what made her so bold as to dare to strike him, since she very well knows she is not his mother, but only a slave of his father. He manifests in all his gestures a degree of resentment for that action, which he thinks impertinent.

Aouana, who has considered *Siou-yé* with the expression which a slight fit of anger inspires, rises when she perceives the effects of that storm drawing to an end, and comes to place herself before him. The youth is yet letting fall reproaches from his mouth, but it is already easy to remark that he has a sentiment of his fault. At length *Aouana* addresses him, and tells him in a tone full of tenderness, that she well knows she is not his mother. "But" adds she, "where can you now, find her from whom you received life, and by whom you have been so cruelly abandoned in your tender infancy? Since that fatal period, who has taken care of your days? who has provided for all your wants?—Without doubt, nature has not made me your mother : but has my heart ever ceased to have the tenderness and solitudes of one? Have not old *Atay* and I laboured, day and night, for a great number of years, to succour all your necessities, in order to give you the most useful of all benefits, that education which in time was to make you a valuable man?—Who can be sure that your true father is yet alive?—Ah! I now feel it cruelly,—I have only taken so much pains, have only experienced so much anguish, for an ungrateful wretch! Already I become the object of your contempt and of your haughty humour. It must be so, since you force me to it,—I renounce for the future inquietudes which I see are likely to be so unavailing: No, I am not your mother.—I restore you to yourself, and will rigidly abstain for the future from all the duties of a sensible soul, of a nurse.—May the gods forget your ingratitude, as I do."

Siou yé, who has heard all this *tirade* without daring to interrupt her (according to the custom of the Chinese children), and who has listened to all her expressions with a painful attention, through which he discovered from time to time movements which expressed repentance, throws himself at the feet of *Aouana* when she has done speaking. He prostrates himself

with his face against the earth. He invokes her pardon; he swears that he has no other mother, and promises her, with a thousand sobs, to have the obedience and respect for her which that title commands. *Aouana* is overcome, she raises him, promises to forget what is past, and, in mild language, exhorts him to subdue his passions, and thus to render himself, by his moderation, worthy to bear the name of his father.

[*They both retire afterwards into the interior of the House, and the Act finishes.*]

ACT IV.

At the moment in which the curtain rises, we see the Mandarin *Tboyé* in a vessel which is coming down the river; and he is returning to his dwelling covered with marks of honour and dignities by the emperor, who has raised him to one of the first ranks.

He details all that has taken place in his expedition, and terminates by the picture of all the enjoyments which await him on his return to the bosom of his family, after having been separated from it for so great a number of years. He paints to himself the joy which his presence will give rise to, especially at the instant when nothing has announced him.

Full of these delicious thoughts, he perceives, on one of the banks of the river, a woman washing linen, surrounded with all that can denote misery. This woman raises her head, looks at the mandarin, thinks she sees a spectre, imagines he is going to pursue her, sets up a cry, abandons her linen, and runs away.

While the mandarin is himself moved at this scene, and his ideas are thrown into confusion by this singular encounter, he is seeking for the explication of it; there comes a second woman that appears as miserable as the former one, and who, bearing a yoke at which were suspended two buckets, comes to draw water at the river. This woman sees the mandarin, cries out, throws down her buckets, and runs to a distance off.

The mandarin now experiences a greater trouble. He reasons on these two circumstances, inexplicable for him, and arrives, full of thought and pensive, at the place which he inhabited.

ACT V.

The Curtain rises.

Old *Atay* appears in a movement and in disposition of mind very extraordinary, from having learned that his master, become a mandarin of an elevated rank, was approaching. He is occupied, with two

young persons, in making ready the hall of reception of the house.

At a distance is heard a trumpet, the noise of the *gongom*, and successively the sound of other instruments, which announce the arrival of the mandarin, now seen to enter with a part of his suite. He places himself in a great chair at the upper end of the saloon.

Old *Atay* prostrates himself before his master to felicitate him on his return, and sheds tears of joy. His master orders him to rise, and makes his suite retire.

Alone with his faithful servant, he inquires into the state of his house; the wives, the child, every thing is the object of his questions. *Atay* gives him a faithful account; and in his recital informs him, that the two wives, after having quitted the spousal house, and having spent some years in a kind of life offensive to good manners, had only reaped shame and misery as the fruit of their deviations; and they had been seen reduced to the occupation of servants to subsist.

These details explain to the mandarin the surprise and fear which his presence caused to the two women whom he found by the river's side, and who fled at his approach.

Atay speaks afterwards, but with brevity, of his zeal and his application. He excuses himself for having done so little, at an age which disabled him from undertaking more. He extols to the highest degree the cares and the fidelity of *Aouana*. He relates all her expressions of tenderness for the infancy of her master's son, and the address which she had displayed to excite his emulation, and encourage him in his studies. He praises her activity, her industrious disposition, which nothing could weary night and day, while she was labouring for them. "The gods," added he, "have loaded us with favour by granting to *Aouana* an unalterable health."

At length the old man comes to what concerns the son of his master. He cannot enough praise his ardour for study, and cites as a proof, that the day before he has been nominated licentiate.

The mandarin, after having listened with the greatest attention, and a lively sensibility, but without interrupting (a very wise custom of the Chinese) the recital of his old servant, gives him, in his turn, the eulogiums which his attachment merited, and promises to give notice of his conduct to the emperor.

He declares that his wives are for the future unworthy of his remembrance, and

that he is resolved to elevate *Aouana* to the dignity of spouse, and to invest her with all the marks of honour which the emperor had given him for his wife. He consequently orders *Atay* to go and seek for *Aouana*.

Aouana appears soon after, and, with an embarrassment which she cannot conceal, salutes her master, and wishes him all the happiness that his fortunate return promises, and the honours which he had received.

The mandarin rises from his chair, advances towards her, thanks her for the incomparable cares which she has taken of his son, and of his house. He gives her a thousand applauses for the fidelity which covers her with glory.

Aouana defends herself with a rare modesty, and only sees in her own conduct the simple accomplishment of the duty which her master had imposed on her. The mandarin, touched still more at this procedure, assures her that the obligation which he feels from it is so great, that he thinks he has no other method of acknowledging it, than to take her for his wife. He proclaims her then by this title, and taking her by the hand, he conducts her towards a seat where he places her beside him, that she may thus enjoy a right which only belongs to the lawful spouse. *Aouana*, confused in amazement, obeys, makes a reverence, without uttering a word (which is moreover a striking trait of the submission in which the Chinese manners hold women), and goes to take the place which is presented to her.

A little after arrives *Siou-yé*, who has just finished the ceremony of his licentiate-ship, the habit of which he has now on. He throws himself at his father's feet, and remains in that situation until he is ordered to rise. His father testifies for him all the satisfaction which his conduct and his progress had given him, and particularly the respectful regard which he had shewn to *Aouana*, in whom he had found a true mother. He enjoins him to retain it for her, as she is now really become so, being the legitimate spouse of his father.

At these words, *Siou-yé*, full of joy, prostrates himself before *Aouana*, and pays her homage.

The mandarin afterwards orders some domestics to bring the habits of ceremony which the emperor had presented to him for his wife; and he himself decorates *Aouana* with them, who afterwards repairs with her spouse to make the salute of honour to the emperor, and thank him for his benefits;—when *Aouana* is solemnly proclaimed

proclaimed as spouse of the mandarin, in recompense for her persevering fidelity.

In the sequel, the emperor raises old *Lay* to the rank of mandarin. But this success, perhaps exaggerated, raises this estimable man, as it were, out of himself; and he commits faults which prove that education ought to concur with the finest qualities; and that the virtues which render a domestic worthy of general esteem, do not always suffice to make a mandarin.

The emperor ordains moreover the erection of a triumphal arch of marble, which, even during the life of *Aouana*, shall be destined to celebrate her fidelity, and to transmit the same to posterity as an example for them.

Festivals, which last many days, terminate the drama.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from M. J. DE GRAMMONT, APOSTOLIC MISSIONARY at PEKIN, on the Subject of the ENGLISH EMBASSY. First published by M. Van Braam, and never before published in this Country.

"IN the mean time, to satisfy your request, I shall say a word or two relative to the embassy of England.—Never did an embassy better deserve success, both with regard to the experience, intelligence, and amiable qualities of Lord MACARTNEY and of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON—the talents, the knowledge, and the circumspect conduct of all those of his suite, and the rich and curious presents destined for the emperor. And, what is singular and altogether strange, never did embassy succeed worse.

The design of the court of London and of the English Company, was to obtain:

1st. A residence at *Pekin*, by which the resident might be enabled to superintend the commerce of his nation.

2dly. An establishment at *Chusan*, a little island about eighteen leagues from *Ningpo*.

3dly. The liberty of commerce in all the ports of China.

4thly. A house of commissioners in every province of the empire. And

5thly. Regulations more fixed and less arbitrary in the custom duties of Canton.

All these articles were proposed at different audiences, both *verba voce*, and in writing, and they were all answered to and rejected; some purely and simply, and others with clauses disrespectful, at least, not to say insulting.

In respect to the presents for the emperor, Lord MACARTNEY, who wished to

remain at Peking till the month of March in the following year, announced that they were not to be offered all at once, but at three different times, and for this purpose he had arranged them in three classes. The two first were received and approved of by the emperor. They consisted of English cloths of different colours; twenty-two volumes of select prints; some English knives and scissors; an electrical machine; a pneumatic machine; portative barometers; a burning mirror; two magnificent crystal lustres, every pendant of which exhibited the colours of the prism; two berlins; two carriages on springs, which follow all the movements of the persons seated; and an excellent celestial planetarium, the work of twenty years.

The third class was not presented, as time was not given for it. To the great astonishment of every one, the minister charged with the affairs of this embassy, after having remitted to the ambassador the presents of his majesty, which, they say, were not magnificent; without having granted him an audience of leave of the emperor, nor indulged him with an opportunity of seeing Peking, nor even of making us a visit; this minister, I say, sent him back in great haste with all his suite, much in the same way in which I was dismissed from Canton: add to this, that all the European missionaries had already received injunctions not to approach his palace. This is the strange scene which has just been acted on the theatre of Peking. It will, no doubt, occasion much speculation in Europe and elsewhere.

You will, perhaps, be curious to know the reason of a reception so unfavourable and so extraordinary: I shall give it you in a few words. These gentlemen, like all other strangers who know China only by books, were ignorant of the way of managing matters, of the usages and the etiquette of that court; and, to increase their misfortune, had brought with them an interpreter still less informed; which was the reason, in great part, that they never could obtain leave to have with them an European missionary to instruct and direct them. Thence it followed 1st. that they came here without bringing any present, either for the ministers of the state, or the sons of the emperor; 2d. that they were wanting in the ceremonial of the country in making their salute to the emperor, and were unable to explain the reason of it in a satisfactory manner; 3d. that they were presented in habits too simple and too ordinary; 4th. that they did not properly see the different officers who had

had the care of their affairs; and 5th. that their demand was not made according to the style and the policy of the country.

Another reason of their ill success, and, in my judgment, the principal one, was the intrigues of a certain missionary, who, being prepossessed with the opinion that this embassy would be injurious to the commerce of his own country, did not fail to throw out insinuations unfavourable to the English nation.—Add to all this, the emperor is old and partial; and artful cabals are to be found in all countries; and that all his grandees and favourites are greedy of presents and money."

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR.

IN your last Magazine, Mr. WAKEFIELD with laudable zeal has endeavoured to rescue from disgrace and calumny the character of Milton—I commend his efforts, but I think them needless upon this trivial occasion. Supposing the fact proved, that Milton had repeatedly undergone the discipline of flagellation; I contend, that no more stigma attaches to him on that account, than to one who has passed through the common formulæ of an Eton education; where the birch is esteemed as necessary an article towards acquiring classical rudiments; 'as the grammar, or dictionary. This mode of correction may appear very ridiculous to a modern Cantab; I have no doubt, however, but that it was frequent in Milton's time, in order to enforce scholastic authority. Granting that Milton was flogged at the Buttery-hatch of Christ's College, what obloquy can any rational man fix upon him, after reading a statute (Decret. Præf. Acad. Cant. 1667) in which it is decreed, "That under graduates found guilty of taking tobacco in taverns, shops, &c. shall be punished in the public schools by the rod?" This statute was, without doubt, made at the suggestion of that bright ornament of literature, King James. Supposing that Milton was not flogged for this grievous crime; by another he might have been turned up, even for the observance of rules which decency and cleanliness dictate. (Decret. Præf. 1571) "For many and weighty reasons ordered, decreed and statuted, that if any scholar, &c. go into any river or pool, or any other water within the county of Cambridge, to swim or wash; for the first offence, he shall be sharply and severely chastised and punished; first at home in his college, openly and publicly in the common-hall, in

the presence of all the fellows, scholars, and those who live in the college: and the next day, he is also to be sharply and severely punished, and chastised with stripes, in the public schools, &c.!!!"—Mr. Wakefield will immediately perceive the futility of his drawing any conclusions whatever from Gardiner's Letters, which were dated 1542, when he has seen the dates of those statutes which I have quoted. I could recite twenty more parallel statutes which sufficiently exculpate Milton from that, which nothing but ignorance or illiberality would call disgrace. Mr. Wakefield has misunderstood the phrase "*Domi apud suos castigari curato.*" The statutes of the different Colleges ordain both a public and private flagellation within their own society: therefore no one could possibly infer with propriety, that *domi*, &c. implied a private correction.

ΕΙΚΟΝΟΚΛΑΣΤΗΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with a small work in English, written by Dr. Meric Casaubon, son of the learned Isaac Casaubon, entitled, "*A Treatise proving Witches, Spirits, and Supernatural Operations, by pregnant Instances and Evidences, together with other things of note,*" and printed at London, in 1672, in small 4to. with an *Imprimatur* from a chaplain of Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Lambeth, July 9, 1668, my curiosity was much excited by a passage, where the author, after examining sundry wonderful contrivances of the ancients, as for instance, their ships of prodigious size and shape, remarks as follows: "Whereas one of the ships made by *Philo-pator*, king of Egypt, is reported to have contained forty several ranks or rows of rowers, one above another; which (since that ships of eight, or ten, or twelve rows, some have thought, could hardly be made to be serviceable) will be thought by many not possible, and therefore incredible. All that I can say to it (which I am sure I can) is, that, had my father's Commentaries upon Polybius, upon which he bestowed a great part of his life, been finished and printed, he would have made it clear how it might be, and answered all objections."—Thus far Dr. Meric Casaubon.

This point, Mr. Editor, of the arrangement of the rowers and oars in the ships of the ancients, having been a stumbling-block

block in the way of all who have written on their marine affairs; it would be a great satisfaction to the curious, to be possessed of the opinion of so eminent an enquirer as *Isaac Casaubon*, on a matter so much disputed; especially as that opinion appeared so satisfactory to his son *Meric*, who must have been acquainted with what had been advanced relating to it, by the various authors who had made the art of war of the ancients by sea and land the object of their researches.

I have therefore ventured to trouble you, Sir, with a request, that you will be pleased, in your own way, and at your own convenience, to invite your numerous learned readers and correspondents to communicate to you what they may know concerning any manuscripts of *Isaac Casaubon* on *Polybius*, such as the Commentaries mentioned by his son.

That work must (from the expression "*Had my father's Commentaries been finished and printed*") have been very different from the notes which accompany Isaac's translation of the above admirable historian, and was probably among the papers of his son *Meric*, many of which, and of his books, he says in the work which gave rise to this application, were dispersed during the troubles in this country, before and after the death of Charles the 1st.

Dr. Meric Casaubon resided much at Canterbury, where he enjoyed some ecclesiastical preferment: he had also a living in Somersetshire; but in Canterbury, or in London, it is most probable, that such of his books and papers, as were not dispersed and lost, remained.

If the nature of my request is not inconsistent with the plan of your excellent miscellany, Mr. Editor, your noticing it in some future number will particularly oblige Your most obedient servant,

May 20, 1799.

MONANDER.

P. S. In a work published several years ago by governor Pownall, an explanation is given of the opinions and experiments of general Melvill on the external form and internal distribution of the ancient Roman war-galley: but this is done in a way too succinct for the information of the generality of readers. It is a pity therefore that the world is not favoured with a more ample and accurate account of the sentiments entertained on this subject by a gentleman so eminently qualified to decide the question *sub judice*; as general Melvill must be allowed to be: for, notwithstanding the present highly improved state of naval architecture and tactics, as well as of the art of navigation itself, yet many useful practical hints might, I doubt not,

be derived from a more perfect knowledge of the ideas which our great masters, the Grecians and the Romans, possessed on those subjects.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE charitable institution proposed in your valuable Magazine, p. 429, I sincerely hope will meet with the co-operation and support of the benevolent and affluent part of the nation; who, I trust, by withholding their patronage, will not suffer a plan to drop, which may eventually be the means of saving hundreds from the depth of vice and misery;—for I believe that hundreds of the unfortunate females who infest our streets, at the commencement of their career in vice, would most gladly have sheltered themselves in a friendly asylum, and have gladly betaken themselves, could they have found the means, to an honest employment and virtuous course of life*. They, indeed, are objects of distress, which, to the feeling mind, cannot but excite the most poignant reflections. It is hardly probable that innate depravity, or bad example, were the only causes which have reduced them to this method of acquiring their livelihood. Other causes present themselves to my mind. The inexorable and cruel severity of parents in discharging a female from their roof and protection, who has unhappily fallen a sacrifice to the snares of some inhuman wretch, or who has perhaps offended them in a less serious manner, appears to me to be one great source of this evil. A female, thus deserted and exposed to the wide world, is driven to despair, and compelled to rush into dissipation which she at first abhors, but which in time becomes familiar, merely to save herself from absolute want.

Another cause may be found in the ill-nature and savage tyranny of masters and mistresses, who sometimes discharge female servants at a day's notice, where no adequate cause for such severity can be assigned, and afterwards refuse to give them a character; or, if they be compelled to give it, it is given in such a manner (and surely much depends upon the manner), that it becomes of little or no use. Inquire into the cause of this behaviour, ask whence proceeds this fatal wrath?—Per-

* See '*Plain Facts, in Five Letters to a Friend*;' printed for Jordan:—a pamphlet in which many subjects relative to our police are discussed with great ability, and with all the ardour of a mind intent on the public good.

haps an impertinent answer has been given! —But should not some allowance be made for a slight and transient want of temper in a person exposed to the fatigues,—to the contumelious taunts and insults too frequently attendant on a servile condition? —Surely it is the duty of parents to recover and reclaim their child; and not to expose to misery, and the almost consequent commission of crimes,—not to pursue with inexorable hatred the soul and body of her, whose faults, arising from a momentary imprudence, not from a settled and habitual turpitude of mind, wisdom would teach us to conceal, and humanity to forgive! I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I looking into your useful and entertaining Magazine, for June 1796. In an Essay on the Laws relating to Corn, it is stated that the consumption of England and Wales is 13,954,474 quarters annually (exclusive of seed).—Dr. Brakenridge, in a letter published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLIX, estimated the consumption in 1756 at 2,026,100 quarters, calculating a population of 6,078,300 persons. If your ingenious correspondent B. would be so obliging as to state the data upon which he makes his calculations, if they can be verified, they will prove an amazing increase in our agriculture since that period.

June 17, Your humble servant,
1799. W. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract of a Letter, dated October, 1798, from DANIEL MACKINNEN, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Major ———, giving an Account of the Country South of Lake ONTARIO.

THE country through which I travelled extends West of the sources of the Mohawk River, along the southern shore of Lake Ontario* to the stream which connects it with Lake Erie, and forms the boundary of Upper Canada. Ten years ago it was for the most part a vast unexplored forest, affording sustenance to a few tribes of wandering Indians. To behold what it has become in this short interval of time may be an object of some interest and curiosity—without therefore attempting to elevate the subject by fan-

ciful description, I will endeavour to give you a faithful and accurate picture of the country which I have just visited, having previously submitted my remarks to the inspection of some of its most respectable inhabitants. From the account of an intelligent traveller who took this journey about six years ago, some idea may be formed of its state at that recent period of time—"The road, says he, is little better than an Indian path—we found only a few straggling huts from ten to twenty miles from each other, affording nothing but the conveniency of fire and a kind of shelter from the snow."—*Description of the Genesee country,—Printed at Albany, 1798.*

I left Fort Schuyler, a small town situated near the western extremity of the Mohawk River, in the beginning of October, 1798. We proceeded over a gentle rising from the beautiful shore of the Mohawk, screened on the South by an elevated range of hills, through a country which for twelve miles affords a striking proof of what may be effected by the industry of ten years. The settlement here called *New Hartford* exhibits a continuation of handsome farms on each side of the western road, with neat and convenient dwelling houses, and the appearance of all those comforts which are the first rewards of agricultural labour.—There was nothing to indicate what is called a new country, but the standing forest which appeared about a quarter or half a mile from us on each side in the rear of the farms, and the numerous stumps and burnt trunks of trees which had been destroyed. Our course lay through a tract of land named *The Oneida Reservation*, near the centre of which lies a village, the present castle or chief residence of the Oneida Indians. The whole of the country which I am about to describe, was formerly the territory of the *Six Indian Nations*, called by the French writers *The Iroquois*. They were the original lords of the major part of the state of New York, and held subject to them many inferior and tributary tribes or communities. From the earliest and most authentic accounts, it appears: that nearly two hundred years ago they were in possession of all the present state of New York lying west of the Hudson or North River. The Mohawks (who now reside in Upper Canada) on the first discovery of this country, were settled along the south banks of that interesting river, which will probably bear their name much longer than the existence of their race: the *Oneidas*, another band of the confederates, make this reservation their chief residence: the rest the *Onondagos*,

* Called *Cedarquai*, by the Indians.

Onondagos, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, inhabit various spots to the westward. Of the exact time when their league (denominated by the Indians *the strong house*) originated, we have no certain account. The Mohawks are acknowledged to be the eldest of the confederate tribes: the Senecas and Onondagos have the next, and, I believe, equal claims to seniority: the rest are properly the younger tribes. Their languages, though not precisely similar, have been considered as dialects of one radical tongue. These nations, from the part they have acted in the British and French contentions for territory in America, and lastly in the revolutionary war, will be entitled to some notice by the future historians of this country. In general the Indians inhabiting the United States, according to their traditions, have come from the West. It is probable, I think, that the ancestors of the Six Nations crossed the Mississippi, and first inhabited some part of the Carolinas. But to resume my journey.—We entered on the Oneida Reservation, now for the most part belonging to the state of New York, about an hour before sun-set. I was amusing myself in the contemplation of a fine colonnade of the stems of majestic trees, which line a road from forty to seventy feet wide, when we were overtaken by darkness; and we had the fatigue of spending a great part of the night in the woods, labouring with the difficulties of our way over an almost impassable clayey soil. In the midst of the night we passed through the Oneida village, and I deferred any examination of it till my return. The Oneidas have made some faint advances to civilisation, as might be expected from their vicinity to the European settlers. Their *castle* (as it is termed) is quite a picturesque village. It lies on the North side near the foot of a high range of sylvan hills, and first presents the eye of the traveller, as he emerges from the woods, with a few cultivated spots of corn, backed by a grove of pines and white poplars. Their huts, covered with bark, are scattered over a large green of uneven ground, watered by a clear rivulet, and surrounded by a slight wooden fence. It wears an air of novelty in some slight particulars, which, to a person who has lived all his life with the pale of civilised society, is extremely curious and interesting. I had understood it was their custom to protect their dwelling-places

with palisadoes, in resemblance of the block-houses surrounded with stockades, which were erected as places of safety and retreat in most of our early settlements.—But the Indians of these parts have now entirely neglected the habits and study of war.

From Oneida we continued our course through the woods, and over the *Canasaga Creek*, running towards the Oneida Lake to the confines of the next settlements called the Military Bounty Lands. Here we were gratified with the sight of the growing labours of those enterprising emigrants who have recently established themselves on their farms. The progress of every settler is nearly the same. The first year he begins with clearing a small spot of ground, on which he erects a temporary dwelling of the logs of wood. He then proceeds to destroy the trees by felling them, ringing the barks, and burning the bodies and branches when they become dry. His cattle in the mean while find subsistence in the woods. After a few years, if his neighbourhood should be industrious, he finds himself in another state of existence. The woody country becomes converted into open fields. He generally is enabled, with the assistance of a saw-mill, to complete his barn and a farm house for his habitation.—He lays out his garden, and commands all the conveniences of life. The length of time in which this is effected by ordinary exertion, depends a great deal, as may be supposed, upon the quantity, size and quality of the timber. The oak is easily subdued; but the beech, which abounds in this part of the country, demands a much greater proportion of time and labour in its demolition. It is remarkable that the New-England farmers select their lands in the heavily-timbered beechen tracts which are generally best suited to pasture: the Pennsylvanians almost uniformly give a preference to the dry and light soil in which the oak predominates, and which is preferred for the cultivation of grain. In the military tract, we found on the road side numerous instances of families in the first stage of settlement: in other places they had advanced much further in their labours; and examples were not wanting, particularly in the district of Manlius, of some complete and respectable farms.

In speaking of the Military Bounty Lands, I must give you a short account of some respectable brethren in arms, who were the first proprietors of this tract. At the conclusion of the revolutionary war, the state of New-York, finding itself in-

* See Barton's *New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America*, published at Philadelphia, 1798.

debted to the valiant authors of its independence, in a sum to which its pecuniary resources were unequal, had recourse to the expedient of satisfying them by a grant of lands which had been derived by a purchase from the Six Nations. For this purpose the territory extending from the sources of the Susquehanna to the shore of Lake Ontario, and from the Canasaraga stream to the Seneca Lake, was divided into 28 townships, bearing the names of some of the more distinguished heroes, poets, and philosophers. Each township was subdivided into 100 lots of 600 acres each, and distributed amongst the army, from the soldiers to the general officers, in proportion to their rank. Some indeed of the officers had the magnanimity to refuse any compensation for their services; and many of the poor soldiers who accepted of it, considering the property in so remote a country as little better than lands in the moon, were the dupes of speculators, who made a juster estimate of its future value. Being shifted from hand to hand, and undergoing in many instances repeated sales by the same or fictitious claimants, this tract continues a fruitful source of litigation and fraud.—Our first entry on this classic ground was towards the waist of *Manlius*, the great defender of the Capitol, from whom we were to proceed over *Marcellus* and *Aurelius*, to the great grandfire *Romulus*. As I lay upon a bed much fatigued in coping with the clay of the venerable *Manlius*, I was amused to over-hear an equivocal in the next room—a Connecticut emigrant, relating his travels in the southern townships, in conversation round the fire, observed that he had been all through *Tully*, *Locke*, and *Virgil*; and I now, said he, intend to go over *Homer*, which will not take me above two or three days. The secretary of state, or whoever planted these hard names in the wilderness, had but a superficial acquaintance, one may suspect, with the originals; for neither *Dryden*, *Milton*, nor *Orvid*, was ever distinguished as an example by any of the attributes of heroism.—*Galen* may be admitted to designate the lands of the surgeons of the army; but *Tully* and *Cicero* (who are here made distinct persons), when whitened, were not worth a joint of *Alexander* or *Achilles*, who were entitled, I should have thought, to a sic a-piece, as tenants in capite of ancient renown.

I cannot but admire the great labour which has been employed in cutting a road through this hilly and heavily timbered country:—and, indeed, to the honour of

some distinguished gentlemen of liberal and enlarged minds, it must be mentioned that the justness and the grandeur of their schemes, in promoting the settlement of this Western country, has given a direction to the labour employed in its cultivation, which is perhaps without example in the success and rapidity of its progress. The passage of the intended road is generally from thirty to sixty feet wide, and for the most part in a direct line. From some points of view, looking before or behind, you perceive a lengthening aperture through the wood for several miles, and in the valleys and swampy places, long extended causeways, on which infinite labour has been bestowed.

The land, after we crossed the Canasaraga, appeared gradually rising, till we reached the vicinity of the military tract, and then became mountainous and uneven. Unfortunately, from an ignorance of the spots where it was visible through the trees, we lost a view of the Oneida Lake, which lay stretched at a considerable distance to the North-east. The first water we discovered was the *Onondago*, or *salt spring* lake, adjoining the *Seneca* river, which shortly after assumes the name of *Oswego*, and runs into Lake Ontario. We saw this lake surrounded with luxuriant woods, making a picturesque object in perspective, from an eminence above what is called the *Onondago hollow*. From an interesting memoir communicated by Mr. Benjamin De Witt, to the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, of the state of New York, it appears that he found the principal salt springs issued from a marsh on a solid bed of calcareous rocks in the vicinity of the lake; the bottom of which has a whitish appearance. Mr. De Witt obtained from $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of the salt water, 551 grains, or about 1 ounce and $\frac{1}{2}$ avoirdupois of salt, 26 grains of calcareous earth (lime), and a minute proportion of vitriolic acid probably united with the fossil alkali, in form of Glauber's salt. The present proceeds of the different salt-works may be estimated at 6000 bushels per annum.

The Onondago Indians, from the etymology of this word in their language, are so denominated from their residence on a marsh at the foot of a mountain, which is the description of the Onondago hollow. This hollow, or vale, surrounded by large elevated hills, where about 100 of their tribe still reside, is famous in the history of the confederate nations, for having been the seat of their councils. They have 60 or 70 acres of cleared land at their cattle:

true

but soon, like the Mohawks and the Oneidas, they will leave, in the spots which they have inhabited, no other trace of their existence than a name.—We proceeded through *Aurelius* and *Marcellus*, now richly painted with the variety of autumnal dyes, in which the scarlet of the maple and the yellow of the beech were remarkably conspicuous, and after crossing the outlets of the *Ofisco*, *Shanateles*, and *Orwasco* lakes, which unite with the Oswego river, we arrived at the *Cayuga*. You may imagine what a happy relief it afforded the eye, long pent up by surrounding woods, to take a glance over a beautiful expanse of water, mingling in blue perspective with the horizontal sky. The shores of this lake are generally level, and there is an air of pleasing tranquillity in the scenery of its borders. On our return, we crossed it in a calm night, when the image of the moon reflected in its beautiful mirror fringed with the dark shadows of the sylvan banks, presented a picture that entranced us in meditation. The bottom of this lake is muddy, and affords nourishment to very fine eels. Salmon trout, and various other fish, are caught in it. Amongst the extraordinary exertions of its inhabitants, for which this part of the state is distinguished, it is now in agitation to lay a bridge over the Cayuga lake, towards its northern extremity, where the passage is nearly a mile in extent. The depth of the water does not exceed eight or ten feet on this end of the lake; but to the south, where the land is more elevated, it is not less than eighty fathoms. It is remarkable to an inhabitant of the Southern parts of the state, who has been accustomed to the fine pure exhilarating influence of the North-west winds on the atmosphere, that in this quarter they are generally fraught with rain. This is the case also on the Mohawk river, and it may be ascribed to the vicinity of Lake Ontario, from whose exhalations a vapour is precipitated as the wind directs. On the Western side of Lake Ontario, I found also that the Easterly winds generally produced rain.

Having been ferried by a venerable major over the Cayuga, we again entered into the woods, and crossing the outlet of a green stream from the lake, proceeded towards Geneva. I was sensibly struck at various times on my way with odoriferous effluvia from some unknown quarters, which I could have fancied as the mingled and concentrated essences of the whole vegetable world around us—for a world it truly seemed whenever we could take a

retrospective, or bird's eye, view of the country.—It was one immense interminable forest—*cælum undique et undique sylva*—at this season of the year most beautifully adorned with a variety of colours. It has been observed that the winters to the West of the Cayuga lake are milder than on the Eastern side. This, amongst other causes, may be owing as well to a difference in the soil which becomes more light and dry to the westward, as to a diminution of the quantity of wood.

Geneva is situated on an eminence at the North-west end of the Seneca Lake; on its most commanding point of elevation stands a fine and spacious hotel, which would be worthy of the meridian of Europe. This lake, formerly called the *Canadafago*, derives its present appellation from the Seneca Indians, who have inhabited these parts, and are now the most numerous and respectable tribe of the Six Nations. The town on its bank has been called Geneva, from a resemblance, in point of situation, to the city which bears the same name in Europe. Its situation, with respect to the body and shape of the water, may afford some similitude; but I saw nothing to correspond with the bold and snow-capt mountains of Meillerai, none of the picturesque and shelving banks of the Pays de Vaud.—The character of its scenery bears no stronger resemblance to any thing I have seen, than the level and woody margins of the Cayuga. I observed, as I walked the shore, an astonishing number of bones and organised substances, in a petrified state. A valuable salt spring, I have been informed, has lately been discovered near Geneva.

The next lake we reached was the *Canadaraqai*, which lies sixteen miles to the westward of Geneva. The southern extremity of this and of all the northern communications or fountains of Lake Ontario, as well as of that great lake itself, affords the deepest water. The Canadaraqai has been sounded to the South with a line of one hundred and twenty fathoms, without reaching its bottom. It is backed on that quarter by a range of high and picturesque mountains. The beautiful little town of *Canadaraqai*, rising on a gentle acclivity from the bottom of the lake, presented to us a sight as unexpected as reviving. It consists of one street about three quarters of a mile long, not only remarkable for the neatness of its dwelling-houses, but for some embellishments of architecture and taste. We vi-

sited a sulphureous spring, about 10 miles distant from Canadarquai, with which the air is impregnated at a considerable distance. It deposits a great quantity of pure brimstone, and forms many curious stalactites on the earthy bed from whence it issues.

The ground of which I am now speaking, and which, in a circumference of some thousand miles, comprehends an infinite number of great and minor lakes, is the highest on the continent of North-America. To this, as a common centre, may be traced the sources of the *St. Lawrence*, *Hudson*, and *Mississippi*, and of the rivers which flow into Hudson's Bay, and through the North-western continent,* radiating in almost opposite directions. Whatever may be the cause of a superabundance of water in this elevated country, it certainly, I think, has diminished, and probably will continue to diminish, in quantity. It is sufficiently, I believe, proved, that in Europe and Asia, the waters have in many places gradually left the surface of the globe: strong appearances also serve to justify an opinion, that many parts of this state have been originally covered with water. The Mohawk River, which descends above a hundred miles to its confluence with the Hudson, probably derived its origin from the desiccation of some considerable lakes. It runs in its whole extent between two ranges of mountains, which leave an intermediate vale of level rich lands, except where the Highlands unite at a place called the *Little Falls*. Here the water descends twenty feet in a cataract. The rocks on both sides of the river are perfectly composed, and in horizontal layers: but at the *Little Falls*, or Straits of the mountains, the masses of granite incline towards the bed of the river, and exhibit manifest evidences of having sunk from some external pressure, or from the removal of their original substratum. At a considerable height on the shore, above the Falls, the rocks appear much worn, and fretted into holes by the action of water; and in digging the canal which has been lately made there, large bodies† of trees were dug up at the depth of 20 feet below the surface of the earth. Similar appearances also lead to a conclusion that the waters of the Genesee River, which issue

in cataracts into Lake Ontario, were once also embanked on the South shore, and that the extensive flats on each side of the river constituted the bottom of a lake.

From *Canadarquai* we proceeded through a cultivated country, settled principally by natives of Connecticut, to the *Genesee* or *Cheneco* River, and arrived there at the limits of the inhabited country. The region extending West, inclosed between the great western lakes *Erie* and *Ontario*, the *Genesee* River on the East, and the sources of the *Alleghany* on the South, bears yet all the wild and primeval features of nature.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PETRARCH, the lover of *LAURA* of *Avignon*, the author of those enchanting sonnets, which first exalted Italian poetry to classic fame,—the great restorer, by whose cares, the remains of Greek and Roman literature were rescued from among the ruins of time,—PETRARCH, as if he had been a *Scotchman*, has not disdained to write upon the ITCH.

It is in his excellent ethical work, *De Remediis utriusque Fortune*, that he treats upon this strange topic. That work consists of two books written in the form of dialogue. Of these books, the first is directed to temper and moderate the influence of joy, by means of considerations drawn from reason and philosophy. In the second book, he endeavours to muster the whole host of human woes, and to present such consolations as may strengthen and bear up the weakness of humanity under every one of them.

The ITCH is one of the ills for which he offers consolation. Some of his topics are here sufficiently diverting—"Rather than painful, the ITCH," says he, "is by many persons accounted exceedingly pleasing. It will serve to awaken you in the night, better than either clock or watchman. If the disease be dirty and shameful; so are not the remedies by which it is to be cured; for, what can be preferable to exercise, the bath, temperance in sleep and diet? Hands bearing the marks of this disorder may appear disgraceful; but that patience which endures it without fretfulness, is highly honourable. It may be vexatious to have the whole body covered over with this cutaneous distemper: but, alas! how little do we concern ourselves for the cure of those mere grievous distempers of our minds, lust, avarice, ambition, the thirst for revenge, and

* According to Mr. McKenzie, who has traced them to the Ocean.

† I do not mention this as a singular phenomenon; for it has occurred in various places.

all the kindred train of inordinate passions!"

Such are the reflections of the elegant PETRARCH concerning a disorder which cannot now be named without indelicacy. From the language in which he speaks of it, and from the consideration of its being numbered by him among other common sources of the vexations of human life, we may infer that it was, in the days of PETRARCH, a not unfrequent complaint among all ranks in life, and throughout the southern regions of Europe. Clean linen, fresh animal food, with the plentiful use of wheaten bread and other vegetable provisions, are the happy medicines, by the use of which it has been expelled.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN the present eventful æra, which has witnessed the downfall of so many ancient and illustrious families, I am surprised to see so little of the public attention drawn to the royal family of MAC GREGOR. Let not your English readers smile at this epithet; for it is an epithet unquestionably just.

In that most authentic, valuable, and judicious work, entitled, *The Baronage of Scotland*, we have a history of the family, written, it has been said, by him who now claims to be the chief; and surely the testimony of such a writer must carry conviction to the most sceptical mind. Indeed, the narrative is drawn up with a modesty which flashes conviction in the reader's face. "Though the royal descent of this most ancient clan might be traced from the chronicles of the Scottish kings to the remotest antiquity, we shall here," says the illustrious author, "carry it no farther back than the immediate undoubted progenitor, PRINCE GREGOR, third son of king ALPIN, son of the celebrated Achaius king of Scotland, who began to reign Anno 787."

To me, who know so well the number and the authenticity of the Scottish records prior to that period, the self-denial of him who did not make use of them to carry back his pedigree to Japhet the son of Noah, supplies the place of 10,000 proofs of the truth of the descent which he has traced. Indeed I am now thoroughly convinced, with a member of the clan who was both a poet and an antiquarian, that there are but four houses of high antiquity in Europe; the house of Austria, the house of Bourbon, the house of Stewart, and the house of MAC GREGOR; and of

these, it is a question undecided, whether the house of Stewart be any thing more than a branch of that of Mac Gregor.

Of these four illustrious families, the fate has been very remarkable. The chief of the house of Stewart is now a catholic priest; the male line of the house of Austria failed in 1740, by the death of the emperor Charles VI.; and the head of the house of Bourbon has for six years been a wandering exile; but the history of the house of Mac Gregor is still more extraordinary than that of any of the other three.

About the beginning of the last century, after having for many years before committed what their enemies called "vast outrages and depredations," the Mac Gregors, under the conduct of their chief, massacred the Colquhouns, a neighbouring clan, with such circumstances of treacherous atrocity, that the name of Mac Gregor was abolished by act of parliament, and the whole clan declared outlaws. It will naturally be thought that such a law could not have been passed against a family so illustrious, but upon the most complete evidence; and it must be confessed that the public opinion on this occasion acquiesced in the wisdom and justice of the legislature. But, notwithstanding these presumptions, the historian of the clan, whom we have already quoted in terms so respectful, has proved, by evidence the most incontrovertible, that his family was innocent, and the Scotch parliament a pack of knaves. "Mr. Alexander Ross," says he, "professor in the university of Aberdeen, makes it plainly appear, in a Latin history of the family of Sutherland, how grossly this unfortunate clan have been misrepresented and abused;" and surely no man of common sense will pretend that even an act of parliament, corroborated by public opinion and the testimony of all our historians, can invalidate the credit of a professor in the University of Aberdeen! It is true, that Charles II. having repealed the law which abolished the name of Mac Gregor, king William judged it necessary to revive it, on account of some new depredations committed by the clan under the conduct of Robert Roy; but what is king William when compared with professor Ross?

The effects of these unjust laws were various. The clan was broken and dispersed. Some of them took one name, and some another; and they emigrated in multitudes to Germany, France, Italy, and Ireland. As the learned historian already mentioned has not traced the Irish, Italian,

or

or German branches of his family, it is incumbent upon me to prove that there are any such; and fortunately, the proof is concise and conclusive.

That all-accomplished hero, who is recorded in the Baronage as having performed prodigies of valour when not yet fifteen, has just now raised a regiment of fencible infantry, to be employed by his king against the common enemies of Europe. In that regiment are some Germans, some Italians, and many Irish; and as one of the officers was lately *cow-keeper* to the minister of Balquhider, about 60 or 70 miles west from this; another, a *tailor*, in the village of Callendar, where his father still follows the same business, and keeps a *dram-shop*; and a third, a *gauger*; it is hardly conceivable that these foreigners, especially the *Germans*, would obey such officers, were they not convinced that they have all sprung from the same royal stem. It may, indeed, appear surprising to some of your readers, that the chiefs of so illustrious a family should have selected such men for commands in their regiment: but let it be remembered, that the blood of Prince GREGOR, circulating in his veins, is more than sufficient to ennoble the meanest tailor or herdsman on earth. There was policy too in making officers of *cow-keepers*, *gaugers*, and *tailors*. The French armies have been invincible under their low-born generals; and what must be the prowess of the *Royal Clan-Alpiners* (for that is the name of the regiment), when they upite in their officers the advantages both of low and high birth? The exploits of this wonderful regiment, I have no doubt, will evince the wisdom of that legislature which lately restored the name of MAC GREGOR; and I do not despair of living to see its heroic commander sitting in the House of Peers by the style and title of DUKE OF GLENFALLOCK. By inserting this supplement to the history of the illustrious house in your next number, you will much oblige all the Mac Gregors, as well as an ally of the family, who is

Your constant Reader and Admirer,
GREGOR MAC NAB.

219, South-bridge-street, Edinburgh,
May the 22d, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
DOCTOR PALEY, in his *Moral and Political Philosophy*, book iii. part 2. chap. 3. has this remark:

"Slavery was a part of the civil constitution of most countries, when *christianity* appeared; yet no passage is to be

found in the *Christian Scriptures* by which it is condemned or prohibited."

And in a late debate on the Slave Trade, July 5, the *Bishop of Rochester* is reported as declaring "this traffic to be against the *spirit* indeed, but not against the *letter* of the *Christian religion*."

Both these gentlemen, highly and justly distinguished as they are for genius and learning, I make no hesitation of pronouncing, are egregiously mistaken on this point; and I appeal to the following passage of Paul's *first epistle* to Timothy, chap. i. ver. 7—12. which I thus translate fully and exactly in behalf of my assertion:

"Now we know that the bow is good, if any one use it agreeably to its design; under this persuasion, that no bow lies against a righteous man, but against violators of law and just subjection, impious and sinful men, unholy and profane, paricides and matricides, murderers, whoremongers, sodomites, ENSLAVERS OF MANKIND, liars, perjurers, and whatever else opposes THE SOUND DOCTRINE, (viz. of Christianity); according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God, which is committed to me."

The original word is *andrapodotais*, which primarily signifies "one who binds or enchains a man by the foot;" and hence, secondarily and generally, *an enslaver of men*. The definitions of ancient lexicographers and scholiasts, conformable to this account, may be seen in Westein. A separation from my books prevents, on my part, a more distinct illustration of this *expression* now: but the case is clear.

I am, Sir, your's, G. WAKEFIELD,
Dorchester Gaol, July 9, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Description, Character, &c. of the OTAHETEANS, translated from the Letters of COMMERSON, a Late French Navigator.

OTAHETE is the only country of the earth inhabited by people without vices, without prejudices, without wants, without dissensions. Born under the finest skies, nourished by the fruits of a land fertile without culture, ruled by fathers of families rather than by kings, they acknowledge no other god than Love.

A language, very sonorous, very harmonious, composed of about 4 or 500 words, indeclinable, inconjugable,—that is to say, without any syntax,—suffices them to render all their ideas, and to express all their wants; a noble simplicity, which, neither excluding the modification of tones nor the pantomime of the passions,

sions, preserves them from that superb batology which we call the richness of language, and which makes us lose, in the labyrinth of words, the justness of perceptions, and the promptitude of judgement. The Otaheitean, on the contrary, names immediately the object which he perceives; and the tone in which he pronounces the name of this object, has already expressed the manner in which he is affected by it. A few words make a rapid conversation. The operations of the soul, the movements of the heart, are isochronous with the first movements of the lips. He who speaks, and he who hears, are always in unison.

Let it not be thought here, however, that we are speaking of a horde of rude and stupid savages. Every operation performed by them bears the stamp of the most perfect intelligence. Canoes of a construction which has no known model; their direction regulated by the inspection of the stars; vast houses, of an elegant form, commodious and regular; a very curious art of weaving their linen; the fruit-trees ranged judiciously in their fields, which have all the agreeable aspect of our orchards and plantations, without their tedious uniformity; all the dangerous places on their coasts pointed out by buoys and nocturnal lights, in favour of those who are passing on the sea; all their plants known and distinguished by names which indicate even their affinities; the instruments of their arts, although drawn from rude materials, are fit to be compared with ours in the choice of forms and certitude of their operations: such are the rights which they already possess to our esteem, notwithstanding the little time we have had to be acquainted with them.

The industry with which they handled and examined the iron; the horror they expressed for knives and scissors, as they seemed to divine the ill use which might be made of them; the eagerness they testified in taking the dimensions of our boats, sloops, sails, tents, barrels, in a word, of whatever they thought they could advantageously imitate, excited equally our curiosity and ingenuous admiration.

Their aversion to wine and liquors was invincible. Sage in every thing, they receive their aliment and drink faithfully from the hands of nature. They have neither fermented liquors nor boiled meats: of course, I never saw more beautiful teeth, nor finer carnation colours.

Some of their chiefs were admitted to our tables. They would have an account to be given them of every plate which was brought on the tables. If a leguminous

plant seemed good, they immediately asked for some of the grains of it, and, on receiving them, wished to learn how and where they were to be sown, and how long they would be in coming to maturity. Our bread appeared to them excellent; but we must shew them the grain of which it was made, the method of pulverising it, of converting the meal into paste, and of fermenting and baking it. All these processes were followed up and seized in the detail; most frequently it was sufficient to tell them half of the thing; the other they had already foreseen and divined.

Several of their manufactures have the appearance of being borrowed originally from the Europeans. Thus the art of knitting drag-nets and putting them together as we do; the practice of bleeding, made with splinters of nacre (mother of pearl) sharpened in the form of lancets; the resemblance of their seats to those which our joiners make, very low, on four feet, and without a back, for children; their cords; their lines made of the fibres of vegetables; their tresses of hair; their hooks; their baskets, made in the form of *berminettes*; the copes which pass about the necks of the men, in form of a Dalmatica; their passion for ear-pendants and bracelets; the species of castanets which they make with pearl oysters; their flutes which resemble ours, but which they find it more convenient to play with the nose; with other usages, which taken separately establish nothing, but collectively they seem to form a series of imitations of European modes.

I shall not quit my dear Otaheiteans, a nation which I respect, till I have excused them from an injustice which has been done them in treating them as thieves. It is true, for I will dissemble nothing, that they have carried off a number of things from us, and that with a dexterity which would do honour to the most dexterous pick-pockets in Paris; but the right of property has no existence in a state of nature: it is a matter of pure convention. The Otaheitean, who has nothing of his own, who offers and gives generously whatever he sees desirable, knows nothing of this exclusive right, nor of the mutual convention on which it is founded: how therefore can he merit the infamous name of thief?—One of their princes who visited us was a pleasant robber; with one hand he took away a nail, a glass, or a biscuit, to give it with the other to the first of his own people whom he met, from whom he took bananas, hens, and hogs, to bring them to us.

“As to what respects the simplicity of

of their manners; the civility and gentleness of their carriage, especially towards their women, who are in no sort of subjection among them, as among savages; their universal brotherly affection; their horror for the effusion of human blood; their idolatrous respect for the dead, whom they only consider as persons asleep; and lastly, their hospitality for strangers; I shall leave to the journals the merit of enlarging on each of these particulars, as our admiration and our gratitude in justice require. I shall only add to my summary description, that of the new islands without number, which we have touched at or discovered; and amid all the extraordinary circumstances which have characterised our expedition, no people have gained so much my esteem, love, and friendship, as the inhabitants of that beautiful, incomparable, happy island, among whom the golden age vainly sung by the poets seems realised, and who, though immense in number, have never yet deviated from the simple institutes of nature. I had at first designed to have given it the name of Utopia, which Sir Thomas More gave to his ideal republic, deriving it from the Greek roots *εὖ* and *τοπος* (*felix locus*); but I learned afterwards that M. de Bougainville had named it *La Nouvelle Cythère*. Its own inhabitants call it *Taiti*. K.

**A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH
SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND
WALES during the Summer of 1797.**

[The writer of the following journal has been from his infancy an enthusiastic lover of that moral meditation which rocks and brooks and woodlands, and fragments of old castles and ruined abbeys, have a tendency to inspire. Pursuits, indeed, of a very different nature estranged him, for several years, from the indulgence of this propensity. But the general aspect of affairs having at length determined him to retire from public exertion, the impressions of early youth revived with increasing force. In the mean time circumstances had produced another species of curiosity well calculated to go hand in hand with a passion for the picturesque and romantic. Every fact connected with the history and actual condition of the laborious classes had become important to a heart throbbing with anxiety for the welfare of the human race: and facts of this description are not to be collected by remaining "like a homely weed, fixed to one spot." Another motive, not less powerful than the former, conspired in prompting this eccentric ramble. On the Somersetshire coast, and not many miles from Bridgewater, the author has an invaluable friend, well known in the literary world, whom as yet he had never seen, but for whom, during the imperfect intercourse of a familiar and confidential correspondence, he

had conceived all the affection of a brother. With this friend an opportunity of more immediate and intimate communication of sentiment had been long and mutually desired; and as the family of the journalist was then in Derby, he was determined to take the opportunity, in his way from Somersetshire to that place, of visiting some of the picturesque and romantic scenery of Wales.

The reader is now in possession of the principal motives and objects of this excursion, and will accordingly be aware what sort of information he is to expect. It is only necessary to add, that a companion of congenial mind increased the pleasures of the earlier part of this ramble; but that, after the first fortnight, the journalist pursued his way, a solitary rambler, over many a mountain, and through many a delicious vale, where sometimes he wandered an unnoticed stranger, and was hailed at others with the most cordial friendship and hospitality.

The journal that follows is rather a gleaming than the full harvest of those observations which the long-protracted ramble so abundantly furnished: for the nature of a periodical publication demands compression and selection: and hence the principal difficulty in the composition of the following article: many passages and adventures, which, in a detached publication, would have formed, perhaps, the most interesting features of the work, being of necessity omitted. It is hoped, however, that the specimen, such as it is, will not be found entirely destitute of entertainment or information; in which two-fold view it is offered by the editor's friend and fellow-labourer in the vineyard of truth.]

ON Thursday, June 29, 1797, we set off at between 9 and 10 in the forenoon, in a heavy shower of rain, with a large umbrella over our heads; being previously determined that our progress should not depend upon the caprices of winds and clouds.

As it was our intention to trace the banks of the Thames as far as Windsor, we directed our course towards *Fulham Bridge*, where the eye is regaled with the first glimpse of rural scenery. The views from this bridge have certainly some attractions, chiefly however derived from the tranquil grandeur of the river; for the buildings equally remind one of the taste and vocations of a trading city, and the tea-garden stile is conspicuous in the surrounding pleasure-grounds and plantations. A drizzling rain continued to fall: but, considering the nature of the prospect (whose character is rather luxuriance than extent or variety), neither the haziness of the atmosphere, nor the mist which curled along the surface of the water, and gave a grey and sober tint to the surrounding objects, was any disparagement to the scene. The case, however, was materially different.

ferent at *Richmond Hill*. From this enchanting eminence, where splendid variety constitutes the distinguishing character—where wood and water, and thickly scattered villas, lie stretched beneath to an immeasurable distance, and the rich and decorated expanse is bounded only by the failing powers of vision, the eye demands its fullest liberty, and the strong blaze and transparency of noon, or the warm glow of a cloudless evening, are accidents of colouring (if I may so express myself) that harmonise with the features of the picture. This finishing, however, Nature was not in a mood to furnish. The sun tantalised us indeed with a sort of promise; and two or three times a partial and transient beam gave us a glimpse of the beauties we were forbidden to enjoy. But even with these disadvantages, the scene had sufficient attractions to detain us between three and four hours, including the time occupied by our slight and temperate repast at the Plough and Harrow in *Peterham*.

By the way—the walk down the hill to *Peterham*, between the Park and the *Hanging Wood*, should never be neglected by the picturesque traveller. The solemn grandeur and shady sequestration of this descending path form a striking contrast to the gaiety and splendour of the scene above. It is, indeed, a charming appendage to this celebrated prospect—wild, sombre, and majestic—a scene for solemn meditation and poetic rhapsody, where, in fact, I could loiter away more days and weeks, than on the commanding summit of the hill itself. That pomp of scenery, that expanse and publicity of prospect, which so eminently distinguish *Richmond Hill*, fascinate, indeed, the occasional observer: but in the picturesque of nature, as in the intercourses of life, it is principally in the lowly vales and shades of sober sequestration we must seek the pleasures that cloy not on repetition.

The poet Gray, whose pocket-book was our travelling guide and companion, in his list of scenes and situations, has set down *Twickenham* with a star of admiration: but certainly we saw nothing there to admire. In fact, the beauty of this place consists in the prospects commanded from the houses and pleasure-grounds on the banks of the river. One of these, the garden of *Pope*, we ought to have had the curiosity to visit: for though, to a lover of the simplicity of Nature, that factitious scenery which surrounds the mansions of opulence has few attractions; yet as what little taste for gardening we have

among us, seems to have been introduced by the bard of *Twickenham*, it is certainly worth while to examine the original model.

The spacious *Palace of Hampton Court*, the favourite residence of *William III.* with all its modern patches and incongruities, is still a very fine place. The garden, indeed, is execrable: but the river, and the gay luxuriance of the surrounding country, atone for every defect: and the walk from hence to *Sunbury* (where we slept) may be ranked among the finest scenery of the *Thames*: nor is the effect a little heightened by the number of swans, who, sailing round the little scattered islands, in which they have built their nests, give character and interest to the scene.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very nature of those purposes, the accomplishment of which can alone present a sure test of literary excellence, is such as to make literary men particularly liable to emotions of vanity. What unequivocal proofs can there be obtained of the merits of any work of literature, other than the assent of the reader's understanding to the truths which it explains, other than the sympathy of every heart in the sentiments which it pours forth? Of all mankind, an author can the least safely set the common judgement of the world at defiance. If men shall, in general, agree not to read my book; if those who do read it be not impressed by its sentiments and imagery, nor convinced by its reasonings; it must be bad, however differently I myself may be disposed to think of its merits. Thus compelled, by the essential nature of the primary object of all their pursuits, to have still an especial respect to the approbation and the disapprobation of others, literary men learn to watch with undescrivable anxiety the judgement of the public—to become intoxicated with its applause, and to console themselves for its neglect, only by imputing this to some accidental untowardness of circumstances. How often do they, in imagination, anticipate the effects of a few favourite verses or paragraphs upon the readers! With what raptures are they apt to repeat the praises which they have obtained! How eagerly will they proffer to every visitor the gratification of listening to their favourite effusions! To what a fancied elevation, greater than that of a Roman triumph, are they exalted by any transient

success! How easily are they galled to the quick, amidst all their exultation, even by the slightest censure of the meanest of critics! It is not *pride* that can be content with its own suffrage alone, but *vanity* suffering the voice of the multitude to fix its price, that displays itself in all those emotions. It is the fate of the sons of literature to be peculiarly subject to the influence of these causes, by which Vanity is necessarily produced, and cherished in the breast.

In a late perusal of the *Letters of BALZAC to Courart, and others*, I have met with some very amusing instances of this literary vanity. Balzac's works, in general, are written not without elegance, yet without much of either acuteness or comprehension of mind, and not always with spirit or correctness. But he had been praised and flattered, until he was persuaded that the most distant posterity must read with raptures the veriest trifles which flowed from his pen. "He finds himself," as he tells his friend, "distressed by the impertinent importunity of persons who wrote to him, and sent him presents, solely with a view to draw from him *some of his precious epistles*." Of SALMASIUS he says, "That great book-maker pours out his stuff faster than any secretary can transcribe it, or any printer conduct it through the press. He will compose a thick folio sooner than I can finish a page or two of a letter. Blessed are the writers who can so easily satisfy themselves! who, in composing, exercise only their memory and their fingers! who, without choice or discrimination, tell just all that they know!" Of his own work, intitled, *ARISTIPPUS*, he says, "So dearly do I love this Benjamin of my brain, that I would not exchange it for all the *Miscellanies, Diatribæ, various Readings, Animadversions, Emendations, &c. &c.* that have issued, during these last fifty years, from the presses of Leiden and Frankfort." Many things, still more extravagant than these, appear as effusions of this author's vanity, in the same little volume of his *Letters*: yet is there in the same volume nothing finer than a short complimentary epistle from *M. Drelincourt*, sent with a copy of his excellent treatise on *Death*, to court the acceptance of BALZAC. It seems that BALZAC had established on his estate a manufacture of paper; and was accustomed to send frequent presents of this article to his favourite friends at Paris. He appears, likewise, to have been most anxiously punctilious in regard to the correction of the press, in the printing of his works.—

It should seem, from the epistolary correspondence of BALZAC and his friends, that they accounted him who could pay the most extravagant compliments to write the best letter.

THOMAS HOBBS of *Malmesbury* exhibits likewise, in his works, some curious specimens of the vanity of an author. But it must be owned, that there is in HOBBS' self-commendation much more of dogmatism, insolence, and enthusiastic conviction, than in that of Balzac. It has, perhaps, in it more of *pride*, than of *vanity*. In the very title of his *Short Treatise on Liberty and Necessity*, he says of it; "Wherein all controversy concerning Predestination, Election, Free-Will, Grace, Merits, Reprobation, &c. is FULLY DECIDED AND CLEARED."—

He never fails to treat his adversaries with supreme contempt, as the most stupid and ignorant of mankind. In the dedication of his *Treatise on Human Nature* to the Earl of Newcastle, he scruples not to say: "I present this to your Lordship, for the only and solid foundation of such science."

"It would be an incomparable benefit to the common wealth," adds he afterwards, "that every one held the opinion concerning law and policy, here delivered." In the dedication of his *LEVIATHAN* to Mr. Francis Godolphin, he very frankly expresses himself thus: "If you find my labour generally decried, you may say, I am a man that love my own opinions, and think all true I say." Comparing himself, in another work, with Boyle, and the natural philosophers in general, he treats them with ineffable contempt, as men who owed their reputation merely to their glasses and furnaces; "but, before Mr. HOBBS's book *De Homine* came forth," adds he immediately, "I never saw any thing written of that subject intelligibly."

—HOBBS, I cannot help here mentioning, has left us, in Latin hexameters, a diverting account of a visit made by a party of pleasure to the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, in which he very laughably translates the vulgar appellation—*The Devil's Arse a Peak*—PLUTONIS ANUM.

A-kin to this author's vanity of Balzac and Hobbes seems to be that strange delusion of fancy, which made the famous Lord HERBERT of *CHERBURY* believe himself commanded by a special revelation from heaven, to publish a book against all revelation. The story is already sufficiently known.—Somewhat of the same cast, too, appears to have been that fond presumption of the most amusing *BENVENUTO CELLINI*, which led him

at all times to imagine himself in a peculiar manner blessed with the extraordinary favour and protection of heaven; whether he was seeking to scrape acquaintance with the devil in the rites of sorcery, was whoring his mistresses, or was assassinating his foes!

MANSE of *Campsie*.

April 1, 1799.

OUTLINES of the PLAN of the LIBRARY and NEWS-ROOM at LIVERPOOL, referred to in our last Number.

IT has often been a matter of surprise to many of the inhabitants of this place, and still more so to strangers, that, in a town of such commercial and national importance as Liverpool, the conveniences and accommodations for the acquisition of knowledge, both local and general, both ancient and modern, should be so imperfect as they confessedly are. The want of a public library of well selected books in all the useful as well as ornamental branches of knowledge, in the learned languages and in some of the modern languages of Europe as well as in our own, has long been felt and acknowledged; and every person inclined to literary pursuits has experienced the difficulty of making any considerable progress in any particular department of knowledge, from the want of an establishment which might furnish him with the perusal of the best authors on the subject of his inquiries, and which would exempt him from the necessity of incurring the expense of purchasing all the books his pursuits may require; an expense which is not generally convenient to individuals.

Impelled by these considerations, several gentlemen have ventured to propose to the inhabitants of Liverpool the establishment of an institution which they have long had in contemplation, and which they hope will be found to answer all the purposes for which it is designed. In addition to the advantage of having within reach a valuable repository of books in every department of useful knowledge, they propose to comprehend in their plan all the advantages and conveniences of a News Room. They intend, if the plan meets encouragement and support, to appropriate a certain part of the annual income, to procure a regular supply of News-Papers, both town and country, all the periodical publications of any value, and all pamphlets that have a reference to subjects of local or general polity, or of commerce. They intend also to furnish

the room with all the best maps that can be procured. In a word, their object is to combine a Library and a News-Room in one establishment, under one roof, and even in one room. They propose to erect a building for these purposes, according to an excellent plan which has been prepared by a professional gentleman for that purpose. Besides one very large and commodious room, fifty feet by thirty, which will serve at once for a News-Room and a Library, there will be a Reading-Room, and a Committee-Room. The large room will be galleried all round; the space above the gallery will be appropriated to the use of the Library; and the space below will be fitted up after the manner of a Coffee-Room, where the News-Papers, Reviews, Magazines, and Pamphlets, may always be met with. Thus the two establishments will be kept perfectly distinct from each other. These rooms are designed to be upon a first floor; and it is proposed that the rooms on the ground floor be converted into shops, and that the accruing rents of these shops, as well as of the cellars underneath them, be applied to the general purposes of the institution.

Such is the outline of the plan; upon which it may be remarked, that it comprehends such advantages as will adapt it to the convenience of men of business, as well as men of leisure. It will be open every day from seven o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, and the books will be delivered out at all times within these hours; all Pamphlets, of general or local interest, periodical Publications, as Reviews, Magazines, &c. will be regularly procured, and will remain in the room for the perusal of the subscribers; the expense of two separate institutions will be avoided, and permanence will be given to the establishment of a News Room; which, both in a commercial and political point of view, is of great importance in a town like this.

In order to carry this plan into effect, it is proposed to raise a sum of money by subscription; part of which is to be expended in purchasing ground and erecting a suitable building, and the remainder in the purchase of a stock of books; the institution to be afterwards supported by annual subscriptions. The sum first advanced is to give the subscriber a transferable interest in the institution. It is proposed to limit the number of subscribers to two hundred and fifty, each of whom is to subscribe ten guineas on admittance, and two guineas per annum afterwards. It is computed that the whole expense of the building, when completed, will amount

to two thousand pounds, which will leave a surplus of upwards of five hundred pounds: and as it is intended that the first year's annual subscription should be paid in advance on opening the room, a sum of one thousand pounds may thus be applied in the immediate purchase of books. The annual income, amounting to five hundred guineas, together with the addition of the contingent rents of the shops and cellars, which cannot fail to be let to advantage, is proposed to be expended in the following manner. After the necessary expenses of the institution are paid, a sum, not exceeding one third of the net income, shall be annually laid out in the purchase of News-Papers, Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets; of the remainder of the annual income, a part, not exceeding one third, shall be applied to the purchase of books in the French, Italian, German, Latin, and Greek languages; and the balance to be expended in purchasing books in our own language.

Liverpool, November 27, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the inquiry of your correspondent T. T. in your Magazine for this month of the best method of taking grease spots out of leather breeches, I beg to acquaint him, that the white of an egg, applied to the injured part, and dried in the sun, will effectually answer his wishes.

Oxford-street, July 4, 1799. Q. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed, in the Monthly Magazine for this month, a letter from one who wishes to be informed of the method of taking grease spots out of leather breeches; for the good of the community in general, I make known the following receipt (which I have often tried with success) through the medium of your useful Magazine, viz. to two table spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, put half an ounce of mealy potatoes, to which add some of the best Durham mustard, rub these on the part greased; and when it is dry and taken off again, the spot will be entirely removed. Should this not prove quite efficacious, (though I have seldom known it fail), add a little vinegar, which will effectually do the business.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MEDLEY.

*Old Sanctuary, Westminster,
July 12, 1799.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. TATHAM to Mr. TRESHAM, respecting the CLAUDES lately purchased by Mr. BECKFORD.

WITH regard to the paragraph which appeared in a morning paper of Tuesday last, intimating that the two Claudes lately purchased by you for Mr. Beckford, were offered to me when at Rome, by the prince Altieri,—I take the liberty of stating to you (and, if you think proper, have no objection to state more particularly to the public) the circumstances which induced me at that time to decline an offer so very flattering to myself, and the acceptance of which would sooner have put my own country in possession of those incomparable pieces.

From the time I was first introduced to the prince Altieri (about five months after my arrival at Rome) he honoured me with the most obliging and continued marks of attention. Toward the middle of the year 1796, the capture of Mantua by the French was considered at Rome as an event impossible to be avoided—and the effects it would necessarily have on that repository of art and genius were already felt in anticipation by the proprietors of every museum there. One morning, while I was walking with the junior prince round his galleries, and talking over the calamitous events which were likely to take place—he conducted me to the Claudes, and said, both his father and himself were now fully persuaded they could not preserve those pieces long, as the French would certainly come and strip Rome of every valuable production of art they could possibly remove; and therefore, if I chose to purchase them, I should have the preference to any other person. I revolved in my mind the state of things at that time, and the circumstances under which I stood; and although I felt, and as long as I live shall continue to feel, the deepest obligation to the prince for so distinguished a mark of his regard, and was extremely desirous my own country should be enriched with such a treasure; I found I could not then accept the offer, without making the most imprudent risk of losing them, and perhaps exposing them to absolute destruction. I had already, at the desire and through the assistance of Mr. Holland, made a collection of antique fragments, and casts of ornamental architecture, to a very considerable amount, which the situation of public affairs rendered it very difficult for me to convey home.

The

The Mediterranean was so infested with corsairs and French privateers, that scarce a barchetta could pass in safety from one port to another—and the insurance on property was then at the rate of 30 per cent. and upwards. I therefore found myself obliged to forego the pleasure and advantage of a purchase, to have completed which, must have been a matter of the highest gratification to any lover of the arts.

About six months since, the prince honoured me with a letter, written by his secretary in his name, in which he mentions with the deepest regret, that the pictures are gone, and that he had sold them to Mr. Fagan for 9,000 scudi. The extraordinary escapes they have had in their conveyance hither, you are well acquainted with, and I am sure, are as happy as I am, that, since, to the regret of every amateur, they have been removed from the place of their actual nativity, the great and natural universality of art, they have at last arrived safely in a country which knows how to appreciate their value.

The princes Altieri, both father and son, had the misfortune to be blind: the elder, I was informed, lost his sight when he was about forty years of age, the younger when he was near twenty. The pictures alluded to were, I believe, painted by Claude for the grandfather of the present prince, and were first placed in the same magnificent room in which they ever afterwards remained till they were sold to Mr. Fagan. There were also many other valuable pictures in the palace, and a large collection of antique statues and busts, the latter of which were collected chiefly by the present prince, prior to his loss of sight. Since that heavy affliction, he used to take strangers round his gallery, and pointed out the various pieces, as they stood when he was able to see them. It was an affecting sight to see two such illustrious characters, whose palace was the resort of taste and virtue, led about their own gallery by attendants, and capable of enjoying the remembrance only of the beauties which adorned it. For my own part, when I reflect on that circumstance, and add to it the distressed condition into which they have since been reduced, I want words to express my feelings of commiseration and regret.

I am, Sir,

With great regard,

Your faithful humble Servant,

CHARLES HEATHCOTE TATHAM.

"Henry Trefham, Esq."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING the number of dismal accidents occasioned by fire in large cities, where the houses are high, crowded together, and constructed of combustible materials, it is astonishing that so little precaution is used to preserve the lives of the inhabitants. Having lately looked over the chronicle of events in a periodical work, I was struck on observing the number of lives lost, limbs broken, others impaled and bruised in attempting to escape the flames; and all this in a very short period of time.—A very simple contrivance might be used to prevent such shocking disasters; but I fear this very simplicity will operate against reducing it to practice. It will appear so trifling, so destitute of mechanical ingenuity, that the people will scarcely be persuaded to make a *knotted rope*, or *rope ladder*, part of the *furniture* in their apartments. But what would be the value of such a simple instrument to a person surrounded with fire and smoke? The poorest housekeeper needs not want such a convenience; nor would the most delicate lady hesitate a moment, whether to descend the *rope-ladder* or be burned or buried alive. But so the matter stands, that, unless the legislature do interfere, we shall still have occasion from time to time to deplore, not only the burning of houses, but their inhabitants also, because it was too much trouble to provide a bit of rope to save their lives. Much ingenuity has been exerted to find a method of extinguishing fires, to preserve property; and surely the lives of persons who lodge up two or three pair of stairs are deserving of some attention.—Government has with much propriety laid the stage-coaches under proper regulations, because, by overlading these vehicles, some lives were lost and limbs broken; perhaps the subject now mentioned, is equally deserving of public regulation.

In the case of shipwreck, where numbers are lost every day, the inattention of mankind to their own preservation is truly astonishing.—To prevent this disaster is impossible; but sure I am, if the simple contrivance of the *cork jacket* were universally adopted, multitudes would be saved from drowning. I believe it will be granted, that by far the greatest number of ships are lost on a lee shore. In this case suppose two vessels stranded, of 300 men each, at equal distances from the land. One of these ships is provided with

cork.

cork jackets in proportion to the number of people. It is needless to say in which vessel there is most danger of drowning. Perhaps from the one, fifty, a hundred, or more, may escape by keeping above water, while there is little probability of ten or twenty being saved from the other, if the sea runs high, allowing them to be expert swimmers. What numbers of lives were lost on board the Prince George of 90 guns, in a former war. She took fire in the midst of a fleet, and continued to burn for several hours. Her guns being loaded, went off as the fire reached them, which prevented the ships and boats from approaching her. It is true some hundreds were saved; but it is equally true that some hundreds perished, who might almost to a man have been picked up; had they been furnished with the *cork jacket*. I do not know what are the reasons against introducing this contrivance into the fleet, or why even every merchant ship is not provided in proportion to her complement of men. I should like to know what consideration can be of equal or superior value to preserving men's lives when reduced to the dire necessity of being drowned or burned. I hope there is not so little subordination in the navy, that a parcel of *cork jackets* could not be kept under the power of the officers, till they became really necessary. I am convinced that a ship's company knowing they were provided with these, instead of deserting their duty too soon, would rather be stimulated to continue their exertions to the last, from a confidence they would naturally entertain of their personal safety.—Let a person suppose himself shipwrecked on a lee shore, the vessel going to pieces, the boat staved, and the land a mile or two distant: let him also suppose his companions furnished with the *jacket*, while he remains at the mercy of the raging element; and then determine who has the best chance for life. A man may undoubtedly be killed or drowned in spite of this contrivance; but surely he who keeps on the surface has a better prospect for life, than another who must sink to the bottom.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, dated June 1, 1799, I see a letter addressed to you, in which the author says, with a seeming air of triumph,—“I now send you some more errata, collected in the perusal of the small

Didot Virgil.” I shall now examine these errata in the order in which your correspondent submits them to your view.

“Georg. ii. 22.—*Reperit usus*. with a single *p*. This I know may be defended; but it agrees not with the orthography followed in this edition in like cases.” “This I know may be defended.” If the editions of Heyne and Brunck are of any estimation, indeed it may be defended; for, in both, *reperit* appears with a single *p*. Your correspondent pursues his remark,—“but it agrees not with the orthography followed in this edition in like cases.” I wish the author of this observation would explain to me the inconsistency with which he charges the editor. This word, I believe, occurs only once in Virgil in the preterperfect tense; is printed in the stereotype with a single *p*: so here can be no inconsistency. And the word which bears the closest affinity to it with respect to the initial orthography, is *repullit*, which in some editions is spelled with two *p*'s, in some with one. But this Didot invariably spells with a single *p*.—vid. Georg. iv. 233. Æneld. iv. 214. vii. 450. Where then is the disagreement of Monsieur Didot?

“Georg. ii. 23.—*Abscidens* for *abscindens*.” But Brunck, Heyne, &c.—read *abscidens*.

“Georg. iii. 150.—*Bis pomis utilis arbor*.”

“This, for *arbos*, an archaism of which Virgil seems decidedly fond, I think must rather pass for a typographical error, than for a various reading intentionally adopted.” But why is this hasty conclusion drawn? Didot in his advertisement thus admonishes his readers: “*On prévient seulement les personnes qui n'auroient lu Virgile que dans les petites éditions de classe, de ne point prendre pour fautes quelques variantes ou leçons particulières, qui sont toutes autorisées par les bonnes éditions. On les prie de consulter préliminairement les textes de Heinjus, Heyne, Burmann, Brunck, et autres.*” Which caution, Sir, your correspondent either has not seen, or it has been uselessly given him: for if he had consulted Heyne, he would have found *arbor*.

“Georg. ii. 435.—*Umbras*.”

“This, for *umbram*, which has much more of sweetness, I would also rather think a typographical error.” Another hasty conclusion. Heyne and Brunck admit this reading. May not Didot be allowed to tread in the steps of editors so eminent as Heyne and Brunck?

“Georg. iii. 267.—*Glauci Potniades malis membra assumpserat*.”

“With a double *f* for *absumpsere*.”

I have

I have examined several of the volumes of the stereotype; but in none of them is this erratum committed. I hence conclude, that Didot issued originally only a few copies from his press, that if they should be found to contain any errata, such errata might be carefully corrected in his subsequent publications. One of these copies must have fallen into the hands of this gentleman. This is the best way I can account for the existence of this erratum. In like manner, I cannot find *The- tis* for *Tethys*. This must be ascribed to the same cause.

"Æn. i. Utque ipsum corpus amici.

" Full stop for comma."

But I appeal to any impartial person, whether this stop can with justice be denominated a period, rather than a comma. For, if we examine minutely the punctuation throughout this small volume, we shall see that the stop in question, which is so offensive, has very little more resemblance to the period than to the comma. I must own, this stop appears to me like a comma already begun; but owing to some injury the printing letter had received, the impression is not completely made. In the same manner, we may have an *f* for an *s*, the transverse mark, which distinguishes them, by some accident not being expressed. But we are not, therefore, to infer, that one letter by mistake has been substituted for another, any more than that here a full stop by mistake has been struck for a comma. Out of curiosity I examined the great edition of Didot's Virgil, which, for the splendour of its type, reflects the highest credit on the printer, and I was happy to recognise after *amici* a comma complete.

" Munera lætitiæque Dii.

" For ——— Dei."

" This must necessarily be wrong."

The editions, then, of Brunck and Heyne, to which I refer this gentleman, are chargeable with the same error.

"Æn. ii. v. 20.—misnumbered 21."

This mistake is not to be imputed to the numerous volumes which I have examined. This error your correspondent must have detected in some of the original copies, which have not come in my way.

" Atque arrectis auribus adito:

" This should have been a full stop."

Will this gentleman have the goodness to refer to Brunck's and Heyne's editions?

Your correspondent, Sir, has no doubt, as I have before observed, met with a stereotype Virgil, in which *The- tis* is misprinted for *Tethys*, *assumpere* for *absump- ere*, and where *Æn. ii. v. 20.* is misnum-

bered 21. But if he will be so good as to lay aside "*les petites éditions de classe*," his Delphin edition of Virgil, which seems to have been his beacon in these criticisms, for it contains the very readings which he would substitute, together with the full stop after *adito*, he would confess that the errata, which he imputes to Didot's Virgil, are authorised by the most eminent scholars and critics.

I have been induced to show the futility of the objections of your correspondent, not only for the purpose of vindicating the professional character of Didot, but that those of the community who content themselves with the perusal of the common editions of Virgil, and are unacquainted with the various readings supported by the best manuscripts, may not be deterred from the purchase of this desirable edition; desirable for the conveniency of its size, the moderate price it bears, the neatness and perhaps unequalled correctness of its type.

At the same time that I vindicate Monsieur Didot, I am happy in this opportunity of giving him my tribute of praise for the specimens he has given us of his stereotype, and of wishing him every success which so laudable an undertaking deserves.

I remain, Sir,

G. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been some time employed in the compilation and writing of a work topographical, historical, and descriptive of the county of Wilts; I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to solicit a candid communication from such persons as may possess any thing applicable to this subject, or whose local acquaintance with places or persons enables them to furnish any hints, descriptions, or remarks, which may tend to the completion or perfection of the work.—An anxious wish to be as correct and perfect as the nature of such subjects will admit, and an experience of the difficulty of attaining local information, induces me to take this method of craving a friendly communication.—Whatever correspondence I may be favoured with, either upon topography, antiquity, local history, or description, relative to this county, will be gratefully received, and, I hope, satisfactorily used.—As I am now arranging my materials: and having put some drawings into the engraver's hands, I must beg that all intended favours may be speedily transmitted to

Warwick-square,
London.

J. BRITTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

(Continued from page 457.)

ARIOSTO.—Folly is never, perhaps, so successfully combated, as when attacked by the weapons of ridicule: but there is a species of folly in itself so superlatively ridiculous, that no caricature can exceed the original. Cervantes could bring chivalry into disrepute, and Butler fanaticism into contempt, by exhibiting a picture so much resembling the original, that the likeness was acknowledged by all; and yet so *outré* in its appearance, as eternally to associate their respective objects with ridicule and scorn. Buckingham and Sheridan have greatly contributed to banish bombast from the stage, because, by collecting all the high-strained fustian of many writers, and concentrating them in one piece, with a few additional ornaments of their own, they produced a whole, whose consummate folly, when associated with individual pieces, could not fail to render them completely ludicrous:—and, though they might now be censured, perhaps even beyond their demerits, yet the apparent injustice was necessary to awaken the judgment and correct the vitiated taste of a public who had been gradually drawn on first to tolerate, and then to approve. But when the public mind is once so besotted as to admire a farrago of follies that the strongest argument cannot render more conspicuous nor the wildest imagination surpass, reason and ridicule must drop their idle shafts, and let the monster pass on in unmolested triumph. Hence the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto is still looked up to, as a star of the first magnitude, because it rose, like an *ignis fatuus*, in the twilight of the 16th century. Europe had then but lately waked to the perception of literary pleasure, and, like a savage, was to be pleased only with subjects that could excite the strong emotions of wonder and fear, those rude substitutes for admiration and sublimity. Hence the press, itself new-born, teemed with romances, that united the powers of heroes, saints, and magicians, of earth, of heaven, and hell, to gratify the prurency of imagination unpurified by taste. When the public palate had become almost callous even to such stimuli, Ariosto selected the most pungent he could find, and, blending them in one mighty olio, superadded to the mass the all-relishing condiment of rhyme: for, to mock it with the dignified title of poetry, would be perhaps the only way in which ridicule could reach it with effect.

Had Ariosto selected the same facts, united with them the same sentiments, and recorded them in doggerel rhyme, he might have done infinite service to his country, and immortalised himself throughout Europe, as the restorer of genuine taste, and the successful satyrist of barbarous ignorance.—By clothing the same ideas in solemn language, and musical versification, he has contributed to perpetuate the corruption of taste; and when that shall at last be reformed, he will, like the Devil and Oliver Cromwell, be damned to immortality.

This, I am sensible, may be thought the effusion of general censure, unsupported by the deduction of particulars;—but, really, to cite the passages that shock the reason without amusing the fancy, would be to undertake the office of the author's amanuensis, and transcribe the greatest part of his work. It will be a much easier task for his admirers to adduce the proofs of poetical beauty: unless, indeed, they include such passages as may claim the title by prescription;—such as when a hero rushing on his foe is compared to a lion seizing his prey—or another, losing his friend, is compared to a bear robbed of her cubs—or when the mind of a despairing lover is said to be agitated like a sea in a storm, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.—But these flowers of poetry have been woven into garlands and worn by so many successive poets and versifiers, till they have withered in our eyes, and no longer look like flowers—these garlands always remind me of Boileau's wig:

“—Qui de front en front passant à ses neveux,
“ Devoit avoir plus d'ans, qu'elle n'eût de cheveux.”

From pate to pate, from fire to son it pass'd,
Till more of years than hairs it counts at last.

The poets are ranged into classes; and if a man wish to enter himself on the list, he must either profess himself of some particular class, or possess so decided a superiority as himself to create a class—a poet *sui generis*. Now our author's admirers must either prove him of the latter description, or leave him with the simple title of a versifier of romances; for there is certainly no class of poets that will own him. He has not thought proper to subject himself to any of their most necessary laws. Orlando Furioso has neither beginning, nor middle, nor end. The hero who gives the title to the piece, when he has so done, has performed his most momentous feat. The Achilles of Homer, indeed,

deed, appears but little in the action of the piece, where he is the professed hero; but the reader evidently sees that he is the *cause* of all that is performed in it. Nine tenths of Ariosto's work, may be safely said to have no connection with his hero:—they neither are caused by the commencement of his history, nor conduce to the conclusion of it. But the actors in them, perhaps, happen to meet a principal personage on the road, or have told their story to a landlord, who happens to have entertained such a character on the road;—or any other *à propos de-bottes* introduction brings them into momentary notice, and permanent neglect. If there be one hero that interests you more than another, it is Ruggiero in his attachment to Bradamante. These two more frequently draw the attention in the course of the work; and their coronation, triumph, and nuptials form its conclusion. This winding up of *their* history employs much the most pleasing of all the forty-six cantos, which constitute the poem:—they are the last three, and had a few of the preceding circumstances of their story been collected into the same part, it would have formed a whole much more engaging, than that of which it is so small a portion.—Metastasio has seen this, and, by concentrating the narrative into dialogue, has produced from it one of the brightest ornaments of his dramatic works, in his piece entitled “Ruggiero.”

Ariosto has carefully imitated Homer and Virgil in all their wildest inconsistencies,—and so fond is he of their faults, he has adopted even such as have been falsely imputed to them. Because Homer was vulgarly supposed to have made Achilles invulnerable, Ariosto made Orlando's skin impenetrable by nature, and Ruggiero's armour by enchantment.—This, indeed, enabled the heroes to perform feats of amazement, that could not otherwise be achieved—that is, one impossibility is explained by the supposition of another. But the author in vain endeavours to inspire us, by such deeds, with an higher idea of his hero's courage, while combating under such securities. He has once, indeed, attempted (and ingeniously attempted too) to obviate this objection, by rendering Bradamante ignorant of the virtues of her golden lance, which overturned, with fated certainty, every foe against whom it was directed. (Canto xlv. Stanza 65.—but, in the very same place, he makes Ruggiero conscious of a similar virtue in his own sword.

It is remarked, that Homer has given

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to most of his heroes a discriminated and individual character.—Of Ariosto it might be observed, that it is wonderful how he has contrived to form so many heroes so surprizingly alike, in spite of varied circumstances, that you find no distinction but their names. The vaunting disposition of Rodomonte, alone, marks him from the rest, who are all in two classes, of the courteously brave, or savagely ferocious.—In short, when Ariosto imitates a superior, it is generally in his faults, and seldom, very seldom, in his beauties. When he undertakes common place descriptions, of groves that had bloomed, and streams that had purred through every page of poetry from Hesiod to Petrarch; or when he describes those battles, or those storms, which had overtaken every hero of the epic, from Homer to the wandering minstrels of Provence, the varied harmony of Ariosto's versification, in which he is eminently successful, places him on a level with the herd of imitative rhymers. But when he imagines new scenery, and new incidents, his descriptions are particular without beauty, or concise without strength. Delicacy of sentiment he has none, and delicacy of imagination very little:—what then are his pretensions to poetry? it would be difficult to enumerate them—for they can consist only in extravagancies of fancy uncurbed by judgement, and unawed by criticism. I shall conclude with noticing a few of these *extravaganzas*, in order to give the reader some idea of Ariosto's character,—for without specimens of these it is scarcely possible for any commonly well-regulated imagination so far to shake off the shackles of reason and nature, as to have any conception of such excessive absurdity.—“Walk in then, gentlemen! and you shall see!—the wonder of wonders!”—There (Canto xxxiv.) you see that famous knight Astolfo riding full gallop to the moon—and when he arrives there, you will see St. John the evangelist shewing him all the sighs, tears and senses of lovers and heroes, which being lost on earth, are, in the moon, carefully bottled up, corked, labelled, and exhibited by that apostle.—In another place (Canto vi.) you have a view of the island of Alcina, guarded by an army of monsters, each individual of which is neither brute nor human, but has a body composed of the most heterogeneous members of all the animals in existence—as if created out of the witching-pot in Macbeth. The Minotaur, the Centaurs, the Sphinx, the Harpies, the Gorgons, the Chimera of Antiquity,

would

would have proved but an awkward squad in an army like this; so ready, by every variety of manœuvre, to display its unparalleled versatility of talent, in all the perfection of deformity.—On another part of the same island, you behold a beautiful myrtle-tree—listen and you will hear it speak—a myrtle speak!—oh, yes! to Ariosto “’tis as easy as lying—he gives it breath with his mouth and it discourses most eloquent music.” *

Now again behold Astolfo mounted on his Ippogrif—your balloons! your mail coaches! Lyons telegraphs! what are they? snails in harness!—Astolfo sets off this evening from France, and is in India by day-break. Or if his Ippogrif should tire, Rabican is at hand—that famous horse! the produce of Wind and Flame; (Canto xv.) He lives on air—he gallops dry shod over the sea—his fire, Wind, had no chance with him; and even Lightning was left behind in his course.—(See Canto xv. Stanza 40). Again you behold Astolfo flourishing a horn, instead of brandishing a sword: and, if you knew all, a much more expeditious instrument—for at the blast of this horn, all living creatures, like the walls of Jericho, fall down, (Canto xx.)—and the dazzling shield of Atlante, you observe, produces a similar prostration (Canto iii). If your patience be not tired, look again, and behold Ariosto's mode of raising a regiment of horse, when his hero is at a loss for cavalry.—Astolfo attends a hill, where bowling down heaps of stones, some of them, in the road down, become noses, some legs, some bellies, &c. and before they arrive at the bottom the respective parts find each other out in the crowd, join in the proper form of horses, neigh and scamper about, to the number of eighty thousand one hundred and two, (for our author is scrupulously exact in his relation of facts), ready to be mounted with connate bridles and saddles, by the wondering infantry below. (Canto xxxviii.)

G. T.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I COULD with through the channel of your excellent and much admired repository, to obtain information from some of your chemical correspondents respecting a process, which ought to be generally known.

* Shakespeare.

As vinegar is an article of extensive utility, what is the cheapest, simplest, and most expeditious mode of making it?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H.

Exeter, June 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL be much obliged to you to inform me, which I am persuaded any of your musical correspondents will enable you to do, the name of the author of the melody of the old hundredth psalm tune.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

C. A. R.

London, April 8, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Welch bards of the middle ages had a class of poetical compositions, which may be peculiarly called their own, consisting of pieces, wherein some being, real or imaginary, was invoked to be the messenger of the poet's commands; and which generally related to love subjects; and sometimes the message was addressed to a patron, requesting a favourite gift.

The subversion of the ancient government, by the conquest of Edward the first, was the cause of great alterations even in the literary compositions of the Welch; and in that period it was that these *message poems* became very common and popular in the country.

I beg leave, Sir, to lay before your readers the following piece, by *David ab Gwilym*, who flourished from about the year 1330 downwards; and, if agreeable, I may be able occasionally to send you other pieces, as examples of this, and of other kinds of Welsh poetry.

MEIRION.

A literal Translation of the INVOCATION TO THE WIND, a Poem, by *David ab Gwilym*.

WIND of the firmament, of ready course and strong of voice, in ranging far away! A terrible being art thou, uttering sounds most hoarse; the bravado of the world, without foot or wing: it is a wonder how awfully thou hast been placed, from the storehouse of the sky, without any one support; and now how swiftly dost thou run over the hill!

Tell me, my never-resting friend, of thy journey on some northern blast over the dale.

dale. Ah? friend, go from *Aeron* brightly fair, with a clear note; stop thou not, nor gossip; fear not because of little Hunch-back*. A complaint of impeachment serving ill-nature! My country and its blessings are a prison to me!—Soon thou wouldst strip the bush when thou art buffed in scattering leaves: no one will question thee, none will stop thee, nor arrayed host, nor deputed hand, nor the blue blade, nor flood, nor rain: inadvertently thou wilt not be hindered by a mother's son: fire will not burn thee; thou wilt not be weakened by deceit; drown thou wilt not, through lack of any warning; thou wilt not get entangled, for thou art without an angle; the swift steed is not wanted under thee, nor bridge over the stream, nor boat; no catchpole will arrest thee, nor the power of a clan, in thy day of triumph, thou that winnowest the feathered tops of trees. No eye can ken thee on thy vast naked couch; a thousand shall hear thee, nest of the pouring rain: thou art God's bounty along the earth, thou roaring and irritating breaker of the top of the oak, thou shouter, in the morn of day, on high; thou waster of the heap of chaff, gruff of voice! Thou comest a tempest on a calm of the sea; a fickle youth on the sand bank water: an eloquent and enticing thief art thou; the scatterer and heaper, of the fallen leaves. Thou privileged impeller the waster of the hill, thou ruthless lord of the firmament, that flyest over the whole bosom of the brine to the extremities of the world! Storm of the hill be above to night!

Wretched am I, that I should have placed my affection on *Mor-vid*, a gentle and splendid maid! A nymph who made me a captive!—Run on high towards her father's house; knock the door, and cause it to be opened, before the day appears, to receive my message; and find a way to her, if that can be, and utter the note of my sigh. Thou that comest from the far-extending signs, say thus to my sincere and generous one—"Whilst in the world I remain, I shall be a faithful lover: and woe is to my face without her, if true that she is not unfaithful!" Go high!

* Literally, the *Little Bow*, the common epithet, which the poet gave to his fortunate competitor for fair *Mor-vid*; his real name was *Rys Gwgan*, who was a captain in the English army at the celebrated battle of *Cressy*.

The works of *David ab Gwilym* were printed about ten years ago, in one octavo volume of about 600 pages. This bard composed 147 poems to his mistress, one of which is above translated; but she was married to captain *Gwgan*, through the influence of her relations.

thou shalt see the fair one. Go low! choose a course, thou running element! Go to the yellow-haired *Mor-vid*.—Proud-perous be thy return!—Farewell thou friendly gale!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"WAR (says an eminent writer) is so bad a thing, that nothing but a mixture of religion can make it worse." This, however, by no means appears to be the general opinion, and the union of the military and religious character is one of the most popular ideas of the time. Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, when we are engaged in a war, one great object of which is the support of religion of every species against atheism and impiety; and when we have the happiness to be connected with allies so distinguished for religious zeal. It is peculiarly edifying to be informed of the exemplary regularity observed by that humane and civilized body, the Russian soldiery, in the performance of their devotions. This, indeed, is not to be wondered at, since the very robbers of that nation are equally punctilious in this respect. We are told by a writer of credit, that a famous leader of banditti, whose thirst for human blood was such, that he was accustomed to tie his captives to a tree, and open their breasts while alive, in order that he might drink the vital fluid fresh and warm; on being asked by his confessor, as he was led to execution, whether he had duly observed the fasts and festivals of the church? was affronted with the question, and in his turn asked the priest whether he did not take him for a christian? Under the late conscientious empress Catherine, the Russian court-manifestoes were remarkable beyond any in Europe for solemn appeals to the Deity; and it is to be presumed that her successor has not degenerated in this point. The accounts that have been published of the devotional spirit of the celebrated conqueror of Ismael and Praga, cannot fail of giving high delight to those who regard him as the destined restorer of monarchy and catholicism in France. As there is always something interesting in the parallels between great men in different periods, I shall beg leave to lay before your readers the sketch given by Brantôme of an illustrious commander of his time, also a distinguished chief in a catholic league, the constable of France, Anne de Montmorenci.

"Every morning (says the historian) whether

whether he was at home or in the army, on a march or in camp, he never neglected to recite and hear his *paternosters*. But it was a saying among the soldiers, "take care of the *pater nosters* of Monsieur the Constable," for whilst he was muttering them over, he would throw in, by way of parenthesis, as the occasions of discipline or war demanded, "Hang me that fellow on the next tree—paise me that other through the pikes—bring me hither that man and shoot him before my face—cut me in pieces all those rascals who are so audacious as to defend that steeple against the king—burn me that village—let fire

to all the country for a quarter of a league round," and all this he would do without the least interruption to his devotions, which he would have thought it a sin to defer to another hour, *so tender was his conscience!*"

This I think an admirable picture of a soldier's devotion; and though it is not quite suited to an English camp or quarter-deck, it would, I suppose, appear natural enough in a Russian field marshal, or a bashaw of three-tails; whom we are now so happy as to be entitled in some measure to call *our own*.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A SCHOOL ECLOGUE.

EDWARD.

HIST, William! 'hilt! what means that air so gay?

Thy looks, thy drefs, bespeak some holiday;
Thy hat is brush'd; thy hands, with wond'rous pains,

Are cleans'd from garden mould and inky stains;

Thy glossy shoes confess the lacquey's care;
And recent from the comb shines thy sleek hair.

* What god, what saint, this prodigy has wrought?

Declare the cause; and ease my lab'ring thought?

WILLIAM.

John, faithful John, is with the horses come,
Mamma prevails, and I am sent for home.

EDWARD.

† Thrice happy who such welcome tidings greet!

Thrice happy who reviews his native seat!

For him the matron spreads her candy'd hoard,
And early strawberries crown the smiling board;

For him crush'd gooseberries with rich cream combine,

And bending boughs their fragrant fruit resign:
Custards and sillabubs his taste invite;

Sports fill the day, and feasts prolong the night.

‡ Think not I envy, I admire thy fate;

§ Yet, ah! what different talks thy comrades wait!

Some in the grammar's thorny maze to toil,
Some with rude strokes the snowy paper foil,

Some o'er barbaric climes in maps to roam,
Far from their mother-tongue, and dear loved home.

Harsh names, of uncouth sound, their memories load,
And oft their shoulders feel th' unpleasant goad.

* Sed tamen, ille Deus qui fit, da Tityre nobis.

† Fortunate senex, hic inter flumina nota.

‡ Non equidem invideo, miror magis.

§ At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros,
Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxem.

WILLIAM.

Doubt not our turn will come some future time,
Now, Harry, hear us twain contend in rhyme,
For yet thy horses have not eat their hay,
And unconsum'd as yet th' allotted hour of play.

HENRY.

* Then spout alternate, I consent to hear,
Let no false rhyme offend my critic ear;
But say, what prizes shall the victor hold?
I guess your pockets are not lin'd with gold!

WILLIAM.

A ship these hands have built, in ev'ry part
Carv'd, rigg'd, and painted, with the nicest art;
The ridgy sides are black with pitchy store,
From stem to stern 'tis twice ten inches o'er.
The lofty mast, a strait, smooth hazel fram'd,
The tackling silk, the charming Sally nam'd;
And—but take heed lest thou divulge the tale,
The lappet of my shirt supply'd the sail;
An azure ribband for a pendant flies:
Now, if thy verse excel, be this the prize.

EDWARD.

For me at home the careful housewives make,
With plums and almonds rich, an ample cake.
Smooth is the top, a plain of shining ice,
The West its sweetness gives, the East its spice;
From soft Ionian isles, well known to fame,
Ulysses' once, the luscious currant came.
The green transparent citron Spain bestows,
And from her golden groves the orange glows.
So vast the heaving mals, it scarce has room
Within th' oven's dark capacious womb;
'Twill be consign'd to the next carrier's care,
I cannot yield it all—be half thy share.

WILLIAM.

Well does the gilt thy liquorish palate suit,
† I know who robb'd the orchard of its fruit.
When all were wrapt in sleep, one early morn,
While yet the dew-drop trembled on the thorn,
I mark'd when o'er the quickset hedge you leapt,
‡ And, sly, beneath the gooseberry bushes crept;

* Alternis dicetis.

† Non ego, te vidi, Damonis—

‡ ———— Tu post carecta latebas.

Then

Then shook the trees, a show'r of apples fell,
And, where the hoard you kept, I know full
well;
The mellow gooseberries did themselves pro-
duce,
For thro' thy pocket oozed the viscous juice.

EDWARD.

I scorn a tell-tale, or I cou'd declare
How, leave unask'd, you fought the neighbour-
ing fair;

Then home by moon-light spurred your jaded
steed,

And scarce returned before the hour of bed.
Think how thy trembling heart had felt af-
fright,

Had not our master supped abroad that night.

WILLIAM.

On the smooth, white-washed ceiling near thy
bed,

Mixed with thy own, is Anna's cypher read;
From wreaths of dusky smoke the letters flow;
Whole hand the waving candle held, I know.
Fines and jobations shall thy soul appall,
Whene'er our mistress spies the fully'd wall.

EDWARD.

Uncon'd her lesson once, in idle mood,
Trembling before the master, Anna stood;
I marked what prompter near her took his
place,

And, whispering, fav'd the virgin from disgrace;
Much is the youth bely'd, and much the maid,
Or more than words the whisper so't convey'd.

WILLIAM.

Think not I blush to own so bright a flame,
Even boys for her assume the lover's name;
* As far as aisies beyond taws we prize,
Or venison pasty ranks above school pies;
As much as peaches beyond apples please,
Or Parmesan exgels a Suffolk cheese;
Or P . . . donkeys lag behind a steed,
So far do Anna's charms all other charms ex-
ceed.

EDWARD.

Tell, if thou canst, where is that creature
bred,
Whose wide-stretch'd mouth is larger than its
head;

† Guests, and my great Apollo thou shalt be,
And cake and ship shall both remain with thee.

WILLIAM.

Explain thou first, what portent late was seen,
With strides impetuous, posting o'er the green,
Three heads, like Cerberus, the monster bore,
And one was sidelong fix'd, and two before;
Eight legs, depending from his ample sides,
Each well-built flank unequally divides;
For five on this, on that side three are found,
Four swiftly move, and four not touch the ground.
Long time the moving prodigy I view'd,
By gazing men, and barking dogs pursu'd.

HARRY.

Cease! cease your carols both! for lo the bell
With jarring notes, has rung out pleasure's
knell.

Your startled comrades, e'er the game be done,
Quit their unwhim'd sports, and trembling run.
Haste to your forms before the master call!
With thoughtful step he paces o'er the hall,

* Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivæ.

† Dic quibus in terris, et cris mihi magnus
Apollo.

Does with stern looks each playful loiterer
greet,

Counts with his eye, and marks each vacant
seat;

Intense, the buzzing murmur grows around,
Loud, thro' the dome, the usher's strokes re-
found.

Sneak off, and to your places slyly steal,
Before the prowess of his arm you feel.

PARODY UPON GRAY'S CELEBRATED ODE OF "THE BARD."

BY THE HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

[This Parody was written at Trinity College,
Cambridge, near five and twenty years ago;
and arose from the circumstance of the Au-
thor's Barber coming too late to dress him at
his lodgings, at the shop of Mr. Jackson, an
apothecary at Cambridge, where he lodged,
till a vacancy in the College, by which he
lost his dinner in the Hall: when, in imita-
tion of the despairing Bard, who prophesied
the destruction of King Edward's race, he
poured forth his curses upon the whole race
of Barbers, predicting their ruin in the sim-
plicity of a future generation.]

THE BARBER.

*A fragment of a Pindaric Ode, from an old
Manuscript in the Museum, which Mr.
GRAY certainly had in his eye when he
wrote his "BARD."*

I.

' Ruin seize thee, scoundrel Coe!
' Contusion on thy frizzling wait;
' Hadst thou the only comb below,
' Thou never more shouldst touch my pate.

' Club nor queue, nor twisted tail,
' Nor e'en thy chatt'ring, barber! shall avail
' To save thy horse whipp'd back from daily
fears;

' From Cantab's curse, from Cantab's tears!
Such were the sounds that o'er the powder'd
pride

Of Coe the Barber scatter'd wild dismay,
As down the steep of Jackson's slippery lane
He wound with puffing march his toilsome,
tardy, way.

II.

In a room where Cambridge town
Frowns o'er the kennels' stinking flood,
Rob'd in a flannel powd'ring gown,
With haggard eyes poor Erskine stood;
(Long his beard, and blouzy hair,
Stream'd like an old wig to the troubled air;)
And with clung guts, and face than razor thinner,
Swore the loud sorrows of his dinner.

' Hark! how each striking clock and tolling
bell,

' With awful sounds, the hour of eating tell!
' O'er thee, oh Coe! their dreac'd notes they
wave,

' Soon shall such sounds proclaim thy yawning
grave;

' Vocal in vain, through all this ling'ring day,
' The grace already laid, the plates all swept
away.

III.

' Cold is Beau ** tongue,
' That sooth'd each virgin's pain;

' Bright

* Bright perfumed M** has cropp'd his head :
 * Almack's! you moan in vain
 * Each youth whose high toupee
 * Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-capt head,
 * In humble Tyburn-top we see ;
 * Esplath'd with dirt and sun-burnt face ;
 * Far on before the ladies mend their pace,
 * The Macaroni sneers, and will not see.
 * Dear lost companions of the coxcomb's art,
 * Dear as a turkey to these famish'd eyes,
 * Dear as the ruddy port which warms my heart,
 * Ye sunk amidst the fainting Misses' cries—
 * No more I weep—They do not sleep :
 * At yonder ball, a slovenly band,
 * I see them sit ; they linger yet,
 * Avengers of fair Nature's hand ;
 * With me in dreadful resolution join,
 * To crop with one accord, and starve their cursed line.'

IV.

* Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
 * The winding sheet of barber's race ;
 * Give ample room and verge enough
 * Their lengthen'd lanthorn jaws to trace.
 * Mark the year, and mark the night,
 * When all their shops shall echo with affright,
 * Loud screams shall thro' St. James's turrets ring,
 * To see, like Eton boy, the King !
 * Puppies of France, with unrelenting paws
 * That crape the foretops of our aching heads ;
 * No longer England owns thy frubbin laws,
 * No more her folly Gallia's vermin feeds.
 * They wait at Dover for the first fair wind,
 * Soup-meagre in the van, and snuff, roast-beef behind.

V.

* Mighty barbers, saughty lords,
 * Low on a greasy bench they lie !
 * No pitying heart, or purse, affords
 * A sixpence for a muton-pye !
 * Is the mealy 'prentice fled ?
 * Poor Coe is gone, all superfluous to bed.
 * The swarm that in thy shop each morning sat,
 * Comb their lank hair on forehead flat :
 * Fair laughs the morn, when all the world are beaux,
 * While vainly strutting thro' a silly land,
 * In foppish train the puppy barber goes ;
 * Lace on his shirt, and money at command,
 * Regardless of the skulking bailiff's frow,
 * That hid in some dark court expects his ev'ning prey.

VI.

* The porter-mag fill high,
 * Baked curls and locks prepare ;
 * Rest of our heads, they yet by wigs may live,
 * Close by the greasy chair
 * Fell thirt and tamme lie,
 * No more to art will beauteous nature give.
 * Heard ye the gang of Fielding say,
 * Sir John* at last we've found their haunt
 * To desperation driv'n by hungry want,
 * Thro' the cramm'd laughing 'Fit they steal their way.

* Sir John Fielding the active Police Magistrate of that day.

" Ye tow'rs of Newgate! London's lasting shame,
 " By many a foul and midnight murder fed,
 " Revere poor Mr. Coe, the blacksmith's † fame,
 " And spare the grinning barber's chuckle

VII.

" Rascals! we tread thee under foot,
 " (Weave we the woof; the thread is spun);
 " Our beards we pull out by the root;
 " ('The web is wove; your work is done).'
 " Stay, oh stay! nor thus forlorn
 " Leave me uncurl'd, undinner'd, here to mourn.
 " Thro' the broad gate, that leads to College Hall,
 " They melt, they fly, they vanish all.
 " But, oh! what happy scenes of pure delight,
 " Slow moving on their simple charms unroll!
 " Ye rapt'rous visions! spare my aching sight,
 " Ye unborn beauties croud not on my soul!
 " No more our long-lost Coventry we wail:
 " All hail, ye genuine forms; fair Nature's issue, hail!

VIII.

* Not frizz'd and fritter'd, plann'd and roll'd,
 * Sublime their artless locks they wear,
 * And gorgeous dames, and judges old,
 * Without their t' tes and wigs appear;
 * In the midst a form divine,
 * Her dress bespeaks the Penſylvanian line,
 * Her port demure, her grave, religious face,
 * Attempter'd sweet to virgin-grace.
 * What sylphs and spirits wanton thro' the air!
 * What crouds of little angels round her play!
 * Hear from thy sepulchre, great Penn! oh hear!
 * A scene like this might animate thy clay.
 * Simplicity now soaring as the fings,
 * Waves in the eye of Heav'n her Quaker-co, lour'd wings.

IX.

* No more toupees are seen
 * That mock at Alpine height,
 * And queues with many a yard of ribbon bound,
 * All now are vanish'd quite.
 * No tongs, or torturing pin,
 * But ev'ry head is trimm'd quite snug around:
 * Like boys of the cathedral choir,
 * Curls, such as Adam wore, we wear,
 * Each simpler generation blooms more fair,
 * 'Till all that's artificial expire,
 * Vain puppy boy! think 't thou yon' essence cloud,
 * Rais'd by thy puff, can vie with Nature's hue?
 * To-morrow see the variegated croud
 * With ringlets shining like the morning dew.
 * Enough for me: with joy I see
 * The different dooms our fates assign:
 * Be thine to love thy trade and starve;
 * To wear what Heaven bestow'd be mine;
 * He said, and headlong from the trap-stairs' height,
 * Quick thro' the frozen street, he ran in shabby plight.

† Coe's father, the blacksmith of Cambridge.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

[Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.]

MIACZINSKY.

OF all those who perished upon the scaffold, in consequence of Dumourier's treachery, the man, who appeared to excite the strongest interest in the public mind, was Miaczinsky, *ci devant* Maréchal de Camp. He was a Pole by birth, and nephew to Prince Radzivil, well known by his long residence at Paris. From his early youth he had ever shewn himself strong attached to France. Appointed Grand Marshal of the confederacy formed in Poland against the Russians, and the King's party, he exhausted his whole fortune, which amounted to several millions of livres, in the support of that association to which Louis XV. and the intrigues of the Duke de Choiseul had given birth. He beat the Russians, whom he detested, several times; but his party being weakly supported by the Court of Versailles, which contented itself with sending a few French gentlemen to join him, Miaczinsky was at last obliged to abandon his country. Taking refuge in France, he was soon reduced to the extreme of poverty, no part of the money he had advanced in the name of Louis XV. to support the confederacy being restored to him. At length, overwhelmed with debts, and persecuted by his creditors, he retired to the Temple, at that time the sacred asylum of insolvent debtors. After long solicitations, however, Vergennes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, obtained for him a pension of six thousand livres, which, owing to the distress of the times, was badly paid.

From that moment every sentiment of honour and delicacy appeared to be banished from his breast. He became a gamester from despair, and lost all those qualities which had distinguished him at the age of twenty-five. When the Revolution brought on a rupture with Russia, he solicited and obtained service from the new government, with the hope of being employed against the Russians, and of re-establishing his fortune; his old connexions with Dumourier confirming this hope, when that general obtained the chief command. The latter had been the spy of the Cabinet of Versailles at Warsaw. It was to his order, and in the name of Louis XV. that Miaczinsky had paid the money necessary for the support of the

confederacy; and at the time of the first National Assembly, Dumourier had backed one of his memorials, claiming an indemnification, upon condition of their sharing between them whatever sums he might be allowed. This condition, imposed by the French General, rendered Miaczinsky secretly his enemy. It appears, however, that notwithstanding his aversion to Dumourier, he was no stranger to his treasonable plans; being, perhaps, either seduced by his ambition, or, in his quality of noble, an enemy to the popular party. Having undertaken to surprise Lille, he presented himself at the gates of that city with five thousand men; but Dumourier's treachery was already known; and the commandant would only receive him attended by a small escort. As soon as he was within the place, he was taken into custody, sent a prisoner to Paris, tried and condemned to die, as an accomplice of Dumourier.

Miaczinsky, during the whole course of his trial, constantly denied that he had any knowledge of Dumourier's treachery, and persisted in affirming that he had only presented himself at the gates of Lille, in order to deliver a letter to the Commandant. So much interest did he excite in the minds of the spectators, and even of the judges who condemned him, that his execution was respited.—He perished at the age of forty-five, a victim at once of his unfortunate connexions, and of his own disposition. He left two children, the miserable fruit of his marriage with a French woman, the daughter of a taylor. This woman, with whom he had become acquainted in Poland, and who had not always had reason to be satisfied with his conduct, lavished on him every mark of the tenderest affection to the last moment of his life. The two children receive their education at the French Prytaneum, and, from their talents and behaviour, are already considered as youths of the highest promise.

SECRET CAUSE OF THE ATROCITIES PRACTISED AT LYONS.

Oftentimes, in the thick gloom of a forest, a whistle collects a band of robbers, who rush upon the passenger, strip, and murder him. This signal for the commission of crimes is atrocious, but it only affects individuals. The annals of the French republic will have to record far more fatal whistles,* the sound of which

* Whistling, not hissing, is the theatrical expression of discontent upon the Continent. The cat-calls there, are simply whistles.

was directed from the pit of the theatre at Lyons, against Collot d'Herbois, a short time before the revolution. That insolent buffoon, not being able to bear the just punishment of his bad acting, turned towards the pit that part of the body, which decency forbids to expose to any one. This outrage was not overlooked; and he was obliged to make an humble apology; but from that moment he swore everlasting hatred against the Lyonsese.

When Lyons, after rebelling against the Convention, was subdued, he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to satiate his desire of vengeance; and appeared in that unfortunate city, rather in the character of an irritated comedian, than in that of representative of the people. A new Gengis-Khan, he revenged the injuries done to Temugin; but he surpassed the Tartar in cruelty. His atrocious sentiments are apparent in his letters: they are written in characters of blood: "Republican justice," said he, in one addressed to Duplay, sen. "ought to strike traitors like lightning, and to leave nothing but ashes. While destroying one infamous and rebellious city, we consolidate all the rest. We are demolishing by cannon shot, and the explosion of gun-powder, *as much as possible*." In a passage of one of his letters to Robespierre, he complains of the tardiness of the guillotine: "Several times, (says he), twenty criminals have suffered the punishment due to their crimes on the same day; and that is still too slow for the justice of a nation, which ought to thunder destruction upon all its enemies at once. We will employ ourselves in *forging the thunderbolts*."

In writing to Couthen, he says, "Take measures with Robespierre, for finishing the decree, concerning this Commune, which cannot subsist without danger.—" When once its population is ordered to "be discharged, it will be easy to make them disappear, and to say with truth, *Lyons is no more*." The barbarian confessed in a letter to Robespierre that this discharge would include a hundred thousand individuals, working at the manufactories, and interesting to humanity, because poor and oppressed.

Errata in these Anecdotes in our last.

Page 467, col. 2, l. 25, for authority read authenticity. Page 468, col. 2, l. 21, for Robespierre, blind jealousy read Robespierre's blind jealousy. Page 468, col. 2, l. 33, for which read while. Page 468, col. 2, l. 55, for this read his.

MEMOIRS OF FILANGIERI.

GAETAN FILANGIERI was born at Naples, in the year 1751. He was a son of the Prince of Arianiello, descended of an illustrious family, coeval with the original establishment of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies. It appears that his ancestors passed over to Italy from France with the Norman conquerors, being in all probability natives of Angers; for the corrupt Latin name of the founder of the family was *Angerius*, and his children were called, in the feudal registers of the kingdom of Naples, *Filii Angerii*, from which the Italian name *Filangieri* was afterwards compounded. This family is not at present very opulent, a circumstance, which such as are acquainted with the history of Naples can easily account for; it being well known that about the year 1430, Jane, the second queen of Naples, to gratify the ambition of her favourite, Ser Gianni Caraciolo, High Chancellor of the kingdom, procured him a large inheritance, by enacting a law which altered the pristine mode of feudal succession, and consequently deprived of their rights the family of Filangieri, which indisputably was the legal successor.

Young Filangieri soon became sensible that it was necessary for him to acquire the useful attainments of some learned professions, to support the dignity of his birth, and to compensate for the want of a large patrimony. Accordingly he was bred to the law; the employment of an advocate being in the highest repute at Naples, and paving the way to such considerable emoluments, that even individuals of the first nobility do not disdain to follow it. He perceived, however, very soon, that the philosophical turn of his mind was not adapted to the bustle of business, and least of all for the chicaneries of the bar; he accordingly turned his mind to some other means of acquiring property, and also of satisfying his passion for literary fame which had now become very predominant.

His present Sicilian majesty was, in his youth, greatly delighted with military parade, and from the year 1771 to 1774 he raised two new regiments, in which only the nobility and gentry were admitted; the rank and commission of officer was also, by the standing etiquette of the regiments, to be granted to no individual who did not belong to the privileged cast of peers. Whatever might have been the merit of these military gentlemen in the dangers and laborious exertions of their profession in time of war, they were certainly

tainly well calculated to reflect the greatest splendour on the majesty of a court, in public ceremonies, in time of peace. Two numerous regiments, composed of young persons from the age of sixteen to twenty, of a tall stature, richly and elegantly dressed, distinguished by the lustre of their birth, and commanded by officers of the first nobility, displaying in martial pomp all the magnificence characteristic of the South of Italy, afforded a superb view, superior, in the judgment of many travellers, to any thing of the kind known in other countries. Filangieri was appointed an officer in one of these regiments, which was called *of the Liparots*; and if he yielded to his comrades in the paraphernalia of dress, he certainly excelled most of them in comeliness and elegance of person.

Much about the same time, in November 1774, he had an opportunity of displaying his attainments in civil and political jurisprudence. By an edict from the king it was ordered, that, in order to provide some remedy for the overgrown abuses of the tribunals, and to the intolerable despotism of the supreme courts of justice, every definitive sentence should be justified, by quoting some text from the Roman, canonical, or common law, on which it was grounded. Filangieri hereupon published a pamphlet entitled—*Reflections on the King's Edict, &c.*

In the year 1775, his uncle, Seraphim Filangieri, archbishop of Palermo, who had occasionally been also viceroy of Sicily, being promoted to the archbishopric of Naples, and to the dignity of *prior of the Constantinian Order*, inherent to the archbishopric; young Filangieri obtained, without difficulty, by the favour of his uncle, a rich commandery in that Order, and thus was enabled to devote the whole of his time to literary pursuits.

In 1781, he published the two first volumes of his learned work—*The Science of Legislation, &c.* It gained him a great reputation in Italy, and his name soon passed beyond the Alps. The third volume, however, which appeared in 1783, exalted his literary and legal character to the highest pitch. It contained for the most part a review of criminal jurisprudence, with strictures on the numberless abuses to which personal liberty was exposed, by such a motley tissue of incoherent and absurd proceedings.

Much about the same time, Filangieri became enamoured of a young lady, of German extraction; maid of honour to her majesty. She was a sensible and virtuous person, and worthy the affections of a man

of honour. But, unfortunately for her, she had no fortune, and wholly depended upon a pension from the court. When the match was on the point of being concluded, the queen, who has always been very tenacious of the decorum of noble families, and who was consequently sensible that a marriage between two persons in high station, without fortune, might be productive of disagreeable or inconvenient results, interposed all her influence to frustrate their union. *What do you mean to do with your children?* said she to the lady; *Are they also to become authors to earn their subsistence?* Notwithstanding, however, the disapprobation of her majesty, the match was actually concluded.

Truth obliges us to acknowledge, that his present Sicilian majesty, though no adept himself, and never initiated in the sciences, has always shewn himself duly conscious of their importance, being the admirer and protector of learned men, and never expressing displeasure at the strictures of a rational philosophy directed against court intrigues or the abuse of despotic power. In this respect, he may lay claim to as large a share of native good sense and liberality of thinking, as any contemporary European sovereign. This was actually experienced by Filangieri. In the year 1786, he was appointed *counsellor of the finances*, an employment only intended as a step to more eminent dignities.

Filangieri did not long enjoy his dignity, and the prospect of farther preferments. While his official duties required him to bestow the greatest part of his time in state affairs and public audiences, he appropriated the remainder to the continuation of his works, and to the sketching out of new literary avocations and pursuits. This considerably impaired his health. As he kept a country seat in Castellammare, on the eastern side of the *Crater*, in the course of his passing to and from Naples by water, he caught a violent cold, which being followed by a fever and other maladies, terminated his life in June 1788, in the 37th year of his age.

Filangieri was in person very handsome, tall in stature, with an oblong countenance. His eyes were uncommonly beautiful, and evinced a sweetness which corresponded with the gentleness and candour of his heart. He was an accomplished moral character; religious, hospitable, beneficent, and artless, and not seldom exposed to the selfish designs of crafty persons who procured access to him.

His literary abilities, deserve a farther notice. He was, without doubt, a learned

and well-informed man, and much addicted to study. But his natural genius has probably been over-rated. From an accurate analysis of his works, it may easily be gathered, that his predominant intellectual power was memory; that his powers of imagination were not vigorous; that his want of strict method betrays a defect of analytical investigation; that he was rather a judicious student and compiler of the observations of others, than an original writer; that he made no extensive researches beyond the common knowledge of his contemporaries; and that his style is phlegmatical, and the arrangement of his ideas immethodical. The uncommon success of his works among the bulk of the people in Italy, was perhaps not a little owing to personal and local circumstances. A young man, scarcely of the age of thirty, a nobleman, a lord of the court, a religious knight, and yet capable of philosophical investigations, was, at that time, deemed a prodigy. And if his writings met with equal approbation in England, France, Germany, and America, it might be partly attributed to the prevailing disposition of men's minds, which, previously to the convulsions of the French Revolution, were wholly engrossed with subjects of political economy; and partly to the interested precautions of booksellers and librarians, who very frequently, in their line of trade, vamp the merit of foreign publications; or (what is no less probable) to the ignorance of the language,

which prevented them from ascertaining faults, the discovery of which would have led to a correct judgement of the author's merit. In this last case, it might serve to prove how far the science of words is or is not connected with the science of ideas. Certain it is, that many Neapolitans differed much from the popular opinion, and thought they could appreciate Filangieri in his just value.

When Dr. Franklin wrote Filangieri a letter of invitation, requesting him to make a voyage to America, and become the digester of the civil code of the United States; Father Marone, a Dominican friar, accounted the most learned man in Naples, exclaimed: *It would have been better for Dr. Franklin to attend to his electric machines!* And the laughing philosopher, D. Francesco d'Astore (whose name is mentioned with respect in another part of this Magazine) humorously observed, that, *previously to the analysis of Filangieri's works, a preliminary problem required a solution, viz. Whether it was possible for a nobleman, a lord of the court, an officer in the army, a Constantinian knight, and a nephew to the archbishop of Naples, to render any essential service to philosophy?* This sarcastic tally, however, of Mr. D'Astore was rather *outré*, yet very suitable perhaps to the state of the human mind, ESPECIALLY IN ITALY, fifteen years ago! *Omnia fert tempus, animum quoque.* F. DAMIANI.

London, June 1, 1799.

Extracts from the Port-Folio of a Man of Letters, &c. &c.

UNDERSTANDING AND MEMORY.

THE understanding may be so perfect and mechanical, as to survive even the loss of memory itself. I shall give two instances. De Lagny, the mathematician, for two days had lain in a deep lethargy, and had not known even his own children. Maupertuis abruptly, and with a very loud voice, asked him, what was the square of twelve?—144, replied a feeble lingering remnant of the expiring intellect. The celebrated physician Chirac was much in the same state, and without any power of recollecting those near his death-bed. His right hand mechanically laid hold of his left, and, feeling his pulse, he exclaimed, "They have called me too late. The patient has been bled, and he should have been evacuated. He is a dead man!" The prediction and the prognostic were soon after verified.

NATURAL PAINTINGS.

It is well known that nature, in her playful humour, has sketched many extraordinary pictures. We frequently find admirable figures, naturally formed on all sorts of marble and other masses. Pliny notices an agate, where, without the pencil of art, were seen Apollo with his lyre, seated in the midst of the Muses. At Venice, in the church of St. George, they keep a marble, on which was seen a crucifixion piece, with the nails and all other attributes of the passion, almost as finished as that of a skilful artist. A hermit in a desert, seated on the bank of a river, holding a hand-bell, in the manner in which St. Anthony is painted, is preserved at Pisa. It is on a piece of jasper. In the neighbourhood of Florence, are stones, which, when sawed through the middle, exhibit ruins, landscapes, trees, &c.

Sec. At Naples, in the church of the Minims, an agate on the altar-piece perfectly shews a St. Francis, with his beard, his capuchin, &c. with their proper colours; but Mr. De la Lande, supposes, as it is so very perfect, that it must have been assisted by art. It is probable too, that many others of these *lusus nature* have undergone the same operation.

If we may rely on one Dinet, he tells us, that he has seen three stones at Rome, in a collection, in which nature has been her own geographer, and has by these new kind of maps given an idea, in one stone, of France, its most remarkable rivers, towns, and provinces; in another, of Italy with its mountains, &c.; and in the third, of Spain. It is evident that the imagination must greatly assist these singular productions. In some of these a herald has discovered armorial bearings, coloured and blazoned; and perhaps there is no one, endowed with much fancy, who could not in this manner perceive an analogy to his own favourite object.

There are, however, some singularities of this kind which are very pleasing. Some of those are, a piece of porphyry in the city of Aleppo, in which appears an ox browsing, and before him, a tree loaded with fruit like small quinces. At Snelberg in Germany, in a copper mine was found a piece of this metal, on which was the figure of a man carrying a child, as St. Christopher is usually represented. Thevet saw in the church at Berklein several columns of a transparent jasper, where he perceived the figures of a number of birds, fishes, fruits, and other objects. But the most pleasing one I recollect, is that fine and transparent Indian stone of various colours, which he describes; in opposing it to the light, or rather to the beams of the sun, he observed clearly a man mounted on an elephant; the man wore a blue turban, a Moreisco dress, as red as scarlet. The figures were so correct, that it might have been mistaken for a picture.

THEOLOGICAL STYLE.

I collect for the reader's amusement some examples of the theological style, which till very lately disgraced the writings of our divines, and which is not yet banished from some of a certain stamp.—Matthew Henry, whose Commentaries are well known, writes in this manner on Judges ix.—“We are here told by what *acts* Abimelech got into the saddle—none would have dreamed of making such a *fel-*
low as he king.—See how he has *sub-*
sed them into the choice.—He hired into

his service the *scum* and *scoundrels* of the country.—Jotham was really a *fine gentle-*
man.—The Sechemites that set Abimelech up, were the first to *kick him off*.—The Sechemites said all the ill they could of him in their *table-talk*; they *drank*
healths to his confusion.—*Well*, Gaal's interest in Shechem is soon at an end.—*Exit Gaal*.—

L. Addison, the father of the admirable and refined writer, was one of the coarsest, in point of diction, I have met with, even in his own day. He tells us in his voyage to Barbary, that “a Rabbin once told him, among other *beinous stuff*, that he did not expect the felicity of the next world on the account of any merits but his own; whoever kept the law would arrive at the bliss by *coming upon his own legs*.—”

It must be confessed, that the Rabbin (considering he could not confidently have the same creed as Addison) did not deliver any very irrational sentiments, in that one of believing that other people's merits have nothing to do with our own; and that we should walk on our own legs.

LARGE HORSES.

Our statute-book contains a number of laws for promoting the breed of large horses. An Act of Henry the Eighth (since repealed) contains some very curious regulations on this subject. Every archbishop and duke is obliged under penalties to have seven trotting stone-horses for the saddle, each of which, at the age of three years, was to be fourteen hands high. Similar directions follow with regard to the number of the same kind of horses to be kept by persons of other ranks and degrees; the lowest class mentioned is that of a spiritual person, having benefices to the amount of 100*l.* per annum, or a layman whose wife shall wear any French hood, or bonnet of velvet: such were obliged to have one trotting stone-horse for the saddle. In the reign of queen Elizabeth a bill was brought into the House of Lords, but rejected on the second reading, for *restraining the super-*
fluous use of coaches.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

A very extraordinary Act of Parliament, and which probably stands to this day unrepealed, was passed in the 37th year of Henry VIII, entitled, “*The Bill for the burning of Frames*.—”The following is the Preamble *verbatim*:—“Whereas divers and sundry malicious and envious persons, being men of evil and perverse dispositions, and seduced by the instiga-

tion of the devil, and minding the hurt, undoing and impoverishment of the king's true and faithful subjects, as enemies to the commonwealth of this realm, and as no true or obedient subjects unto the king's majesty, of their malicious and wicked minds, have of late invented and practised a new damnable kind of vice, displeasure and damnifying of the king's true subjects and the commonwealth of this realm; as in secret burning of frames of timber, prepared and made by the owners thereof, ready to be set up and edified for houses—cutting out of heads of dams of pools, fens and several waters—cutting off conduit heads or conduit pipes—burning of wains and carts loaden with coals or other goods—burning of heaps of wood cut, felled, and prepared for making of coals—cutting out of beasts-tongues—cutting off the ears of his majesty's subjects—barking of apple-trees, pear-trees and other fruit-trees, and divers other LIKE kinds of miserable offences, to the great displeasure of Almighty God and of the king's majesty, and to the most evil and pernicious example that hath been seen in this realm."—Therefore it is enacted, that the persons guilty of any of these "miserable offences," shall forfeit *treble damages* (for the loss of an ear for example!) to the party aggrieved, and pay a fine of ten pounds to the king.

QUEEN MARY'S SONNET.

The following beautiful translation of queen Mary's Sonnet on leaving France, is from the pen of the late *John Baynes*, *etiquette*.

"Ah! pleasant land of France, farewell;
My country dear,
Where many a year
Of early youth I lov'd to dwell.
Farewell for ever, happy days!
The ship which parts our loves conveys
But half of me:—one half behind
I leave with thee, dear France, to prove
A token of our endless love,
And bring the other to thy mind."

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

FORTESCUE, in his Treatise on limited Monarchy, gives the following reason for the number of executions in England, which is rather a singular one, *from the pen of the lord chief justice of England*:—"More men are hanged in *Englonde* in one year, than in *France* in seven, because the *Englishe* have better *hartes*: the *Scotchmenne* likewise never dare rob, but only commit larcenies." In an old French treatise by *Bouchet*, entitled "*Les Avantages de la*

Larderie," we find a whimsical observation on the same subject:—"oultre ces commoditez, les lardres sont plus de plaisir aux femmes que les autres, à raison de la chaleur estrange qui les brule par dedans, et aussi que leurs vaies spermatiques sont remplis de grosses humeurs, crues, visqueuses, &c."—"à cette cause, plusieurs femmes, ayants eu affaire à des lardres, ont souhaité que leurs maris le fussent."

PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from No. XLV.)

FAME.

FEW allegorical figures are better known, than that of FAME in the 4th *Æneid*; it is not, however, very easy to form a distinct idea of the poet's conception. The representation is clearly of the emblematical class; but there is a mixture of literal and allegorical meaning, which produces some confusion. She is made, like Homer's *Eris*, a growing figure, small at first, but soon towering to the skies; an idea suited, indeed, to the real nature of *rumour*, but scarcely reconcilable to the notion of a permanent being, the fancied genius or goddess of *Fame*. Her form is thus described:

Monstrum horrendum, ingens; cui quot sunt
corpore plumæ,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu!
Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.

As many plumes as o'er her body spread,
Wond'rous to tell! so many watchful eyes
Beneath are couch'd, so many tongues and mouths
Discordant found, so many ears are rear'd.

It is difficult to conceive of the existence of such a phantom; nor is the imagination aided by any leading features which refer it to a particular class of animated forms; so that we know not whether to fancy it as a human creature or a bird. She possesses, indeed, most of the nature of a screech-owl, or some other nocturnal bird; flying by night between heaven and earth, and perching by day on the tops of roofs and turrets: but how is this consistent with the prior image of her walking on earth, and hiding her head amid the clouds? On the whole, I cannot think Virgil happy in his management of this fiction, much as it has been admired; and if it was the product of his own invention, it is a proof that the strength of his poetical talent did not lie in forming pictures of this kind. The candid Heyne acknowledges that there are apparent inconsistencies in this piece; for some of which, however, he makes a general apology, by the remark, that such monstrous figures afford a proof of the different

different genius of poetry and painting, and that what may please in the former, may give disgust if represented by the latter. It is indeed true, that many images really sublime or beautiful in poetry, cannot be transferred to painting; but the cause of this seems to be, the much more confined scope and range of the latter art, and especially its inability to represent *motion*, or *progressive change*. It is likewise incapable of giving adequate ideas of vast magnitude; and of that indefinite form and outline, which frequently is a striking circumstance in visions of the fancy. Yet when a figure is attempted to be distinctly drawn, with determinate lineaments, resembled to known objects, I cannot but think, that the effect produced by transferring these ideas to the canvass is, on the whole, a proper test of their accuracy and consistency. Images that will not bear this proof, will, in general, as little bear the sober examination of a mind accustomed to reflexion; and this, in fact, is the reason why monstrous and extravagant conceptions in poetry do not long retain their value, but are discarded with the other amusements of puerility.

Statius gives a slight sketch of *Fame* flying before the chariot of the God of War,

breathed on by his steeds, and urged by the whip of the charioteer, and the spear of the god himself, to utter false and true reports. (*Theb.* iii. 425.)

Ovid, in personifying *Fame*, has attempted no description of the being herself, but has employed much fancy in describing her palace or mansion, situated between heaven and earth, and properly fitted up to be the receptacle of rumours of all kinds, which are thence transmitted with every mixture and aggravation. (*Metam.* xii.)

It is observable, that, in all these instances, by the Latin word *fama* is meant what we call *rumour* or *common fame*, rather than *celebrity*. Pope does not seem to have been sufficiently attentive to this circumstance, when, in his very poetical *Temple of Fame*, after he has been employing the term in the modern, not in the ancient, sense, he yet copies the old mythological description of the form of the goddess, with her thousand tongues, eyes and ears. This is the more improper, as in the latter part of his allegory, the scene is changed to the proper *house of Rumour*, or of the *Fame* of Ovid.

J. A.

[To be continued.]

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. WALKER, of Dublin, is employed upon an "*Essay on the Revival of the Drama, in Italy.*" To this he means to subjoin a supplement to his memoir, containing versions of such of the specimens as are not already translated, together with corrections and additions to the memoir. The whole will be printed upon the same paper and in the same type as the memoir, that it may be bound up with, or bound to match it.

The second and concluding volume of Mr. NEUMAN'S Translation of "*the DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT'S Travels in North America,*" is in the press, and will be published early in September. This part which has recently been published at Paris, contains his Tour through the States of New York, the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with original maps, statistical tables, &c. and presents the most interesting and authentic account which has ever appeared of North America.

Dr. BAILLIE will very soon publish the second fasciculus of a series of engravings, accompanied with explanations, which are intended to illustrate the morbid anatomy of some of the most important parts of the human body; this fasciculus comprehending the chief morbid appearances of the lungs, and of the parts intimately connected with them.

SONNINI'S "*Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt,*" are announced for publication in London. This work cannot fail to excite a general interest throughout France, not only on account of the well known abilities of the author, but from the circumstance of his having penetrated farther into Upper Egypt than any other European traveller; while his local knowledge of, and long residence in, a country so imperfectly known, have enabled him to throw new light on the celebrated expedition of Buonaparte.

Mr. BENSLEY is now printing, in a very superior manner, "*The Wreath;*" composed

composed of selections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus; accompanied by a prose translation, with notes. To which are added, valuable observations on *Shakespeare*, and an attempt to prove his complete knowledge of the *Greek* and *Latin* languages; also a comparison between *Horace* and *Lucian*. The author's name is Du Bois.

Among the new chemical books we have to notice the "*Elementary Treatise on Chemistry*," translated from the German, in two vols. 8vo, of the late celebrated Dr. GRÜN, Professor at Halle, which is now in the press. All the phenomena are in this work explained, according to the antiphlogistic system; and it contains all the facts relating to this science, down to the year 1796.

Mr. NEMNICH, of Hamburg, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription an entire new work, entitled, "*Nomenclator Pathologicus Decemlinguis*;" being a collection of the names of all the various diseases which afflict the human frame, in the Latin, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Danish, and Swedish languages.

The "*Original Poems*," of Mr. THOMAS SANDERSON, will speedily be printed at Carlisle, by subscription.

The "*Walpoliana*," part of which has conferred value on the pages of the Monthly Magazine, will speedily be published in two elegant little volumes.—The articles are none of them selected from published works of Mr. WALPOLE, but were preserved from his actual conversations with the Editor, and by the implied approbation of Mr. W. himself, who furnished many of the articles in his own hand writing. *Fæ Similes* of Mr. GRAY and Mr. WALPOLE, with a portrait of the latter gentleman, will be subjoined.

M. WÜRZER gives an account of the economical employment of the nitric acid, in Pickel's manufactory at Würzburg, where the manner of re-oxygenating this acid, decomposed by copper, attracted the whole of his attention. The nitrous gas disengaged by the solutions is introduced into receivers containing water and shavings of copper. This gas is re-oxygenated by its contact with atmospheric air, dissolved by the water, and again decomposed by the copper.

M. HEBER affirms that he has been enabled to obtain a very efficacious tincture of antimony, by mixing with alcohol liquid tartar digested on vitrified antimony. To this article a French editor, subjoins the following curious remark:

"When we see remedies so violent, and at the same time so uncertain in their preparation, daily introduced under new forms, and admitted into the *Materia Medica*, we cannot form a very favourable opinion of the philosophy which has hitherto enlightened that science."

Professor BERGMAN, of Leyden, has discovered a test for ascertaining whether cotton be adulterated with an admixture of wool, by submitting it to the action of oxygenated muriatic acid, which bleaches the cotton, while it gives a yellow tinge to the wool. The Professor has, by similar means, been enabled to distinguish with accuracy the medullary substance of the brain from that of the *nerves*; and to trace the latter even to their most remote origin.

LEONHARDI, the German editor of Macquer's Chemical Dictionary, has lately published an essay "*On the Reconciliation between the Theories of Phlogiston and Oxygen*." Van Mons remarks on this occasion, "that this is a puerile attempt at a mixed theory, behind which the German chemists have entrenched themselves after their defeat." Citizen Van Mons ought to make himself better acquainted with the latest chemical productions of Gren, Richter, Götting and Hermbsædt, in the original, and he will, we doubt not, there learn that this defeat is not greater than that of which one hypothesis may boast over another.

A work has been lately published at Paris, intitled, "*The Correspondence of Voltaire and of Cardinal de Bernis, from 1761 to 1777, as copied from their Original Letters, with Notes, &c.*" The editor is citizen BOURGOING, ci-devant minister of the Republic at Madrid, and now associate member of the National Institute. The authenticity of the letters cannot be contested, as the manuscripts are in the possession of M. the chevalier AZARA, ambassador of Spain to the French Republic; who, it appears, was the friend and testamentary executor of the cardinal. In fact, the reader will easily discern in them the impress of the well known character of Bernis, as well as Voltaire's turn of wit in the epistolary kind. Of ninety letters in this collection, two only have been printed before, in the "*Correspondance générale de Voltaire*;" and these are now printed again, to preserve the correspondence of those two celebrated men entire.*

*The Cardinal died at Rome in 1794, that is to say, about 16 years after Voltaire. He had resided in that city since 1769, under the characters

The National Museum of Natural History has just terminated its annual distribution of trees, dwarf-trees, shrubs and seeds, indigenous and exotic, to the different central schools of the Republic, to the gardens of rural economy, medicine, and botany, belonging to the free societies of agriculture, the civil and military hospitals, &c. to individual naturalists in the Republic and the Colonies, and to foreign societies and individuals corresponding with the Museum. It appears from this distribution, presented to the minister of interior, that the National Garden has furnished 4433 live vegetables, and composing 3013 species; as also upwards of 44,060 packets of seeds of the last crop. Each species of seed contained on a label affixed to it the Linnæan Latin name, the French name, a designation of the nature of the vegetable, with instructions when to sow it, &c. These trees and seeds have been selected from among the vegetables of the twelve following divisions: 1st, The cereal plants lately brought from Belgium, Italy, the borders of the Rhine, &c.; 2d, different sorts of leguminous herbs, roots, &c. from foreign countries, to the number of 162; 3d, 81 species or varieties of plants, susceptible of furnishing a wholesome fodder for cattle, on which it may be necessary to try experiments in different soils, &c.; 4th, 57 species of medicinal plants; 5th, 37 species of plants proper for the arts of spinning, dying, weaving, &c.; 6th, 125 species, varieties, and different races of picturesque plants and ornamental flowers, proper to purify the air, and perfume the habitations of man; 7th, trees, shrubs, &c. almost all foreign, but naturalised in France, proper to be planted on lands considered as sterile, or in gardens, by the highways, &c.; 8th, 107 different species of seeds, strangers in Europe, collected in the Isles of Trinity, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, and brought by citizen BAUDIN; 9th, 150 species of seeds, collected by citizens BRUGUIERES and OLIVIER,

characters of minister to the king at the court of Rome, and protector of the churches of France. Previous to this he had been ambassador at Venice, minister of foreign affairs, disgraced according to custom, then exiled, afterwards recalled and made archbishop of Alby. By the French Revolution he was deprived of all his ecclesiastical revenues in France, and reduced to his archbishopric of Albano in Italy, the income of which was so moderate that he accepted a pension from the court of Spain, granted at the request of M. the chevalier Azara.

in their voyage to the Levant, Syria, &c. This division consists of plants useful in diseases, excellent fruits, and vegetables very rare in Europe, the species of which are determined and known by botanists; 10th, 18 species of seeds sent from French Guiana, by citizen MARTIN, director of the plantations and of the spiceries in that colony, among which are the palm-tree which produces sago, the nut of Bancoul, an almond good for eating, and different species of superfine cottons; 11th, assortments of 512 general species of seeds, selected from almost all the classes, orders, and families, to form a series particularly adapted for instruction in the science of botany; 12th, and lastly, the demands of the corresponding professors and cultivators, specified on lists or catalogues, have been supplied out of the fund of seeds, annually gathered in the gardens of the Museum, to the number of 4300 species different from those noted in the preceding divisions.

We some months since announced the important discovery by Mr. ACHARD, of Berlin, of a method of making sugar from white beet-root; we are now enabled to add further particulars respecting this interesting process. The discovery is already brought to a high degree of perfection in Prussia; moist sugar, refined sugar, molasses, &c. being now obtained in large quantities, and at a fifth of the expence of India sugars, from the white beet! The best kind of root is that in which the skin is of a reddish colour, and the flesh white. The soil should be thoroughly cleaned from weeds, &c. and manured at least a year before it is sown. It should be ploughed three times; first, at the beginning of autumn, secondly, and thirdly or lastly, between the middle and the end of the month of April. Immediately after the third ploughing, it should be carefully harrowed. Afterwards, a kind of rake, the teeth of which are from nine to twelve inches distant from each other, is to be drawn across the land, so as to form lines upon it; which lines are to be crossed by others, made by the same instrument. At the points where these lines cross each other the seed is to be planted. The harvest begins at the end of September, when the roots must be taken up with great care, that they may not be broken. The leaves and stalk of the plant are then to be cut off. The first operation in the making of the sugar from the roots, consists in washing and cleaning them. They must afterwards be sliced, by means of a machine, or ground in a
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sort of mill, consisting of a cylinder furnished with points, like a rasp, which turns round in a box. The roots are put into this box, and pressed, by means of a weight, against the cylinder, which, upon being turned round, soon reduces them to a kind of pulp. After the roots have been thus ground or sliced, the juice is pressed out of them by means of a press. When this is done, a small quantity of water may be poured on the remains of the roots, and they may be again submitted to the action of the press. The juice, thus pressed out, is to be boiled, in proper kettles or caldrons, over a gentle fire, till it is brought to the consistence of a thin syrup. These caldrons must have flat bottoms, and must be fixed in brick work, in such manner that the heat may be applied only to the bottoms of them. The juice must be repeatedly skimmed whilst boiling. When it has acquired the above-mentioned consistence, it must be carefully separated from a kind of mucilage which adheres to the bottom of the caldron. This liquor, after being strained, is to be poured into a second caldron, and again boiled, till it is brought to a proper consistence for crystallization. This consistence cannot well be described, but experience will soon point it out. The syrup is then to be put into shallow tin pans, for the sugar to crystallize. These pans should be about the size of a large sheet of paper, and the syrup in them should not be above two or three inches in depth. They should be placed upon a kind of stage, in a room heated pretty highly by a stove; and the stage should be so contrived that the heat may have access to every part of them. At the end of a fortnight or three weeks, the sugar will be separated, in the form of small crystals, like grains of sand. When this crystallization has taken place, the whole is to be poured into linen bags, and pressed: the sugar remains in the bags. The strained liquor may be again boiled to a proper consistence, and once more set to crystallize, in the heated room; by this means, more sugar will be obtained. Twenty-four measures of roots, each of which weighs about ninety pounds (in all 2160 pounds) produce one hundred pounds of raw sugar; that is, twenty pounds of roots produce nearly one pound of sugar. One hundred pounds of raw sugar give fifty-five pounds of refined sugar, and twenty-five pounds of melasses. It is computed that one German square mile, or sixteen English square miles, of

land, properly cultivated, will produce white beet sufficient to furnish the whole Prussian dominions with sugar. No part of the plant is useless: the leaves, stalks, and the remains of the roots are good food for cattle.

A useful paste to stop holes in iron culinary utensils has been lately invented by *Kastelyn*.—To six parts of yellow Potter's clay, add one part of steel filings, and a sufficient quantity of linseed-oil, and make the paste of the consistence of glazier's putty, with which the holes are to be filled.

M. VAUQUELIN, in a Letter to Brugnatelli, states that he has lately discovered a new metal contained in the red-lead of Siberia.

A curious memoir has lately appeared in the 86th Number of the "*Annales de Chimie*," on the irritability manifested by the stamina of the flowers of the sorrel-thorn, by M. DESCHEMER. He conceives that this irritability, by which the stamina, in consequence of being touched, incline nearly two lines, is destined by nature to promote the act of generation.

Dr. CARRADORI, having made several curious experiments on the respiration of frogs and fishes, says, he is fully convinced that frogs are obliged to respire to preserve their life. He observes, that these animals, if kept under water, lived much longer when the vessels into which they were put were left open, than when they were closely shut, and that the duration of their lives was long or short, in proportion to the extent of the water in which they were caught. On being placed under water which had a thin surface of oil, they lived but a very short time. When put into pure oil, they lived about 40 minutes.

Dr. CARRADORI, in a letter to M. Laffiti, on the Digestive Faculties of Nocturnal Animals of Prey, supposes it no longer doubtful, that birds of prey digest vegetables. It appears from his experiments, that these animals support themselves very well on this kind of food, although it appears contrary to their nature. CARRADORI by this means explodes the erroneous opinion, that the gastric juice of these birds was homogeneous with animal substances. What is here established by the experiments of Dr. CARRADORI, that carnivorous animals derive nourishment from the produce of plants, now appears very probable from the discovery, made by Fourcroy, of the existence of gluten, albumen, and jelly in vegetables.

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The administrators of the French National Museum of Natural History have sent to Perpignan a hundred and fifty plants of pitt-aloes from the Antilles, in order to establish on the dry mountains of that country a culture useful to the arts of spinning.

A French privateer having found in an English vessel a collection of bulbs of liliaceous plants, coming from Botany Bay and Port Jackson, has transmitted them to citizen GRELIER, of the Council of Antients, who has given them to the Museum. These bulbs, to the number of twenty different species, have been planted in one of the hot-houses, where they are now shooting forth their first leaves: it is presumed that most of them belong to new genera.

"*The Essays of Montaigne*," one of the most sentimental and poignant of French books, has been so disfigured in the printing, that more than six thousand capital faults have been found in the best edition. The laborious and learned citizen NAI-GEON has been employed many years in re-establishing the text, and rectifying false quotations; and this incomparable work was about to be stereotyped by DIDOT, when they learned that the Minister of the Interior had formerly seen and collated at Bourdeaux an original manuscript of the *Essays*, with corrections and marginal additions in the hand of Montaigne. This manuscript likewise contains some very bold matter, which Mademoiselle de Gournay, the friend of Montaigne, durst not publish. DIDOT has intreated the minister to send for this valuable manuscript, in order to enrich his stereotype edition with all the additional corrections it may offer. In consequence of this request and of the wish formed by the minister himself, the Commissary of the Directory at the central administration of the department of Gironde has been charged to make search for the manuscript. Before the revolution it was in the library of the *Feuillans* monks of Bourdeaux, who possessed in their church the ashes of the author. It has been lately found again in the hands of the secretary of the *ci-devant* academy of the same city; and the commissary of the Directory, with becoming zeal, caused it to be placed (8th last *Pluviose*) in the library of the central school,—whither it is to be returned after it shall have served, under the inspection of the minister, to the edition of Pierre Didot. This edition will be employed to rectify all those which have preceded it, and may serve as a model to those which are to

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follow. It is to be wished, however, adds a French journalist, that the characters to be employed in this work may be larger and the lines at a greater distance than in the first stereotypes made by him, the characters of which are too small for the eyes of the generality.

Notwithstanding the reverses of the French in Italy, it is confirmed that a large convoy of the monuments of the arts which remained at Rome, have arrived on the coasts of the southern departments, and that they were instantly expedited for Lyons. This convoy consists of statues, busts, paintings, medals, cameos, books, and manuscripts. The agent charged to superintend this convoy, traversed Tuscany and Liguria in the midst of the greatest dangers, but surmounted all obstacles. Of the monuments declared French property at Rome, there remained hardly any thing but colossal statues, which, because of their weight, could not be transported by land carriage.

It appears also, that the Madonna *Della Sedia* of Raphael, which ornamented the palace *Pitti* at Florence, has been expedited for France, as well as the famous manuscript of Virgil, which was in the library of *San-Lorenzo*. This manuscript has been deposited in the hands of the central commissary of the maritime Alps, who is about to forward it to Paris.

The National Institute has given an example of the diminutions to be made in regard to the expences of the year VIII. Those of this establishment had been laid for the year VII. at 414,000 francs. The Institute, consulting with the Minister of the Interior, has demanded for the year VIII. only 272,000 francs; that is 142,000 less than last year. It has retrenched, among other expences, that of travels, assigning as a motive that "it would conduce still further to the preservation and glory of the sciences and the arts to drive back into their antient limits the Turks and Russians," whom it brands as "implacable enemies of philosophy, of the arts, of the sciences and of all liberal ideas."

The administration of the department of the Seine and Oise had nominated Commissaries to make experiments relative to a process indicated by citizen LAMBRY, to prevent the dropping off of grapes. This process consists in making a circular incision in the wood, and in cutting away a ring of the bark about the length of two millimetres. It results from the process verbal of the commissaries, in whose presence the experiments were made at Brunoy, that the success of this method

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admits not of the smallest doubt; that among a number of vine trees collected into one place, and even among the branches of the same vine, those on which the operation had been performed were not subject to the dropping off which frequently attacked the others. It should be remarked that the wood acquires a greater size above the incision, and that the operation accelerates not only the maturity of the wood, but likewise that of the fruit. It has likewise been ascertained that the vines on which the incision was made too deep and further than the bark, were spoiled both in the wood and the fruit.

Citizen FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, late minister of the interior, has sent a circular letter to all the professors and librarians of the central schools, directing them to compose, for each department, an annuary or almanack, which shall contain a summary description of their department; the traits of humanity, courage, and republicanism, displayed in the same department; the prizes proposed and obtained; the state of agriculture, of ma-

nufactures, and of commerce; meteorological observations; tables of population, of births, of mortalities, prevailing diseases; curious phenomena, &c. It appears that an annuary upon a somewhat similar plan has been already carried into execution for the department of the Lower Rhine.

The National Institute has pronounced, in its general sitting of the 5th Prairial, on the six lists of candidates proposed to it in that of the 5th Floreal. The number of voters was 112.—For the class of mathematical and physical sciences, *section of geometry*, residing member, citizen LACROIX; *section of anatomy and zoology*, associate, citizen JURINE.

For the class of moral and political sciences, *section of Geography*, associate, citizen LÉSCALIER.

For the class of literature and arts, *section of ancient languages*, residing member, citizen CHARLES POUGENS; *section of grammar*, associate, citizen CROUZET; *section of poetry*, associate, citizen DUMOUSTIER.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

[As this Article will in future be continued regularly, all Printers, Engravers and Publishers, who wish for an early Notice of their Works, are requested to forward a Copy of each as soon as published, to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.]

OF books we have had reviews upon reviews; but though the number of pictures in this country is so great, that there is scarcely a street in the metropolis without a printshop; a parish at the west end of the town without an exhibition; or a parlour without a painting or engraving; notwithstanding all this; of *pictures* and *prints* there has hitherto been no regular review!

To fill up this chasm in criticism has long been in our speculation, and we propose in our future Magazines to devote a small portion to the subject; and give a catalogue and critique of the most remarkable pictures and best executed prints. To this we shall add, occasional notices of such paintings as are consigned to this country from the continent, occasional remarks on the various exhibitions, and whatever relates to the Arts, either in painting, engraving, or sculpture. Of the first of these (sculpture) a great personage once said, "*this climate was too cold for it*,"—yet the pleasure excited by the few capital statues we have, leads us to hope

the art may revive in Britain; for, though its mere antiquity gives it no claim to additional veneration, yet the recollection of its having been the pursuit and boast of that people who were the lawgivers of design, and that it established a criterion for taste, induces us to contemplate it with a kind of enthusiastic reverence.

In all our critiques on these subjects, it is our wish, and, from the present state of the Arts, we trust it will be our lot, to have more frequent occasion to center praise than hurl censure; we are sure it will be a more agreeable task; for who would not rather gather roses than plant thistles? In every case, in our remarks on these *imitations of Nature*, we shall keep in view the maxim laid down by *Nature's Poet*,—

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

As the first exhibition in point of time,

THE SHAKESPEARE GALLERY

claims the first notice. This having been so long before the public, it does not come into

into our plan to give a regular detail of its merits or errors; suffice it for the present to observe, that the small pictures which have been last introduced, are, generally speaking, admirably painted, and the small prints which are engraved from them, are generally in a very spirited and good stile. This great work draws fast towards a conclusion: the fourteenth Number is published; that and the numbers which follow we shall notice in a future review.

MACKLIN'S disposal of the pictures in his POETS' GALLERY, by a plan built on the last State Lottery, was conducted in a manner highly honourable to himself; though we fear that, from the pressure of the times, it did not prove so profitable to the proprietor as his long and generous exertions in the Arts warranted him to hope. We have been informed that this spirited tradesman has in speculation another plan, for giving to the artists of this country an opportunity of shewing how far they are improved, or are improving. Success to his endeavours!

The new streams into which the Arts are meandered are infinite! In the exhibition of *The Panorama*, we see the triumph of perspective. In Miss LINWOOD'S pictures in needlework, a formidable rival of painting; and in the painted glass, by the PEARSONS of Highgate, a splendour that puts to the blush every production on canvas; but nothing which has yet appeared in this country has any claim to be put in competition with

THE MILTON GALLERY.

In sublimity of subject, grandeur of design, and spirited execution, this gallery not only takes the lead of any work now exhibiting, but perhaps of any work of one artist that ever was exhibited. As Milton is ranked as the English epic poet, Fuseli has attained a right to be denominated the epic painter of England; and this gallery is an honourable monument, not only of his genius, but of his industry.

In 40 pictures from the most sublime passages of our most sublime poet, there must be expected to be somewhat to blame, —but there is also much, very much, to commend. Many of the figures are as large, or larger than nature, with the contours accurately and boldly pronounced, in all the varieties of attitude in which the human figure can be placed, and the various passions, which mark the mind's construction in the eye and countenance, delineated with a precision of pen-

cil and energy of thought that has been rarely equalled.

The subject gave the painter an opportunity of impressing his characters with an elevation and dignity more than human, and his talents enabled him to avail himself of the circumstance. If the figure of *Satan calling up his legions* (picture 2d) were reduced to a miniature, it would remain gigantic, grand, and sublime. *The Night Hag*, in the Lapland Orgies (picture 8th), is the finest squalid figure we ever saw. The rapture of Adam, on the first sight of Eve (No. 18), is conceived in the true spirit of poetry, and most exquisitely delineated. In picture the 22d, where

“The aggregated foil
“*Death with his mace petrific, cold and dry,*
“*As with a trident, smote;*”

there is a strength, an exertion, a force, that we never before saw displayed upon canvas. It is, literally, more than human.

In picture 24, the personification of “*Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy, and moon-struck madness,*” is horribly fine; and when opposed to number 30, 31, and 32, of *Faery Mab*, the *Friar's Lanthorn*, and the *Lubbar Fiend*, displays a versatility of talent, and perfect knowledge of the passions. In the first of these, there is an arch comicality, which, though of quite a different description, reminded us of the late lamented President's admirable picture of *Puck*, in the Shakespeare Gallery. To say that this *little Fay*, is a fit companion for the knights *tiny Elf*, is a high praise, and it deserves it.

The last mentioned picture, of *The Lubbar Fiend*, is so heavily recumbent, so perfectly a dead weight, so completely a figure of molten lead, that, to lift him, we must employ all the powers of the lever: One might almost as soon move the Mansion house.

Had the *Rout of Corus* (picture 35), been exhibited alone, we should perhaps have thought it entitled to praise; but with such a number of other works, that so strongly display the fervid emanations of a vigorous mind, an exuberant and poetic imagination, we thought it bordered on the theatrical.

The sketches from Milton, as well as Shakespeare, have a merit that cannot be fully felt, except by those who have seen and considered the progress of a picture from its embryotic to its finished state; but they are marked with such indications of the passions, as eminently display the artist, and prove him a perfect master of what we will for once venture to call the

grammar of painting, the foundation of all excellence, in which many of our present race of *picture-makers* are most miserably deficient.

Some of the sketches we hope Mr. Fuseli will at a future day finish; they have the germ of very fine pictures.

Our room prevents our making any further remarks on this great undertaking, in which we wish the artist all the success to which his variety of talent and uncommon genius so fairly entitle him.

NEW PRINTS.

Three prints representing the Sea-fight off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th February, 1797, between the British Fleet under the Command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. and the grand Fleet of Spain, from drawings made by Lieutenant Jahleel Brenton, engraved by James Fittler. 20 by 27.—P. 6l. 6s. c. 3l. 3s. Boydells.

Our late naval victories claim every commemoration that can be conferred by the pencil, and they are likely to obtain it. These three prints being copied from drawings made by a gentleman who was in the action, have every chance of being accurate representations of this interesting and honourable event. Mr. Fittler has done justice to the delineations.

Marquis Cornwallis. J. Copley, R. A.—Ben. Smith. 15 by 20.—P. 21s. c. 1cs. 6d. Boydells.

This is one of the best portraits that has been engraved; each part is in perfect harmony; the grain is well understood, and admirably executed.

Adam and Eve, from a picture in his Majesty's Collection, painted by Velvet Breugell, engraved by Heath and James Middiman. 21 by 27.—P. 2l. 12s. 6d. c. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boydells.

Between the title and appearance of this print there is little analogy. It is a very fine representation of all the birds and beasts in the garden of Eden; but Adam and Eve are thrown into the distance, and so minute and diminutive, that it requires a good eye to find them out. It is a busy scene, and a brilliant print.

George protecting his bird. Stothard, R. A.—Nutter. Jefferys.

The child is simple and pretty, and the tiger-like fierceness of the cat well conceived; but the bird, which ought to be conscious of its danger, and in a flutter, is as tame, and unmoved at the danger, as if it were in the nest of its dam.

The Peasant's Little Maid. J. Russell, R. A.—Nutter. Jefferys.

This little female peasant has an engaging character of face; she is carrying

a loaf as large as herself, which having heaved out of shape in a hot oven, is not easily made out to be bread.

Shepherds' Amusement.—Berghem—Middiman. 22 by 30.—P. 2l. 12s. 6d. c. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boydells.

This large and fascinating landscape has, in the fore-ground, some very charming figures, engraved in a style that reminded us of Bartolozzi. The whole has a fine silver tint, and is one of the most bright and well coloured landscapes we have seen.

The Last Supper.—Ben. West.—Thos. Ryder. 19½ by 25.—P. 2l. 2s. c. 1l. 1s. Boydells.

When printed in colours, this is one of the most splendid modern prints that we have seen. The characters are generally well marked; Judas is a complete assassin; St. John has the most interesting face; the principal figure we think the worst; tho' to give grace to such an attitude is not easy. The fingers of the hand holding the bread are preposterously long.

Lord Duncan.—Hoppner.—J. Ward. 18 by 26.—P. 2l. 2s. c. 1l. 1s. Boydells.

An extremely clear and fine print. The colouring of the drapery and flesh clearly understood, and distinctly marked.

Vulture and Snake—Heron and Spaniel: companion prints. Northcote.—S. W. Reynolds. 19 by 24. Jefferys.

The colouring of the snake has the proper glittering hue which marks this shining reptile; expressed in a manner which no man in the profession, except Dixon, would have marked so well; and Dixon has quitted the arts! The head and eye of the heron is very spirited; but in the neck, Mr. Northcote has not availed himself of the line of beauty.

Venus on a cloud. Two coloured prints engraved from drawings by Cipriani, by Henry Richter. Cinderella. Two prints, designed and engraved by Henry Richter. Richter, Newman-street.

In the first pair of these prints there is great taste; in the last much simplicity and nature.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE RELATIVE TO THE ARTS.

A new style of engraving transparencies for window-blinds, &c. &c. &c. has lately been brought to great perfection, by Orme, of Conduit-street. The Castle Specie, Sir Bertrand, and many other works are admirable specimens, of the height to which the art may be carried, so as to give much of the effect of stained glass.

Loutherbourg's two splendid pictures of the Siege of Valenciennes, and Lord Howe's

Howe's victory, were a few weeks since brought under the hammer at Christie's; to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of an artist, whose affairs were in the hands of the assignees. The original price paid for the pictures was about 300 guineas, and the two sold for 256l. 4s.!!! That two pictures so painted should not produce more, can only be accounted for by their being too large for common apartments. Considering their subjects, one is naturally led to ask, why one of them was not purchased for the Admiralty, and the other for the Trinity-House? They would have been quite as interesting an ornament for their great room, as the portraits of all the elder brethren, by the late Gainfborough Dupont.

The portrait of his MAJESTY at a review, from Sir William Beechey's very fine picture, is now published; and the engraver has done justice to the artist.

Several portraits by this gentleman, Mr. Hoppner, and several other artists—and some very fine drawings by WESTALL, want of room obliges us to defer until our next Magazine.

The place of Secretary to the Royal Academy, vacant by the death of Mr. Boswell, is supplied by Mr. Prince Hoare. The death of Mr. Catton, and Mr. Thos. Sandby occasioned two vacancies among the Royal Academicians. Mr. Trefham, who passed several years at Rome, and Mr. Thomas Daniell, who a few years since returned from India, and has published some exquisite prints from drawings he made on the spot (which prove that magnificence is not confined to the five orders) are elected in their room. The place of Professor of Painting, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Barry, is now filled, to the honour of the Academy and the Artist, by Mr. Fuseli.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN Essay on Practical Musical Composition, according to the Nature of that Science, and the Principles of the greatest Musical Authors, by Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. Dale, Cornhill.

The second volume of this ingenious essay now lies before us, and strongly claims a continuance of that attention excited by the merits of the first.

Mr. Kollmann, after explaining what he means by *plan* in composition, proceeds to consider the "modulation of a piece;" and "the character of a piece;" in the course of which he makes some useful remarks on the change of keys; and judiciously observes, that in imitative music all trifling, by-thoughts, and circumstances should be avoided, and the general sentiment, rather than the particular expression of the poet, be attended to by the musician: and pertinently instances the frivolity of Handel in attempting to express the swarming of flies in a chorus in Israel in Egypt. In Chapters 2, 3, and 4, he speaks of sonatas, concertos, and symphonies, as composed for one principal instrument, or for two or more, whether for domestic or orchestral use. The definition of a *fugue*, given in Chapter 5, is succinct, and scientifically correct; and the opinion of Kimberger, P. Burney, and P. Forkel, that *fugues* had their origin in the *antiphones* of the ancient church, is adduced by Mr. Kollmann with much probability of truth. His remarks (in the 6th Chapter) on simple *fugues*, are

perfectly just, and the examples judiciously selected. Chapter the 7th treats of *double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, and sextuple fugues*, and contains a variety of theoretical remarks, which will be found to be curious and edifying. Speaking of the importance of a proper choice of subjects for *fugues*, the author observes, that Sebastian Bach was perhaps without a rival in that particular; and, in proof of his theoretical learning, instances the fact of his son, Emanuel, having one day shewed him a *fugue*, with a view to being informed, whether the subject would admit of any additional variety; Sebastian, casting his eye over the piece, immediately returned it, saying, "No more." This answer provoked Emanuel's curiosity, and he sat down earnestly to study, hoping to produce some new *answers*; but after the most persevering patience, only found that his father had been able to see *that* at a glance, which cost him so many hours of the most painful research to discover.

A Collection of favourite Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, Master Gray, Miss Howells and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook, (Book 1st.) p. 3s. Bland and Weller.

The present collection of Vauxhall songs are, by their melodious variety and originality, calculated to support the credit of Mr. Hook's inexhaustible fancy. The airs are eight in number. The first, "I'll be true to thee, Lassie," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is a pleasing imitation of the Caledonian lay; and expresses the sentiment

sentiment of the words with much propriety and effect. "I must try another," sung by Mr. Dignum, is simple in its style, and ingenious in its accompaniments. "The Tars of Old England again and again," sung by Mrs. Mountain, though not of equal merit with either of the former two, is an easy and natural movement; and will not fail to please those who enjoy a plain and free melody. "Young William seeks my Heart to move," sung by Miss Howells, is original in its cast, and judiciously adapted to the subject of the poetry. "The Happy Waterman," sung by Mr. Denman, is a bold and open air, and the introductory symphony is novel and attractive. "To London Town I'll haste away," sung by Miss Howells, is, we are obliged to observe, deficient both in novelty and variety; but "Two Strings to your Bow," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is sprightly and engaging; and "To-morrow's a Cheat, let's be merry to-day," sung by Mr. Denman, is agreeably conceived, and closes the collection with an effect highly creditable to the ingenious author.

"*Where shall I go to seek repose,*" composed by Mr. Matthew Payne, Organist at Coventry: the words by George Saville Carey. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this song is smooth and easy; but presents no traits of extraordinary feeling or genius. If the composer has not absolutely been hostile to the sentiment and character of the poetry, neither has he been friendly towards it; a certain insipid languor pervades the whole strain, and causes it to glide unimpressively along.

"*Left is my quiet,*" an Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfe.

Mr. Haigh has arranged this air with considerable ability. The supplementary passages grow out of the original subject, and contribute to form an entertaining and improving exercise for the piano-forte.

"*Roy's Wife of All-di-wallock,*" a favourite Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfe.

This deservedly celebrated ballad is extremely well calculated for the purpose to which Mr. Haigh has here applied it. In its present form, it becomes newly attractive, and particularly worthy the attention of the piano-forte practitioner.

"*The Musical Bouquet; or, Popular Songs and Ballads;*" some of which are composed and others selected by the Editor. To which are added proper Accompaniments for the Harp or Harpsichord, and most respectfully inscribed to

his Scholars, by Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince of Wales. 7s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This miscellaneous collection of vocal music comprises many pleasing airs, and occupies 47 quarto pages. Amongst the various articles, we find the engaging song performed at the festival of lord mayor, in the mayoralty of Sir Watkin Lewes, "The Invocation to Nature," from Schultz; "The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian;" "The Dirge in Cymbeline;" "Adeste Fideles," or the Portuguese Hymn on the Nativity; "Here's a Health to all good Lasses;" "Gently touch the warbling Lyre," from Geminiani; "Come all noble Souls," from Dr. Rogers; "Gather your Rose-buds while you may," from Lawes: and several excellent airs by Mr. Jones, whose accompaniments are, in general, ingenious and judicious; and with those amateurs who practise the harp, harpsichord, or piano-forte, will be found to add much to the value of the publication.

No. 5, and No. 6, of "Elegant Selections," comprising the most favourite compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Pasticello, and other esteemed authors, consisting of Sonatas, Overtures, Capriccios, Rondos and Airs, with Variations for the Piano-Forte or Harp. 2s. W. Rolfe.

These numbers contain a variety of amusing and improving matter, both vocal and instrumental. The first piece is a sonata by Haigh, the second a Scottish air by the same author. These are succeeded by "the Fowler," a pleasing melody from Mozart, which closes the fifth number. No. 6 commences with a canzonetto by Haigh, after which we are presented with "the Fair Thief," a sweetly simple air by Mozart, "the Kiss," an agreeable melody by Shultz, a favourite movement composed by Mozart, and a celebrated air by Gluck. While this work continues to be conducted with that taste of choice which distinguishes the present and former numbers, we shall be enabled to recommend it to the notice of our musical readers.

"*A New and Complete Preceptor for the Trumpet and Bugle-Horn, with the rubric of the Cavalry Duty,*" by J. Hyde. 5s.

Thompson.

This little work (so necessary and valuable to those who practise the above instruments), besides the cavalry duty, as approved of and ordered by the Duke of York, contains a selection of airs, marches, and quick-steps, for three trumpets; a scale of the chromatic trumpet; some airs particularly

particularly adapted to it; and a collection of bugle-horn duets, with the light infantry duty. The compiled part of the publication does credit to Mr. Hyde's taste and judgment, and the original matter is perfectly calculated for the purpose and use for which it is intended. We should not be just were we to dismiss this article without noticing that the *chromatic* trumpet owes its invention entirely to this ingenious practical musician; who at the end of the present work gives the following reasons for having attempted the improvement in which he has so well succeeded. "The *plain* trumpet being so imperfect, and so confined in its scale, I found it necessary to invent something to make it perfect, and more universal, before I could feel any satisfaction in playing it."

"Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, has taken particular notice of the *imperfect fourth* and *sixth*; which imperfection is completely remedied by the *chromatic* trumpet; which also expresses many notes never before attainable on this instrument."

A Second Set of Three Duets for Two German Flutes, in which are introduced favourite National Airs, composed, and dedicated to Mr. Graeff, by William Ling. 5s. Rolfe.

These duets (in the first page of which the author declares it his intention shortly to publish a set of flute duettinos) are for the most part written with elegance and contrivance. The parts are printed separately, and run with an ease and smoothness very favourable to young practitioners, as well as, grateful to those of a more experienced and refined ear. The national airs introduced in the work are, "Roslin Castle," an Irish lilt, and a celebrated Welch air, which Mr. Ling has handled with so much taste and address, as to render them equally pleasing and improving.

No. 5, of "*Guida Armonica; or, Introduction to the general knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical,*" in Two Parts. The First Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs and other Pieces for the Piano-Forte, with the requisite Instructions for Fingering and Expression.—The Second Part containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules and Exercises of a familiar nature annexed to each, by J. Rolfe. 4s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Our musical readers will recollect that we have, some time since, recommended to their attention the four previous numbers of this ingenious and edifying work.—The present number opens with essay the sixth, on Modulation; in which Mr. Rolfe truly observes that "Modulation is that branch of the science of music, the rules of which prescribe the method of removing from one *scale* to another, and that it is from this source that the most striking and varied effects of music arise." This definition is not, we must confess, very deep; but, as far as it goes, it is perfectly correct, and, perhaps, explains enough for that stage of the science in which the student is here supposed to be occupied. The exercises on Modulation are very good. The succeeding essay on Cadences is at once entertaining and informing, and the *minor scales in their ascending order* is very useful, as well as the *irregular cadence or cloze on the DOMINANT*. We also approve of the exercises on the accompaniment of the *major scale* in its ascending order, in which the author ingeniously illustrates the perfect and irregular cadences. Essay the eighth treats of the *discord* of the flat 9th (as combined with its major 3d, and flat 7th) and its signatures, in which some particulars highly necessary to be known are clearly and properly explained. The annexed appendix contains an illustration of the previous exercises; and an Anthem composed by Mr. Rolfe, in which we find specimens both of taste and science.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. LUCCOCK'S FOR HIS PARADOXICAL ENGINE.

ON the 28th of February, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. JOHN LUCCOCK, Woolstapler, of Morley, near Leeds, for his invention of a machine upon Hydrostatic principles, to produce a very considerable mechanical power, and which may be applied to all the purposes of the

steam engine, without the aid of fire, steam, or, water-wheel.

The principle which actuates this machine, is that property of non-elastic fluids, whereby a small quantity of them may be made to produce a great pressure. In applying this principle to mechanical purposes, Mr. Luccock uses either a cylinder and piston, of the same kind, and acting in the

the same manner, as those do which are employed in the steam engine, or some other construction which shall answer the same end as these do. The piston, in his machine, or whatever may be substituted for it, is moved by throwing thereupon, and taking off at pleasure, that pressure which the fluids above mentioned furnish us with; and this is effected by certain vessels, pipes, and valves, adapted to the cylinder, or connected with it. There are two principal pipes; one of them called the injection-pipe, the other the eduction-pipe. These machines admit of several general kinds of construction, which differ from each other chiefly in the relative lengths of the injection and eduction-pipes; for, either of these may be longer than the other, or both of them may be of equal length.

In Fig. 1, (*See the Plate*) A, represents the cylinder, with its piston. (In this case, the cylinder is closed at bottom.) B, is a vessel, of any convenient form and magnitude; this is called the cistern, because the fluid which works the machine is conveyed into it, as into a reservoir. C, is the injection-pipe, having one end connected with the cistern, and the other with the cylinder, in such a manner as to conduct the fluid from the cistern into the cylinder, below the piston. D, is a cock, or valve, by which the passage of the fluid, along the pipe C, may be obstructed at pleasure; this is called the injection-valve, and may be placed in any part of the pipe. Another valve, or cock, at E, is denominated the eduction-valve, because it is fixed in a pipe which serves to draw the fluid off from the cylinder, and which is therefore named the eduction-pipe.

Suppose an engine thus constructed, with all its parts placed as represented in the figure, and each of them properly supported, and fixed firmly in their several places, by means of masonry or wood-work, or by any other means which will answer that purpose, its mode of operation may be easily understood. Let the two valves, or cocks, which may be used instead of them, be shut, and the piston near to the bottom of the cylinder. Fill the cistern B with any kind of dense fluid, such as water, oil, mercury, or the like; this fluid, whatever it be, will descend along the injection-pipe C, to the valve D, and is there stopped. Open the injection-valve D, and the fluid will endeavour to pass into the cylinder, pressing against the lower side of the piston, with a force equal to the weight of a column of the same fluid, whose base is the area of the piston, and its al-

titude equal to the height of the surface of the fluid in the cistern above that in the cylinder. If, therefore, this force be greater than the aggregate weight of the piston, its friction against the inside of the cylinder, and any other fortuitous pressure, the piston itself must ascend. When it reaches the top of the cylinder, or any other convenient height, let the state of the valves be altered, *i. e.* let the injection-valve D be shut, and the eduction-valve E be opened; the fluid in the cylinder will discharge itself, and the piston by its own weight will descend. When this has regained its first situation, let the state of the valves be again altered, and the stroke may be repeated; and so on, continually, while any fluid is left in the cistern, or can be conveyed thither.

Fig. 2. represents another of these machines: it has its injection-pipe much shorter than its eduction-pipe. Here also, A, refers to the cylinder; B, to the cistern. C, is the injection pipe; and D, the injection-valve. E, points out the eduction-valve, and F, the eduction-pipe. At the lower end of this pipe is fixed a valve of any kind, opening downwards, which is kept immersed in any open vessel, as G, filled with the same kind of fluid as that which works the engine. Near to the top of the pipe, as at H, is a small sucking-pump, to be wrought by hand, or otherwise, which serves to draw the air out of the pipe, before the machine is set in motion; and also to extract any other elastic fluid which may afterwards get into the pipe by accident, or be disengaged from the fluid which works the machine. At I, is a small pipe, with a cock in it. One end of the pipe is immersed in the vessel of fluid G, the other opens into the eduction-pipe. When the pump H is used, open the cock K, and the fluid will ascend in the eduction-pipe, as the air is extracted from it by the pump. The eduction pipe being filled, stop the cock at K, and the pressure of the atmosphere, upon the surface of the fluid in the vessel G, will keep that in the eduction-pipe from descending, until the valve at E be opened.

In this structure of the engine, if the piston by any means be raised to the top of the cylinder, while the injection valve is open, the fluid will follow the piston, and rise after it in the cylinder. But, when the valve at D is shut, and the other at E is opened, the fluid will begin to discharge itself through the eduction-pipe, with a velocity proportioned to the length of that pipe, (if it be not longer than about thirty-two feet,) and will produce a pressure upon

upon the piston answerable to its velocity.

Mr. Luccock has ingeniously contrived a *valve-box*, which serves the cylinder both as a basis and a bottom; he has also applied a *safety-pipe* to prevent the accidents which would result from the imperfect movements of the valves; and the valves themselves he opens and shuts by means of a plug-beam and tumbler.

Having given motion to a piston, and by that means to a working lever, as in the steam-engine, he proposes to convey the motion thence to machinery, or the like, either by means of the common crank, or any other of the methods now in use, or by a new and improved crank, of which he gives a copious description. The improvement consists in resolving the power of the working end of the great beam, when it is in motion, into two or more parts, and in causing each to operate in a direction at right angles to each other, or at an angle approaching to a right one. The power of the engine may be resolved into two or more parts, and their united effort employed upon the circumference of a circle, by a variety of other methods; in each of which, however, he makes use of two or more spears, one of them acting at some angle to the other, which must be larger or smaller, as circumstances render preferable; but, in general, the nearer the lines of their action approach to a right angle, the better. This improvement he intends to apply, not only to the paradoxical machine, but also to the steam-engine, and to any other case where it is necessary to produce a revolving motion from an alternate one.

The paradoxical machine may be ap-

plied to various purposes, particularly to drive machinery of any kind; to raise water for canals, where a supply of it is wanted; and to any other purpose whatever which requires power of this kind; excepting in the case where an engine similar to that which is described in Fig. 1, is placed wholly and entirely in a coal-pit, coal-mine or coal-work, or in the shaft or passage to such pit, mine, or work; the injection-pipe of the said engine also rising from the cylinder in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, or in a plane declining, not more than twenty-five degrees from that perpendicular; the said engine also not being furnished with a safety-pipe; and provided likewise that the engine, so situated, be used solely for the purpose of raising water, or coals, or both, in the said pit, mine, or work, in which such engine is placed.

They may be constructed of iron, or any other metal or substance which can endure the chemical action of the fluid which works the engine, and the pressure occasioned by its weight. The respective parts also may be made of different materials; as for instance, the cistern may be made of wood; the pipes, of tin or lead; the cylinder, of iron; the valves, of brass, &c. or they may vary in other respects, as shall be deemed convenient. Also, the magnitude of these engines must be adapted to the situation in which they are placed, and the work they have to do. The proportion also of the different parts which compose them may vary at pleasure. It is necessary that all the parts of the machine be properly supported, and fixed in their several situations.

* * * We earnestly request that Patentees will not omit to favour us with the use of a Copy of their specifications. Mr. Brewin's, and some others are deferred for want of room.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.		Hydrothorax	
	No. of Cases.		
TYPHUS	-	Ascite	5
Quotidian	3	Cephalalgia	3
Measles	1	Apoplexy	2
Scarlatina	3	Hemiplegia	3
Acute Rheumatism	2	Epilepsy	1
	3	Vertigo	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.		Epistaxis	3
Cough	4	Dyspepsia	6
Dyspnoea	5	Vomitus	2
Cough and Dyspnoea	6	Gastrodynia	8
Asthma	2	Enterodynia	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	Amenorrhoea	4
Pleurodyne	2	Menorrhagia difficilis	2
Hæmoptoe	1	Chlorosis	3
MONTHLY MAG. No. XLVIII.		4 D	Hæmorrhoids

Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	2	ceeding symptoms of the inflammatory and
Calculus	-	-	-	1	pneumonic affection have been very severe,
Dysuria	-	-	-	6	and have produced consequences that have
Fleur albus	-	-	-	7	ultimately proved fatal.
Scrophula	-	-	-	5	In the treatment of this disease the anti-
Hysteria	-	-	-	3	phlogistic plan must be observed. In some
Palpitatio	-	-	-	2	cases the free use of the lancet has been ne-
Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	3	cessary; though in others this necessity has
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	-	11	been superseded by administering the cool-
Gout	-	-	-	1	ing purgatives and antimonial remedies, and
PUERPERAL DISEASES.					observing a strictly antiphlogistic regimen
Dolores post partum	-	-	-	3	The cough may be palliated by demulcent
Enuresis	-	-	-	1	remedies, to which, if there be not much
Mastodynia	-	-	-	8	fever, opiates may be added. Where the use
Abscessus mammae	-	-	-	2	of the lancet has been dispensed with, the
INFANTILE DISEASES.					application of leeches to the chest has some-
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	3	times been found an expedient practice, and a
Ophthalmia purulenta	-	-	-	2	blister applied to the sternum has relieved
Aphthæ	-	-	-	9	under the prevalence of cough and difficult
Convulsio	-	-	-	2	respiration.
Tooth rash	-	-	-	2	Aphthæ in children have lately been more
Rachitis	-	-	-	2	than usually prevalent, and, in some cases,

The measles which have lately occurred have proved a slight disease, so that, in some instances, the patient hardly required any medical assistance. The fever has been very inconsiderable, and the different catarrhal symptoms have been just sufficient to characterize the disease. The eruption has made its appearance at the usual time, and has gradually disappeared, in some cases, without leaving any considerable degree of pneumonic affection. This termination does not always take place in the disease, when it is in other respects favourable; so that a caution is necessary against too soon taking it for granted that all consequences of the disease are over, when it has gone through its regular stages. It has sometimes been observed that where the disease has been of the milder kind, the suc-

ceeding symptoms of the inflammatory and pneumonic affection have been very severe, and have produced consequences that have ultimately proved fatal. In the treatment of this disease the antiphlogistic plan must be observed. In some cases the free use of the lancet has been necessary; though in others this necessity has been superseded by administering the cooling purgatives and antimonial remedies, and observing a strictly antiphlogistic regimen. The cough may be palliated by demulcent remedies, to which, if there be not much fever, opiates may be added. Where the use of the lancet has been dispensed with, the application of leeches to the chest has sometimes been found an expedient practice, and a blister applied to the sternum has relieved under the prevalence of cough and difficult respiration. Aphthæ in children have lately been more than usually prevalent, and, in some cases, have proved very obstinate. This disorder is very common, and very well known by those who have the care of infants. It appears on the lips, the tongue, and different parts of the fauces in little white specks, which in some cases unite so closely as to form a kind of crust covering the whole inside of the mouth and throat. The first crop is sometimes succeeded by a second; this, though it may sometimes take place in the natural course of the disease, is often occasioned by an early and injudicious attempt to remove the crust by some topical applications. To keep the bowels open by gentle laxatives, and to correct the acidity, which frequently prevails, by the testaceous powders, is perhaps the most proper plan of treatment.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES.

LITERARY Antiquities of Greece, as developed in an Attempt to ascertain Principles for a new Analysis of the Greek Tongue, as applied to the elucidation of many passages in the ancient History of that Country: with Observations concerning the Origin of several of the literal Characters in use among the Greeks; by the *Rev. Philip Allwood*. 4to. 11. 7s. boards. White.

Dodley's Chronicles of the Kings of England. Bewick's cuts. 2s.

Vernor and Hood.

Domesday, or an actual Survey of South Britain, by command of William the Conqueror; faithfully translated, with Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations, by *Samuel Henckell, M. A.* and *J. Wilkinson, M. D.* F. R. S. No. 1. 12s. to be completed in 10 Numbers. Nicol.

ASTRONOMY.

A Compendious System of Astronomy, in a Course of familiar Lectures; also Trigonometrical and Celestial Problems, &c. by *Margaret Bryan*. 2d edit. 8vo. 12s. James Wallis.

AGRICULTURE.

A Synopsis of Husbandry, being cursory Observations on the several Branches of rural Economy, by *John Bannister, gent.* 7s. 6d. Robinfons.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of George Frederick Handel, and John Christopher Smith; with select Pieces of Music, composed by *J. C. Smith*; with Portraits, 4to. 11 4s. sewed. Cadell and Davies.

DRAMA.

The Peevish Man, a Drama, from the German, by *C. Ludwig*, ed. 2s. 6d. Jordan, Hookham.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of Macbeth, with Notes and Emendations; by *Harry Rowe*. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Corsicans, a Drama, from the German. 2s. Bell.

The Ugly Club, a Dramatic Caricature. 1s. Cawthorn.

Pizarro, a Tragedy in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; extracted from *Kotzebue's* Spaniards in Peru, and adapted to the English Stage, by *R. B. Sheridan*, esq. 2s. 6d. Ridgway.

The Nephews, a Play, from the German of *Hanibal Evans Lloyd*, esq. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

Poverty and Nobleness of Mind, a Play, from *Kotzebue*, by *Maria Giffenier*. 2s. 6d. Geisweiler.

EDUCATION.

Arithmetical Questions on a new Plan, intended to answer the double purpose of Arithmetical Instruction and Miscellaneous Information, with Arithmetical Tables, &c. for the use of young Ladies; by *William Butler*. Dilly.

A Chronological Table, containing Articles of an Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Nature, for daily use; designed for young Ladies: by *William Butler*. 5s. Dilly.

The How, a moral Story for Children. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Biography for Boys, or Moral and Historical Examples, by *Mrs. Pilkington*. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Biography for Girls, or Moral and Historical Examples, by *Mrs. Pilkington*. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

GEOGRAPHY.

View of the Russian Empire during the Reign of Catharine 2d, and to the close of the present century; by *William Tooke*, F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. boards. Debrett.

LAW.

A Report of the Judgement of the Court of Admiralty on the Swedish Convoy, by *Christopher Robinson*, L. L. D. 1s. Butterworth.

A New Edition, being the 3d, of *Saunders' Reports in the Court of King's Bench in the Reign of Charles the 2d*; with Notes to the Pleadings and Cases, and the Authorities of the present Times: by *John Williams*, esq. vol. 1st, royal 4to. 13s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

MECHANICS.

Observations on the English and French Gun-Locks, and on one newly constructed, by an Officer of the Guards. 1s. 6d. Grellier.

A Description, with Plates, of the Time-Keeper, invented by the late Mr. *Thomas Mudge*; with a Narrative, by his Son, of Measures taken to give effect to the invention, since the year 1793. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

MEDICINE.

An Essay on Medical Electricity, demon-

strating its Effects, particularly in Female Complaints; with Observations on the Inefficacy of Metallic Tractors: to which are added, Outlines of Natural Philosophy. By *C. H. Wilkin*, surgeon. 3s. 6d. Allen.

Practical Observations on the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers on the Legs, without rest: by *Thomas Whately*, surgeon. 8vo. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by *Drs. Bradley and Willich*, vol. 1. 10s. boards. Phillips.

Ditto (No. 1. Vol. 2) No. VI.; to be continued monthly. 2s. Phillips.

MILITARY.

Letter to the Rt. Hon. William Windham on a partial Re-organization of the British Army, by Major-General *J. Manners*. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

List of the Officers of the Fencible Cavalry and Infantry, of the Military Corps of Gentlemen and Yeomanry, and of the Volunteer Infantry; also a List of the Cavalry and Infantry Associations, to April 23, 1799. 9s. boards. Egerton.

The Pocket Volunteer-Cavalry Instructor in the Sword Exercise. 3s. 6d. Low.

MISCELLANIES.

The August Fashions of London and Paris; containing Nine beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country, to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, of *Barthelemy, Pichegru, Willett*, &c. from the French of General *Ramel*. 4s. Wright.

The Wrangling Philosophers, or Volney's Answer to Dr. Priestley on his Observations on the Increase of Infidelity; with Observations upon the Writings of modern Unbelievers, &c. 6d. Chapple.

Reflections on the Principles and Institutions of Popery, with References to Civil Society and Government, especially that of this Kingdom; occasioned by the Rev. John Milner's History of Winchester. By *John Surges*, L. L. D. 4to. 4s. sewed. Cadell and Davies.

Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. 5th, 8vo. 10s. 6d. 4to. Vernor and Hood.

Crambe Repetita; a second Course of Bubble and Squeak, with a Devil'd Biscuit. 2s. 6d. Wright.

The Annual Hampshire Repository, or Historical, Economical, and Literary Miscellany. Vol. 1, 8vo. 12s. White.

A Letter to the Rev. John Milner, occasioned by his aspersions on the memory and writings of Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester; by *Robert Hoadley Ashe*, D. D. 2s. 6d. Bickerstaff.

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A Critique on the Tragedy of Pizarro, as represented at Drury-lane, Theatre, 1s.

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ALPHABETICAL.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALKER, W. Samlesbury, tanner. (Mr. R. Ellis, Cur-
storf-street).
Allaway, R. Duke-street, Lincoln's-lan-fields, goldbeater.
(Williamson, Clifford's-lan).
Bellshaw, A. Manchester, machine-maker. (Mr. Ellis,
Curstorf-street).
Barrow, E. Wellingborough, currier. (Goodhall, Wel-
lingborough).
Budd, W. Uxbridge, inn-holder. (Strong, Stell, & Strong,
Lincoln's-lan).
Bowling, J. & W. Atkinson, Leeds, flax-spinners. (Wil-
son, Castle-street, Holborn).
Campion, R. New Malton, ironmonger. (Mr. M. Robinson,
Ellex-street).
Cunningham, W. Great Freet-street, bone-merchant.
(Wadeham, Havelock, and Barlow, Aulwin-street).
Chadwick, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Ellis,
Curstorf-street).
Churchill, W. Somerset, maltster. (Dyne, Serjeant's-lan,
Fleet-street).
Crippen, J. Tower-street, ratloner. (White, Freet-street).
Couper, J. Fenn Dutton, dealer. (Hore, Ellex-street).
Davis, E. Paddington, victualler. (Lewer, Clifford's-lan).
Davies, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlet's-
buildings).
Dumaresq, P. Birmingham, button-maker. (Egerton,
Gray's-lan).
Evans, E. Vauxhall-walk, grocer. (Brookes, Clifford's-
lan).
Flower, P. St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdasher. (Mr.
Field, Friday-street).
Fairbridge, W. Sunderland, (Durham, Wawn, and New-
by, Mark-lane).
Fidwick, J. and E. and G. Turner, Manchester, cotton-
manufacturers (Foulkes, Har-street).
Gabb, D. Birmingham, coal-dealer. (Mr. Lowe, Re-
new-hurt).
Glasbrook, T. G. and B. Wigan, grocers. (Ellis, Curstorf-
street).
Gregory, J. Redcross-square, carpenter. (Wild, War-
wick-square).
Hardwedge, J. Wallworth-common, dealer. (Chune,
Craven-street).
Nickson, W. Knopps-hall, tanner. (Rost and Hall, Botwell-
court).
Holmes, J. Newbold upon Avon, dealer. (Fox, Rugby).
Hardman, J. Manchester, merchant. (Milne, Serjeant,
and Milne, Manchester).
Hill, M. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Ellis, Curstorf-street).
Jones, J. Whitechapel-road, hack-maker. (Field, Friday-
street).
Jones, J. Fishguard, shopkeeper. (Milne, Serjeant, and
Milne, Manchester).
Jarvis, D. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Key and
Bendish, Manchester).
Leake, C. Hatfield-street, cheesefmonger. (Chester, Melina-
place).
Law, J. Strand, tallow-chandler. (Clarkson, Ellex-street).
Mannar, J. A. York-street, C. G. victualler. (Bower,
Clifford's-lan).
Mean, Mary, Keydon, innholder. (Mr. King John, Hag-
geston).
Murray, J. Bolton, shopkeeper. (Chefsbyre and Walker,
Manchester).
Marshall, R. King's Lynn, bookfeller. (Jenkins and James,
New-lan).
Oppenham, N. Jersey, merchant. (Mr. North, South-
ampton).
Owl, E. jun. Falmouth, mariner. (Shepherd and Ad-
kinson, Gray's-lan).
Riffin, R. Pocklington, taylor. (Mr. Ellis, Curstorf-
street).
Rimmer, A. Liverpool, victualler. (Windle, Bartlet's-
buildings).
Ridgely, J. Runcorn, dealer. (Abley, Frodham).
Seare, J. Bath, shoe-maker. (Messrs. Shephard and
Collington, Gray's-lan).
Swinson, W. Whitcomb-street, victualler. (Crompton and
Lys, Teck's-court).
Taylor, J. junior, Bramford, miller. (Mr. Notcutt, Ips-
wich).
Tormalin, J. Ilington, coal-merchant. (Flexney, War-
wick-court).
Tupper, W. Surrey-road, broker. (Saxon, Temple).
Thompson, S. Greenwich, coal-merchant. (Cartar, Bey-
ford-bridge).
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Mr. W. Spurrier, Bir-
mingham).

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bagshaw, J. C. Savage-garden, corn-factor, July 27.
Bayne, W. Feteley-bridge, inn-keeper, July 22.
Bowring, S. and S. Triff, Cheap-side, haberdashers,
July 27.
Brough, T. St. Martin's-lan, vintner, July 30.
Brookes, H. Ipswich, shopkeeper, Aug. 3.
Briggs, P. Holborn, mercer, Aug. 17.
Colebrooke, Sir George, London, banker, Aug. 3.
Chatteris, W. of the Borough, grocer and druggist,
July 16.
Cowley, J. and F. Field, Basinghall-street, Blackwellhall-
factors, July 30.
Cartledge, J. Blackley, pot-maker, Aug. 1.
Conolly, S. St. Martin's-lan, woollen-draper, Aug. 10.
Dalton, J. Hackney, grocer, Aug. 15.
Davies, F. Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, coal-merchant,
Aug. 12.
Doodson, J. jun. Milnthorpe, Sandal Mayner, horse-dealer,
Aug. 19.
Dunkin, J. Wakefield, dealer, Aug. 3.
Duffin, J. and E. Duffin, Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin,
Thames, linen-draper, Aug. 17.
Esh, J. Brompton, paper-manufacturer, Aug. 3.
Evans, J. J. Portsmouth, vintner, Aug. 13.
Franklin, H. Upton, St. Leonards, Gloucester, dealer,
Aug. 1.
Fowler, G. Scotland-yard, merchant, July 16.
Gazeley, J. S. Great Queen-street, merchant, July 16.
Graham, A. Watling-street, merchant, July 30.
Graham, A. Botolph-lan, orange-merchant, Aug. 10.
Grafton, J. Eveham, mercer, Aug. 13.
Green, R. Long Bennington, grocer, July 16.
Greenwood, T. Oxford, inn-keeper, Aug. 7.
Grey, J. Milk-street, button-seller, Aug. 3.
Guthrie, J. Newcastle, merchant, July 29.
Hardcastle, J. Newark, and W. Walker, Woolthorpe-lodge,
cotton-spinners, Aug. 12.
Howard, T. Wardour-street, coach-maker, Aug. 3.
Hardy, J. Heaton Norris, cotton-manufacturer, July 16.
Hawthornthwaite, T. Tamworth, mercer, Aug. 15.
Jacobs, J. Southampton, merchant, July 12.
Johnston, T. Friday-street, warehouseman, Aug. 3.
Jolley, W. Fleet-street, haberdasher, Aug. 27.
Kenyon, R. and J. Ditchfield, Manchester, merchants,
Aug. 23.
Lockwood, J. Huddersfield, clothier, Nov. 12.
Lewis, D. and R. Potter, Mauston-house-street, linen-
drapers, Nov. 6.
Liddard, T. Grantham, vintner, Aug. 5.
Meggitt, J. Kingston, York-street, merchant, July 24.
May, A. W. Liskeard, shopkeeper, July 31.
Miller, J. Catharine-court, Tower-hill, merchant, July 16.
Mee, W. and W. Evans, Wood-street, hofers, Aug. 3.
Moore, J. Charlotte, dealer, Aug. 7.
Noble, J. Prince's-street, rabble-keeper, July 30.
Newton, J. Shipdon, shopkeeper, Aug. 14.
Nicholls, T. Birmingham, grocer, Aug. 7.
Pritchard, J. and H. Battle-bridge, tile-makers, July 16.
Powell, W. W. Sutton, and M. Ward, Leeds, merchants,
July 22.
Phillips, J. Mount-street, carpenter, Aug. 14.
Potter, R. Manthon-hoult-street, and J. Gregory, Charing-
cross, merchants, Nov. 6.
Palmer, T. and S. Hodgson, Mark-lan, merchants,
Aug. 6.
Parker, W. Hereford, cabinet-maker, Aug. 6.
Robinson, W. Winttingham, grocer, July 20.
Robins, J. and J. Anderson, Water-lan, glass-fellers,
July 30.
Schmol, C. F. Bristol, merchant, July 24.
Selby, J. Nottingham, hofier, July 25.
Squid, T. Mortlake, carpenter, Aug. 31.
Swan, R. Wapping, ma-maker, July 30.
Scunty, P. Brightlingsea, ship-builder, Aug. 27.
Simpson, J. Carey-street, vintner, Aug. 10.
Snow, J. Strand, linen-draper, Oct. 5.
Stid, R. Cable-street, Leicester-fields, mercer, August 17.
Toplis, W. Knior, and Junior C. Toplis, and C. Jackson,
Old Cuckney, worsted-manufacturers, July 22.
Tite, J. Loughton, farmer, July 31.
Tupper, J. Chichester, merchant, August 12.
Walker, A. Worktop, wine-merchant, August 14.
Wilson, H. Scarbro', tallow-chandler, July 24.
Whale, J. Melkham, shopkeeper, July 23.
Wilkinson, W. and T. Chapman, Jewry-street, coal-fie-
tors, July 21.
Wenington, W. Thavies-lan, hardwareman, July 30.
Williamson, J. Bridgenorth, grocer, August 9.
Worboys, A. and T. Sydes, Birmingham, sword-cutlers,
August 6.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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and Agricultural Reports. We should be glad to continue, respecting other Cities and
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to those with which we have been favoured relative to Norwich and Bristol. All Com-
munications should reach us previously to the Middle of the Month.*

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July 1799.

FRANCE.

SOME important changes have taken place among the Rulers of the French Republic since our last publication.

The first symptoms of hostility to the Directory appeared in the sittings of the Council of Five Hundred, on the Fifth of June, when a message was sent, desiring information upon the situation of the Republic, and expressing some surprise at the silence which the Directory had hitherto observed. An address to the people was at the same time drawn up, stating the dangers and difficulties to which the Republic was exposed, declaring that the responsibility of the Executive Agents should be enforced; and that while the Council were determined on their part not to transgress the limits prescribed by the Constitution, they were resolved at the same time that the Directory should not exceed theirs. To this message of the Council of Five Hundred, the Directory returned no answer. On the 16th, the United Committees moved, that another message should be sent, desiring an answer to the preceding one; and that, till it should be received, the sitting should be permanent. This was resolved upon, and immediately communicated to the Council of Ancients, who also voted their sitting permanent. At seven in the evening the Directory sent a message, in which they stated, that they were engaged in drawing up an answer, and that the documents should be furnished on the next day. But the Councils, upon the observation of a member that some movement against the national representation was expected, refused to adjourn. They then proceeded to annul the nomination of Treilhard to the Directory, as contrary to the 136th Article of the Constitution. Gohier was appointed in his stead. On the next day a communication was made by the Directory, in answer to the message from the Council of Five Hundred on the Fifth of June. This communication was short and unsatisfactory, and indirectly accused the Council of calumniating the Directory. — The Council resented this with great fury. — Bertrand, of Calvados, in a very animated speech, defended the Legislature, and commented, with great severity, upon the conduct of the Directory. — Boulay, of La Meurthe, denounced Merlin and Lepaux, characterising the former as a man of a trifling mind, the latter as a fanatic. He hinted at the

necessity of striking a blow, if they did not resign. Another member moved for a decree of accusation against Merlin.

The Council resolved, on the 17th, in the afternoon, that every person who should make an attempt upon the safety and liberty of the legislature, or any of its members, should be outlawed. In the evening a message, signed by Barras, communicated to the Council the resignation of Merlin and Lepaux. Roger Duclos and General Moulins were appointed to fill their places.

Lucien Buonaparte, in the name of a Committee, on the 19th, presented a report upon the conduct of the Directory, and on the finances. Upon this occasion, a member denounced the embezzlements of Scherer, and the false calculations of Ramel, the Minister of Finance. On the 20th, one of the districts of Paris congratulated the Council upon the energy it had displayed, and accused Reubell, Merlin, Lepaux, Scherer, and François de Neufchâteau, as authors of the tyranny which had existed. On the next day a report was presented upon the measures to be adopted at the present crisis. The Presidency of the Directory being vacant by the resignations, Sieyes was appointed to that seat.

The New Directory, on the 27th of June, sent a message to the two Councils, giving an account of the state in which they had found the Republic, upon their admission to power; they did not dissimulate the dangers by which it was surrounded. "It was but too true," said they, "that a fatal system, that ill-founded prejudices, had removed from public functions and employments citizens best qualified to maintain the high destinies of the Republic; that almost all the administrations consisted either of weak and inefficient men, or of enemies to the Republican Constitution, and that of course it was necessary that they should be new-modelled. — It was also true, that, emboldened by the weakness or connivance of the public functionaries, the robbers who infested the interior of the Republic, had appeared with new audacity, and desolated several departments of the West and South — the purchasers of national property were attacked, and travellers and public vehicles were no longer safe on the highways — And that the produce of the taxes were pillaged at the different places of collection, and on the way to the treasury — all these crimes too were committed."

committed in the name of the Throne and the Akar."

ITALY.

In our last we had only time to notice the entrance of the Austro-Russian forces into the city of Turin; the following are the leading particulars of these movements.—On the 26th of May, General Melas, having first passed the Sesia, and encamped on that river, broke up from this position, passed the Stura, and advanced in such a manner against Turin, as to bear with his left wing upon the Reggio and Baro; and with his right, behind Madonna della Campagna. At nine at night all the 12-pounders and howitzers were so kept in readiness, that the town could be bombarded from all sides after midnight, and the entry into it rendered easier. On the 27th, the city of Turin was summoned to surrender by General Vukassovich, who commanded the advanced guard; upon refusing, some shells were thrown into the city, by which one of the houses situated near the Po gate was set on fire. This induced the well disposed inhabitants to open that gate, notwithstanding the enemy's opposing it. Two squadrons of the 7th hussars immediately forced their way into the city, and pursued the flying enemy as far as the gate of the citadel, where upwards of forty of them were made prisoners. As many of the French troops as were able, threw themselves into the citadel; whereupon General Kaim's division occupied the city, and was ordered to manage the blockade of the citadel within the city. In the arsenal, and on the ramparts, were found upwards of 360 pieces of cannon, besides a considerable quantity of balls and bombs, more than 6000 cwt. of powder, and other artillery stores. The French left behind them an hospital with 215 sick men. Upon the Allied forces entering Turin, the French cannonaded the city for one hour from the citadel; they repeated the cannonade again from day-break till five o'clock in the morning; but a convention was afterwards entered into, by which they engaged to refrain from further hostilities against the city.

After these successful movements of the Austro-Russians, the affairs in Italy for a short time appeared to turn in favour of the French arms. On the 16th of June, General Victor reached Placenza with his division, where he attacked the Austrians, fought them for six hours, and repulsed them with loss. Part of them threw themselves into the castle, whither pieces of cannon had lately been con-

veyed from Pizzighitona: the remainder passed the Trebia, and retreated to the castle of St. Giavanno. On the 27th, the Austrians attacked him, but were repulsed. About this time General Macdonald advanced, and drove the Austrians from Modena and Parma, and proceeded to Placenza, which he took, with a view to make himself master of the passages of the Po. General Moreau hastened from Genoa, and entered Tortona, defeating the Allies, who lost 4500 men, in killed and prisoners. But these advantages were tantalizing; for Field Marshal Suwarrow, perceiving the intention of the French Generals Macdonald and Moreau to join their whole forces and attack his own scattered troops, immediately collected a large body of them at Alessandria. On the 15th of June he marched from that city. In the mean time General Macdonald had fallen upon General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to cross the Tidone with considerable loss. General Ott had also been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th, the French attacked General Ott, and compelled him to fall back, when the arrival of the army, under the command of Field Marshal Suwarrow, enabled him to gain some little advantage over the French, from whom he took one piece of cannon.

On the 18th, the Austro-Russian army marched in three columns to attack the French. These columns moved at twelve o'clock. The country about them was perfectly flat, and very much intersected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the French occupied any particular position. The Russian grenadiers attacked, on that afternoon, an advanced corps of two battalions, with two pieces of cannon, at Cassaleggio, and took them prisoners. The French line retired behind the Trebia: but it was too late in the evening, and the Austrian troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebia is the most rapid river in Italy. The distance from one bank to the other is near a mile; the intermediate space an open sand, divided by several streams, which, at this season of the year, are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the Allies the left.

On the 19th, while the Allies were preparing to refresh themselves previously to the proposed attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line, and crossed the river. For a moment they succeeded in turning the right of the Russians

Russians at Cassaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this instant Prince Prokration, who had been detached with the same intent on the left of the French, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon, and many prisoners. The French, however, did not give up their object. They gallantly renewed the attack upon the village of Cassaleggio, but were always repulsed by the obstinate valour of the Russians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent, and alternately successful. For some time the victory was doubtful; but at night the whole French line were compelled to relinquish the attack and recross the Trebia. It was the intention of Field Marshal Suwarrow to have followed them the next morning; but the French army retired in the night.

On the 20th in the morning, the Allied forces crossed the river in two columns. The Russians on the right marched to Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where a number of wounded and the guard were made prisoners. The left column, composed of Austrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Novo. On the 21st, the army moved on to Fierenzola, General Ott was detached with a corps of Austrians in pursuit of the French: several prisoners were made by him. He reported, that the French army were retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo; and Prince Hohenzollern advanced again to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French Generals, and about three or four thousand prisoners, according to the account of the Austrian commander at Melas, fell into the hands of the Allies in this affair, whose acknowledged loss was however not less than 5000 in killed and wounded.

About the same time, the important citadel of Turin surrendered.—It was agreed

that the garrison should return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. Field Marshal Suwarrow was expected to march on the 24th to Alessandria, in order to cover the sieges of that town and of Tortona. General Macdonald retreated in perfect good order, by Forte Novo, towards Leghorn and Genoa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 12th of July, after the royal assent had been given by commission to several bills, his majesty put an end to the session by a speech from the throne, "Stating that the favourable appearances which he announced at the commencement of the session, had been followed by successes beyond his most sanguine expectations—that the progress of the Austrian and Russian arms had nearly accomplished the delivery of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic—that he had the satisfaction of seeing that internal tranquility was restored in his kingdom of Ireland—that the removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected before entertained of foreign assistance: but that his great reliance rested on the experienced zeal and bravery of his troops, and on the unshaken loyalty of his subjects in both kingdoms: that its ultimate security could alone be insured by an entire union with Great Britain. He concluded with observing, that it was impossible to compare the events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe, at the distance of a few months, without acknowledging the visible interposition of Divine Providence, in averting those dangers which threatened the overthrow of the establishments of the civilized world."—The parliament was then prorogued till the 27th of August next.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mansel Dawkin Mansel, esq. of Lethbury House, Burks, to Miss Browne, only daughter of Wm. Browne, esq. of Bedford-row.

At St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Richard Harrison Pearson, esq. captain in the navy, and son to Sir Richard Pearson, of Greenwich Hospital, to Miss Maria Holmes, of Westcomb-park, near Greenwich.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, [Mr. Ordway, of Piccadilly, to Miss Harrison, of Knightbridge.

At Chiswick, the Reverend Thos. Horne, eldest son of Dr. Horne, to Miss Cecilia Zoffany, second daughter of John Zoffany, esq.

At St. James's, Westminster, Rev. Arthur Young, son of Arthur Young, esq. secretary to the board of agriculture, to Miss Griffiths.

John Robley, esq. to Miss Blake.

Thomas Heathcote, esq. to Miss Freeman.

At Richmond, Rev. Wm. Bewcher, to Miss Dabadie. Mr. Lawrence, of Ludgate-street, linen-draper, to Miss Harriet Jarvis, of Ludgate-street.

At Fulham, Rees Goring Thomas, esq. to Miss Hovel.

At St. Mary-le-bone, George Meredith, esq. of Harley-place, to Miss E. G. Saunders, of Oxford-street.

At St. John's, Westminster, Mr. William Hudson, of Abingdon-street, to Miss Cotton, of Richmond. William Keating, esq. son of Colonel Keating, to Miss Cameron, of Enfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Johnston, esq. of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Lord Wm. Campbell.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Rich. Lockwood, of Fifeild, Essex, to Miss Mary Manners Sutton, youngest daughter of the late Lord George Sutton. Admiral John Carter Allen, to Mrs. Freeman, of Devonshire-place.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, J. L. Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of Matthew Davies, esq. of Cardiganhire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, D. S. Dugdale, esq. of Warwickshire, to the Honourable Charlotte Curzon, youngest daughter of Lord Curzon.

Dec.] At Dulwich, Mrs. Palmer, wife of J. Palmer, esq. treasurer of Christ's hospital. At Lewisham, aged 70, Joseph Collyer, esq.

At Lambeth, Mr. M. Lawrence, late of the Strand.

At Newington, aged 29, Mr. W. White, youngest son of the late B. White, esq. of Fleet-street.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, John Ravel Frye, esq.

At Richmond, Philip Palmer, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 84, Mrs. Winstanley, mother of general Braithwaite; she was a woman beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

At Kensington palace, Mrs. Weston, relict of the late Robert Weston, esq.

At Hampstead, Sir John Anstruther, bart.

In Great Portland-street, Mr. James Balfour.

At Egham-hill, Mrs. Bunbury, wife of H. W. Bunbury, esq.

In Little St. Helens, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of James Hutchinson, esq.

At Chelsea, Mr. William Curtis, author of the Botanical Magazine, and several other works.

At Whitehall, W. Sleight, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, James Lawtell, esq.

At his chambers in Lyon's Inn, Mr. Richard Blackiston.

In Bedford-row, Jacob Wilkinson, esq.

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At her apartments, Mrs. Creswell, many years housekeeper to the Treasury.

Aged 75, Thomas Brookes, esq. of Cateaton-street.

At Blackheath, Miss Macleod, daughter of Patrick Macleod, esq. of Bread-street.

In Thorney-street, Bloomsbury, Henry Turnbull, esq. of the navy.

At Greenwich, aged 76, Mrs. Parr.

At Lambeth, Mr. Benjamin Lancaster, formerly hop-factor in the Borough.

At Kensington Gravel Pits, Mrs. Simmons, wife of Thomas Simmons, esq.

At Rutney, Mrs. Mackclerlin. Aged 74, Mrs. Ann Dignum, mother of Mr. Dignum, of Drury-lane theatre.

In the Strand, Mr. Sael, a respectable book-seller.

At Pentonville, aged 17, Mr. John Highmore, son of the late John Field Highmore.

At Hampton Court, in her 85th year, Lady Dowager Dungannon, relict of the late Lord Viscount Dungannon, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Aged 65, the Right Honourable Sir James Eyre, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, and having improved the native powers of his mind by a classical education, he proceeded to the study of the law. His practice at the bar was never very considerable; but his judicial career was not less remarkable from the early period at which it commenced, than illustrious from the ability with which it was uniformly supported. In 1762, he was elected Recorder of London, being then in the 28th year of his age. In 1772, he was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and knighted. On the resignation of Sir John Skynner, in 1787, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and in 1792 executed the high office of first commissioner during the vacancy in the Chancellorship. At this period he was also sworn a Member of the Privy Council. His last promotion was in 1793, when he succeeded Lord Loughborough as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

In Oxford-street, suddenly, and in the prime of life,—Revely, a celebrated architect, and a man of great attainments in his science. He had followed ATHENIAN STUART in his travels through Greece, and residence at Athens; and had availed himself of all the advantages which might be derived from visiting the architectural remains in that part of the East. His collections of drawings, which were made during his oriental progress, are universally known to all the lovers of art, and admirers of classic antiquity. His principal work is the new church at Southampton, which possesses great merit as it is; and would have been a very distinguished monument of his talents, if his original design had been completed. His plans for wet-docks

on the Thames, which were offered to the consideration of Parliament, display a very comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of his profession connected with such an undertaking. It is said, that he first suggested the conversion of the Isle of Dogs to that use to which it is to be applied. In consequence of some flattering expectations of being employed to erect a suite of buildings at Bath, Mr. R. made designs of great beauty and elegance, and replete with convenience, for a new arrangement of the public baths of that city; but this hope was never realised. Mr. Revely was the editor of the posthumous volume of Stuart's Antiquities of Greece, and was peculiarly qualified by his local and professional knowledge for such an undertaking. Having been a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and possessing all those subsequent advantages derived from travel and residence in Italy and Greece, it might have been supposed that he had a very fair prospect of success in his profession. But Revely was too sincere in the declaration of his sentiments, and too sarcastic in delivering them to attain popularity. He once made a journey to Canterbury with a set of admirable designs for a county infirmary, in consequence of an advertisement from the corporation of that city, inviting architects to make proposals for the erection of such an edifice. His designs were approved and admired; but the committee appointed to conduct the business, proposed to purchase the drawings, and entrust the execution of them to a country builder, in order to save the expence of an architect. Mr. Revely, who entertained a very high opinion of his profession, was so much mortified at this proposal, that he warmly observed, that to commit a work of consequence to a common carpenter when an architect was at hand, would be as injudicious, as if any one in a case of great danger should apply to an apothecary when he could consult a physician. Most unfortunately for Revely, the chairman of the committee was an apothecary; and the architect and his designs were most unceremoniously dismissed. Mr. Revely was a man of the strictest integrity, and the little eccentricities of his character, in no respect weakened its main supporters.

At his seat at Knole, in Kent, in the 55th year of his age, John Frederic Sackville, Duke of Dorset. His grace was the son of the late Lord John Sackville, by a sister of the present Marquis of Stafford, and nephew of the late Duke of Dorset. Whilst Mr. Sackville he sat some time in parliament for the county of Kent, and was called up to the House of Peers, in 1769, on the death of his uncle. His grace, long known by the familiar name of Jack Sackville, was for many years well known on the cricket grounds as an excellent player. Whilst a member of the House of Commons, and for some time after he succeeded to the title, he did not occupy any place under government, although dur-

ing the American war he generally supported the administration. Indeed, being little disposed to business his lordship employed much of his time in cricket and gallantry. On the change of ministry in 1783 he came into place, and during the short administration of Lord Lansdowne was appointed captain of the yeoman of the guard; but lost this place again when the coalition ministry came into power. The duke voted against Mr. Fox's India Bill, and was afterwards appointed ambassador to France by Mr. Pitt. While in this capacity his grace experienced what would have been a very mortifying circumstance to most other men, an almost total deprivation of diplomatic employment. Mr., now lord Grenville; Mr. Eden, now lord Auckland; and Mr. Craufurd, were sent to transact such business and conclude such treaties as were thought necessary. But the duke was no ways affected by this apparent slight, except as it gave him leisure for his pleasures and gallantries. When the affairs of France, by the breaking out of the revolution, began to require great attention on the part of our ambassador, the minister thought proper to recall his grace, having previously decorated him with the ribbon of the order of the garter; and, on his return (1789) consoled him by the appointment to the post of lord steward of his majesty's household. Soon after he had the good fortune to obtain in marriage Miss Cope, daughter of the present lady Liverpool by her first husband, Sir Jonathan Cope, a young lady about half his own age; by her he had one son and one daughter. From the declining state of his health, or some other cause, his grace resigned the place of lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, with which he had been invested ever since the death of his uncle; and lord Romney succeeded to the post. His grace retained his office of lord steward for some time longer, but resigned it previous to his death.

Dr. Edward Smallwell, bishop of Oxford, this reverend prelate has been in the road to preferment ever since the year 1766, when he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, in which station he continued many years. In 1775 he was appointed one of the canons of Christ Church, from whence he was removed in 1783 to the bishoprick of St. David's, on the promotion of Dr. Warren to the see of Bangor, where he continued five years; and on the death of Dr. Butler, he was translated to Oxford.

SCOTLAND:

Thomas Elder, Esq. of Farneth, whose death was announced in our last Number, was Colonel of one of the battalions of Edinburgh Volunteers, Post-master-General for Scotland, and late Chief Magistrate of the Scottish Metropolis.

Mr. Elder was the son of respectable and industrious parents. He was, in early youth, placed with Mr. Husband, an eminent wine-
a merchant

merchant in Edinburgh. By steady assiduity, activity, fidelity, and expertness in business, he soon recommended himself to the entire confidence of that gentleman. In consequence of this, he was received into partnership with his master, obtained his only daughter in marriage; and succeeded, at last, to his fortune, and to the whole business of the house.

Conducting that business in a very honourable manner, and being much esteemed among his fellow-citizens, for the worth and amiableness of his character; he was, in due time, invited to become a member of the City Magistracy. Manliness and candour in the unavoidable contests of city-politics; great attention to those common interests of the burgh, which were under the care of its magistrates, and that union of firmness with gentleness, which forms the happy mean between blameable facility and impotent imperiousness, quickly acquired to Mr. ELDER, an extraordinary influence in the Town-Council, and great popularity among every class of his fellow-citizens.

About the time of the commencement of the present revolutionary troubles of Europe, Mr. Elder was raised to the dignity of Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, the highest office of city-magistracy in Scotland. In discharging its functions, he was confessed to display, in a more eminent degree than before, all those excellent qualities which had already recommended him to general esteem.

He had been in office for the usual time, and had distinguished his administration by as many wise and beneficent measures for the regulation of all the city concerns, as were ever crowded within so short a period. But, sedition, and a spirit of what was falsely called *political reform*, beginning to threaten the tranquillity of Edinburgh; it was thought indispensably requisite to the public welfare, to prevail with Mr. Elder again to engage in the very difficult duties of the Chief Magistracy. Without one violent act of power, without exciting the clamours even of those who might be inclined to sedition, without exposing himself to any murmuring accusation, as if he had been actuated by selfishness, or a spirit of servility to Government, he successfully suppressed all the outbreaks of sedition, and almost entirely extinguished every latent spark of its dangerous fires. Even after he went again out of office, that species of firm, yet not outrageous, policy of which he had set the example, being still maintained, was still effectual toward the preservation of the public tranquillity. Though no longer Chief Magistrate, Mr. Elder continued to hold, by his abilities and virtues, almost equal influence in the municipal administration of Edinburgh, as if he had been still actually Lord-Provost. The example of his prudent political conduct was happily imitated in the other Scottish Burghs. That which might have seemed to wear a suspicious aspect, if it had been directly enjoined from the ministers of the national

government, was received as unquestionably wise and patriotic from a merchant and city magistrate. The town council of Edinburgh feared to trust their supreme executive authority, into a diversity of hands, during the continuance of the present war; and for nearly these last ten years, Mr. Elder, and the present Lord Provost, Sir James Stirling, have been alternately chief magistrates of the Scottish metropolis.

In the measure of embodying the volunteers of Edinburgh, Mr. Elder took a very active part. His encouragement contributed greatly to induce his fellow-citizens to enter the volunteer companies. Of one of the battalions he was, with general approbation, appointed colonel. He was indefatigably attentive to the duties of this command, as to every other public function in which he at any time engaged.

As chief magistrate of the city, he was one of the leading patrons of the University of Edinburgh. Never was the conduct of any Lord Provost more agreeable to the illustrious professors in that famous seminary. He was always careful to treat them with the respect due to their virtues and talents; and to promote the interests of the institution, by every beneficent means which he had it in his power to employ. Of the plan for the erection of a new edifice for the accommodation of the professors and their classes, he was one of the first authors. He exerted himself with extraordinary activity and public spirit in promoting the subscription to defray the expence of the building; it was not without great uneasiness, he saw it remain so long in an unfinished state.

It is impossible for the writer of this to enumerate all those instances in which provost Elder's judgment and care contributed to improve the police, and all the ordinary concerns of the municipal government of the city of Edinburgh; suffice to say, that they were both numerous and eminently beneficial; and that they will long occur to observation, in almost all that is signally worthy of notice in that town.

He excelled in supporting the exterior decorums of magistracy. That hospitality to illustrious strangers, which is honourable for the magistracy of such a capital as Edinburgh to exercise, was never displayed in a more becoming manner, than during the provostship of Mr. Elder. Whatever other functions he had to perform, derived always new advantage from his manner of doing them.

Upon a vacancy in the office of postmaster-general for Scotland, the qualities which Mr. Elder had so usefully exhibited, made it very desirable that he might accept that office. He could not refuse his service to the public in a situation so honourable. For a few of the last years of his life, he discharged its duties, and with the same general approbation which had attended his conduct in every other engagement.

He was highly virtuous and amiable in private life. A numerous family survive to lament his loss. Success in trade, prudent economy, and some official emoluments, have enabled him to leave them in a condition of respectable independence. His eldest daughter is the lady of the reverend Dr. Baird, principal of the University of Edinburgh; a gentleman who, to very eminent accomplishments as a scholar and a preacher, joins extraordinary activity in beneficence, and a remarkable and unaffected display of that mild gravity and happy propriety of manners, which become his official situation. Mr. Elder's death has been universally lamented by his fellow-citizens; and his obsequies have been celebrated with every honourable testimony of public sorrow.

James Burnet, Lord Monboddo, whose death was announced in our last Number, was a descendant from an ancient family in the shire of Kincardine. He received his education at a Scottish university, at a time when an undistinguishing enthusiasm for all that bore the name of the classical literature of Greece and Rome, was much more predominant than it is at present in Scotland. Choosing to embrace the profession of a lawyer, he passed successfully through the ordinary course of preliminary, juridical studies; and was, in due time, received a member of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. From early youth, his application to his literary and juridical studies, was severely diligent. In the year 1767, he obtained a judges' seat, on the bench of the Scottish Court of Session; and discharged the duties of that high office with an assiduity, a patience, a clear intelligence, and an uprightness, which do honour even to justice herself. The course of his studies led him to attempt the composition of a work, which might raise his name to distinction among men of letters. He resolved that his first work should afford, to the confusion and astonishment of the moderns, a complete vindication of the wisdom and eloquence of his admired ancients. The first volumes of his *Origin and Progress of Language*, were, in consequence of this resolution, at length given to the public. These volumes were perused by critics with sentiments of mingled respect, ridicule, and indignation. With the philosophical history of language, his plan necessarily involved that of civility and knowledge.

Those critics who were partial to modern literature, on account of their ignorance of that of antiquity, or who, though not unacquainted with the more popular of the ancient authors, were, however, strangers to the deeper mysteries of Greek erudition, condemned Lord Monboddo's work with bitter and contemptuous censure. The Scottish literati, almost to a man, declared it to be unworthy of perusal with any other view, than to be amused by its ridiculous absurdity. No-

thing, it was said, but the strange absurdity of his opinions, could have hindered his book from falling dead-born from the press. In England, however, its reception was somewhat less unpropitious to the author's hopes. In the late Mr. Harris, of Malmesbury, he found an admirer and literary friend, who was himself deeply versant in Grecian learning and philosophy, and was exceedingly delighted to meet with one that had cultivated these studies with equal ardour, and worshipped the excellence of the ancient Greeks, as far above all other excellence. His private life was spent in the practice of all the social virtues, and in the enjoyment of much domestic felicity. He married Miss Farquharson, a very amiable woman, by whom he had a son and two daughters. Although rigidly temperate in his habits of life, he, however, delighted much in the convivial society of his friends: and among these he could number almost all the most eminent of those who were distinguished in Scotland for virtue, literature, or genuine elegance of conversation and manners. One of those who esteemed him the most highly, was the late Lord Gardenstone; a man who, though his propensities to sensual pleasure, and his habits of dissipation, were very different from the sanctity of the manners of Monboddo, possessed, however, no mean portion of the same overflowing benignity of disposition, the same unimpeachable integrity as a judge, the same partial fondness for literature and for the fine arts. His son, a very promising boy, in whose education he took great delight, was, indeed, snatched away from his affections by a premature death: but, when it was too late for sorrow and anxiety to avail, the afflicted father stifled the emotions of nature in his breast, and wound up the energies of his soul to the firmest tone of Stoical fortitude. He was, in like manner, bereaved of his excellent lady, the object of his dearest tenderness; and he endured the loss with a similar firmness, fitted to do honour either to philosophy or to religion.

In addition to his office, as a judge in the supreme Civil Court, in Scotland, an offer was made to him of a seat in the Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal court. But, though the emoluments of this place would have made a convenient addition to his income, he refused to accept it; left its business should too much detach him from the pursuit of his favourite studies. His patrimonial estate was small, not affording a revenue of more than 300*l.* a year. Yet he would not raise the rents; would never dismiss a poor old tenant for the sake of any augmentation of emolument offered by a richer stranger; and, indeed, shewed no particular solicitude to accomplish any improvement upon his lands,—(save that of having the number of persons who should reside upon them, as tenants, and be there sustained by their produce,

duce,—to be, if possible, superior to the population of any equal portion of the lands of his neighbours.

The vacations of the Court of Session afforded him leisure to retire every year, in spring and in autumn, to the country; and he used then to dress in a style of simplicity, as if he had been only a plain farmer, and to live among the people upon his estate with all the kind familiarity and attention of an aged father among his grown-up children. It was there he had the pleasure of receiving Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his friend James Boswell, at the time when these two gentlemen were upon their well-known journey through the Highlands of Scotland. Johnson admired nothing in literature so much as the display of a keen discrimination of human character, a just apprehension of the principles of moral action, and that vigorous common sense which is the most happily applicable to the ordinary conduct of life. Monboddo delighted in the refinements, the subtleties, the abstractions, the affectations of literature; and in comparison with these, despised the grossness of modern taste, and of common affairs. Johnson thought learning and science to be little valuable, except so far as they could be made subservient to the purposes of living usefully and happily with the world upon its own terms. Monboddo's favourite science taught him to look down with contempt upon all sublunary, and especially upon all modern things; and to fit life to literature and philosophy, not literature and philosophy to life. James Boswell, therefore, in carrying Johnson to visit Monboddo, probably thought of *putting* them one against another, as two game-cocks, and promised himself much sport from the colloquial contest which he expected to ensue between them. But Monboddo was too hospitable and courteous to enter into keen contention with a stranger in his own house. There was much talk between them, but no angry controversy, no exasperation of that dislike for each others well-known peculiarities with which they had met. Johnson, it is true, still continued to think Lord Monboddo, what he called a *prig* in literature.

To unfold and to vindicate the principles of the Grecian philosophy more fully than could be conveniently done in his book on the *Origin and Progress of Language*, Lord Monboddo engaged in the composition of a work under the title of *Ancient Metaphysics*. On his visits to London, Lord Monboddo met with so many more men of profound erudition than he had opportunity to converse with at the places of his ordinary residence, that a journey to the capital became a very favourite amusement of his periods of vacation from the business of the court to which he belonged. For a while, he accustomed him-

self to make this journey once a year. A carriage, a vehicle that was not in common use among the ancients, he considered as an engine of effeminacy and sloth, which it was disgraceful for a man to make use of in travelling. To be dragged at the tail of a horse, instead of mounting upon his back,—seemed, in his eyes, to be a truly ludicrous degradation of the genuine dignity of human nature. In all his journeys, therefore, between Edinburgh and London, he was wont to ride on horieback, with a single servant attending him. He continued this practice, without finding it too fatiguing for his strength, till he was between eighty and ninety years of age. Within these few years, on his return from a last visit, which he made on purpose to take leave before his death of all his old friends in London, he became exceedingly ill upon the road, was unable to proceed, and had he not been overtaken by a Scottish friend, who prevailed with him to travel for the remainder of the way in a carriage, he might perhaps have actually perished by the way side, or breathed his last in some dirty inn. From that time he never again attempted an equestrian journey to London.

A constitution of body naturally framed to wear well and last long, was strengthened to Lord Monboddo by exercise, guarded by temperance, and by a tenor of mind too firm to be deeply broken in upon by those passions which consume the principles of life. In the country he always used the exercises of walking in the open air and of riding. The cold bath is a mean of preserving the health, to which he had recourse in all his seasons, amid every severity of the weather, under every inconvenience of indisposition or business, with a perseverance invincible. He was accustomed, alike in winter and in summer, to rise from bed at a very early hour in the morning, and, without loss of time, to betake himself to study or wholesome exercise. It is said, that he has even found the use of what he calls the *air-bath*, or the practice of *occasionally walking about, for some minutes, naked, in a room filled with fresh and cool air*, to be highly salutary.

His eldest daughter became, many years since, the wife of Kirkpatrick Wilkinson, esq. a gentleman who holds a respectable office in the Court of Session. His second daughter, a most amiable and beautiful young lady, died about six years since of a consumption, a disease that, in Scotland, proves too often fatal to the loveliest and most promising among the fair and the young. Neither his philosophy, nor the necessary torpor of the feelings of extreme old age, could hinder Lord Monboddo from being very deeply afflicted by so grievous a loss. From that time he began to droop exceedingly in his health and spirits to the period of his death.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Snowball, wharfinger, to Mrs. Embleton, innkeeper. Mr. Ralph Hindmarsh, to Miss Scott.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Taylor, maltster. Mr. R. Crowe, publican. Mr. Joseph Brunten, son of Mr. B. Brunten. Aged 61, Mr. Thomas Gaul.

At Williams-wyke, Mr. John Magnay.

At Sandes, after a few days illness, aged 11 years, the Miss Ords, twin-daughters of Ralph Ord, Esq.

In the beginning of May last, at Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 21, Mr. Thomas Ayrey, son of Mr. Ayrey, of Hexham, who sailed with the fleet from England in February last; he had scarcely landed on that inhospitable soil, when he was seized with the dreadful malady, to which in a few days he fell an early sacrifice. He was a young man of the most amiable disposition and promising abilities, of which he has given early proofs in various Essays, which have, at different times, appeared in this and other periodical publications; and which evince a propriety of taste and strength of judgment rarely found at so early an age.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is in contemplation to cut a level carriage-road, at the foot of the rock on the side of Gromark Lake, into the vale of Buttermire; which will afford an easy opportunity of viewing three beautiful lakes, and the grand cascade of *Scale Falls*, accompanied with the most magnificent mountain scenery.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Waller Smith, to Miss Bownas.

At Witheral, Mr. J. Robinson, of Corby, to Miss Mary Carrick.

At Burgh, Mr. John Lamb, to Miss Ann Kirkpatrick.

At Workington, Mr. C. Hunter, to Miss Lewis.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Lettie James, a Quaker. Mrs. Jane Melville, wife of Mr. W. Melville. Mr. Wm. Coulthard. Mrs. Jane Giles, well known by the appellation of the *wise woman*. In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, mercer and draper; his amiable disposition and exemplary probity, endeared him to numerous and respectable acquaintance, by whom his premature death will long be remembered with sorrow and regret.

At Kendal, Mrs. Taylor; she kept the new inn at Kendal for many years. Aged 33, Mrs. Eden Ion, wife of Mr. T. Ion. Aged 72, Mr. Joseph Cundal, rope-maker. Aged 68, Mr. John Rocking.

At Workington, Mr. Thomas Dawson.

At Kirkby-Stephen, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Sanderford, grocer and liquor-merchant.

At Covo-hall, near Workington, Mr. Matthew Foster, a respectable farmer.

At Trouthbeck, near Kendal, William

Brown, a lunatic; he was confined in one room more than 50 years.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. James Kilching, glove manufacturer, to Miss Johnion.

At Hull, Mr. Gilder, to Miss Fearn. Mr. George Greenwood, to Miss Sarah Clapham. Mr. George Cookman, carrier, to Miss Chambers.

At Leeds, Charles Dymoke, esq. merchant, to Miss Glover, of Leeds. Rev. S. Mitton, of Fewston, to Miss J. Garforth.

At Sheffield, Mr. Luke Palfreyman, of Snig-hill, to Miss Sewell, of Sheffield. Mr. James Wilkinson, to Miss Jowett.

At Brantingham, near Hull, Mr. Wm. Green, jun. to Miss Sarah Ellis, daughter of Mr. R. Ellis, of Brough.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, of Woodhouse, to Miss Sutcliffe, daughter of Mr. Sutcliffe, of Washer-lane. Mr. Thomas Ramsden, cotton-merchant, to Miss Gledhill, of Bridge-house.

At Knaresborough, Mr. John Knowles, of Plumptre, to Miss Firth, of York.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. Richardson, brazier. The Rev. Luke Thompson, rector of Thwing. Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Mr. J. Shaw. Miss Alice Margrave. Aged 93, Mrs. Travis, a maiden lady.

At Leeds, Miss Ann Sayner, daughter of the late Mr. Sayner, dyer. Mr. Elam, a quaker. Mr. John Floyd.

At Hull, aged 29, Mr. Francis Hurstwick. Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Mr. Nicholson, of the Customs.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Machin, son of Mr. Machin.

At Balby, near Doncaster, Mr. Atkin, tanner.

At Pocklington, aged 20, Miss Ann Hewett, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hewett, vicar of Thornton.

At Scholes, near Leeds, suddenly, Colonel Brooke.

LANCASHIRE.

It appears from the following return of the dock duties at Liverpool, that the trade of that port has increased very considerably in the course of the last year. The annual receipt from the 24th of June, 1798, to the 24th of June, 1799, exceeded 14,000l. which is nearly 2,000l. more than the receipt of the preceding year, and above 700l. more than that of any former year.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. C. Sheron, ironmonger, to Miss Herdman.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Sutton, watchmaker, to Miss E. Blackburn. Walter Scott, esq. to Miss E. Moore. Mr. Richard Roberts, linen-draper, to Miss M. A. Ledward. Mr. Lavater, merchant, to Miss Breeze. Mr. Ed. Nixon, surgeon of the Dispensary, to Miss Pownall, daughter of Mr. John Pownall. William

William Ashcroft, esq. captain of the Prescot volunteers, to Miss J. E. Rimmer. Mr. William Stoakes to Miss Hobart, of Dublin. Mr. John Coward, to Mrs. M. Trout. Rev. Thomas Bold, to Miss Rutson. Mr. Robinson, to Miss Harrocks.

At Manchester, Mr. William Walsh, to Miss Ann Marsh. Mr. Henry Geary, to Miss M. Collinson. Mr. John England, of Salford, to Miss S. Turner, of Manchester. Mr. Thomas Mason, to Miss Bennett. Mr. John Owen, corn-merchant, to Miss Sandford, of Salford. Mr. Chadwick, to Miss Leftwick.

At Poulton, Mr. William Gore, to Miss Whitehead.

At Caton, Mr. E. Cheyre, attorney, of Manchester, to Miss Captick.

At Wigan, Mr. John Crowther, to Miss Ashton.

At Warrington, Mr. John Booth, to Miss Sarah Hatton.

At Childwall, Richard Weston, esq. to Miss Makin.

At Ormskirk, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Adley.

Died. At Lancaster, the Rev. Jas. Watson, chaplain at the castle, and many years master of the free grammar school.

At Liverpool, aged 50, Mr. Jas. Thompson, stone-mason. Mrs. Mary Lewtas, widow of the late Mr. Lewtas. Mr. Thomas Dawson, merchant. Aged 84, Mr. Peter Banks, sexton of St. Nicholas church. Mrs. Willis. Aged 58, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Campbell, sister to J. Campbell, esq. lieutenant-governor of Plymouth. Miss M. Rathbone. Aged 51, Mr. Edward Greenwood, agent to the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Mr. W. Jackson, merchant. Mrs. Cais, wife of Mr. Cais, druggist. Aged 36, Capt. James Bachope.

At Manchester, aged 53, Mrs. Newton, of Liverpool. Mr. William Rodgers. Mr. T. Whitlow, attorney.

At Fazakerley, Mrs. E. Farmer, wife of Capt. James Farmer.

At Upholland, near Wigan, aged 94, Mrs. Holme, relict of the late H. Holme, esq.

At Mossley-hill, aged 17, Miss E. Dawson, daughter of J. Dawson, esq.

At Much Hoole, near Preston, the Rev. Roger Barton, rector of that place. He was a good classical scholar, well versed in the polite arts, and sufficiently acquainted with the principles of physic to render essential services to the poor of his neighbourhood, by whom he was affectionately esteemed.

At Prescot, lieutenant Robert Molyneaux, of the Prescot independent volunteers.

At Salford, Mr. Edward Lightbourne, butcher.

At Vernons Hall, near Liverpool, aged 67, the Rev. Wm. Cowley. In the early part of his life he taught natural philosophy and divinity with great ability and reputation at a Roman Catholic college on the Continent, of which he was afterwards chosen Principal. During

a residence of sixteen years at Paris, where he occupied a similar situation, he received with politeness and treated with hospitality many of his countrymen who visited that capital. Liberality of sentiment was his peculiar characteristic; to promote harmony and peace was his constant study. Dr. Johnson, to whom he was personally known, used to call him *the amiable Mr. Cowley*.

At Bolton, the Rev. Robert Dean, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Lancashire.

At Dam House, near Astley, T. M. Froggart, esq.

At Haslingden, Mrs. Martha Howarth, an eminent preacher among the quakers.

At Richmond, near Liverpool, aged 77, John Strong, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Chester, Mr. Thomas Brofter, to Miss Evans.

At Bolefworth, Mr. Daniel Williams, of the Nag's Head inn, Chester, to Miss Ann Heppard, of Bolefworth.

Died. At Farndon, Mr. Robert Miller, farmer.

At Poyton, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. T. Barber.

At Natwich, Mr. Edward Aldersey, son of Mr. Aldersey, of Chester; he was thrown from his horse, and pitching upon a stake by the side of the road, expired on the spot.

At Gibb-hill, aged 47, Mr. Bayley Peacock.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Stanton, the Rev. Paul Belcher, of Ashbourne, to Miss Greaves, daughter of the Rev. George Greaves, rector of Stanton.

At Foremark, Mr. William Bancroft of Siffin, to Miss E. Spurr, of the former place.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Wilton, attorney, of Albreton, to Miss Bower, daughter of Mr. Bower, attorney.

Died. At Derby, aged 55, Mrs. Tipper, wife of Mr. Tipper. Aged 68, Mr. John Steer.

At Weston-under-Wood, aged 37, Mr. William Hunt, one of the Derbyshire volunteer cavalry.

At Postern Lodge, aged 72, after a few hours indisposition, Mrs. Adsetts, sen.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, of Hull, to Miss Priestley, of Nottingham.

At Rolleston, near Newark, Mr. Paletherpe, farmer, to Miss Kirkby.

At Holme-Pierrepont, Mr. William Sandey, to Miss Lowe, of Balingfield.

Died. At Nottingham, Mrs. Eamer, relict of the late Mr. Edward Eamer. Aged 72, Mr. John Nightingale.

At Mansfield, aged 39, Mr. Thomas Wilson.

At Bingham, aged 57, Mr. James Horfe-pole, butcher.

At

At Bottesford, Mrs. Muggs, widow of the late Mr. Mogg.

At Farndon, near Newark, Mrs. Sumner.

At Southwell, Mr. John Twentyman, son of the late Mr. Alderman Twentyman, of Newark.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Seaton of Tinwell, Rutlandshire, to Mrs. M. Spittleworth, of Stamford.

At Boston, Mr. Linton, to Miss Johnson. Mr. Hildred, to Miss Rose.

At Easton, near Grantham, James Johnstone, esq. to Miss E. Cholmeley.

At Upton, near Gainborough, Mr. William Hird, of Heapham, to Miss Ann Stanwell.

At Wragby, Mr. Phillips, farmer, to Miss R. Burrows.

At Partney, Mr. Barron, of Spillby, schoolmaster, to Miss Lewis, of Partney.

At Langham, near Stamford, Mr. Pope, to Miss Beaver.

At Lushly, Mr. William Wright, to Miss Wilton.

At Donnington, Mr. John Worfdal, to Miss Wright.

At Louth, Mr. Thomas Ball, to Miss Ann Rhodes.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Mollom, common-councilman. Aged 50, Mr. John Merryweather. Aged 44, Mr. R. Curtis.

At Stamford, Mr. F. Blades, of the Black Horse.

At Boston, Mr. John Darwin.

At Aslackby Park, Mr. Batty.

At Eveden, aged 58, Mrs. Bailey.

At Burgh in the Marsh, Mr. Richard Jennings, innholder.

At Barn Oak, Mr. Gamble.

At Gate Burton, near Gainborough, Mrs. Hutton, wife of W. Hutton, esq.

At Wainfleet, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Allenby.

At Saltfleet, Mrs. Sewell, many years keeper of the bathing-house.

At Langtoft, Mr. Thomas Holland.

At Ketton, near Stamford, Mr. Eayres, of the Black Bull.

At Easton, aged 64, Mr. William Porter.

At Linwood, aged 73, Capt. Berry.

At Cottesmore, Mrs. Brereton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brereton, of the former place.

At Preston, Mr. Macklin.

At Uppingham, Mr. Aris, schoolmaster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Blaby, Mr. Blunt, surgeon of Wigton, to Miss Thornton of Blaby-hill.

At Metton, Mr. John Hawley, farmer of Gaudaloue-lodge, to Mrs. Freer, relict of Mr. Freer, hofier, of the former place.

At Great Wigton, Mr. Whiteman, of Kilby, to Miss M. Goodrich of the former place. Mr. Smith, of Daventry, to Miss Coltman of Great Wigton.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Gibbs, grocer.

At Ashfordby, Mr. Thomas Green.

At Melton-Mowbray, aged 67, Mrs. E.

Woodcock, relict of Mr. William Woodcock, formerly of Mount-Sorrel.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. Stevenson, surgeon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles Wright, to Miss Partridge.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Joseph Burton, hatter, aged 70, to Miss Aspert, aged 14.

At Madely, Mr. Thomas Kemer, of the Hill-top, Warringham, to Miss E. Sutton of the former place.

At Rugeley, Mr. J. Hart of Birmingham, to Miss Fortesque, of Rugby.

At Colwick, Mr. Boden, of Bishton, to Mrs. Martin.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. William Smith, merchant, to Miss Bagshaw.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Clarke, relict of Thomas Clarke, Esq.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 24, Miss H. Spender, daughter of Mr. Spender, surgeon.

At Elford, aged 56, Mr. William Hopley.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Stanbridge, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss F. Lillington, daughter of the late Rev. G. Lillington of Warwick.

At Coventry, Mr. William Payne, attorney, to Miss Brierley, of King's-Newnham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Fallows, of Spring-gardens Deritend, to Mrs. Masters, late of Soho. Mr. Holmes of Walsall, to Miss S. Mason.

Mr. William Field, of Henley-in-Arden, to Miss E. Bott.

At Aston, Mr. William Johns of the White Lion, Ashted, to Miss S. Green, of Deritend. Mr. Samuel Turley, to Miss M. Best, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Coventry, Mrs. Pope, wife of Mr. G. Pope. Mr. Nathaniel Lowe, grocer. Aged 73, Mr. John Downing.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Wooldridge, keeper of the prison. Mr. Samuel Lowe, son of the late Mr. J. Lowe, shoe-maker. Miss Mary Barclay, third daughter of R. Barclay, esq. M.P. Mr. Edward Kettle. Mr. Ford, tea-urn maker. Mr. Crofs. Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Mynd, he was a man of very great mechanical abilities. Aged 23, Mr. William Kennedy, son of Mr. Kennedy, surgeon of Birmingham.

At Standon, aged 53, Rev. Thomas Walker.

At Smethwick, Mr. Davis, one of the proprietors of the brass works.

At Wasperton, near Warwick, Mr. Archer, farmer.

At Bath, June 29th, in the 79th year of his age, Samuel Galton, esq. of Dudderton, near Birmingham, one of the people called Quakers; a gentleman no less distinguished by the excellent faculties which he had received from nature, than by the active, successful, and uniform exertion of those faculties, during a long and useful life, for the benefit of his family, his friends, and the distressed part of the community. A sound and acute:

acute understanding, a quick and clear conception, extended views, and a mind active and firm, joined to the habits of unremitting industry, commanded success with regard to the improvement of his fortune: the same talents were ever ready to be employed in giving advice and assistance to those who asked; and in framing and directing charitable institutions. His liberal contributions to the hospital at Birmingham, and to other societies for relieving and ameliorating the condition of the poor; his annual distribution of those essential comforts of life, bread and coals, during the severe season of the year; and his numerous acts of private beneficence, to an extent that has few parallels, will make him long regretted by the poor, whilst they afford an honourable example to the affluent. These excellent qualities were accompanied with great hospitality, and their effect improved by the urbanity and courtesy of his manners, by an agreeable well-formed person, a countenance expressive of the intelligence of his mind, and the cheerfulness of his disposition. He encountered the various accidents of life, and the infirmities of old age, with uncommon dignity; the energies of a strong and powerful mind, enabling him to support those trials which related to himself, without relaxing in his attentions to the distresses of others. The same firmness of character accompanied him in death—he closed an active, an useful, and honourable existence here, with exemplary philosophy and resignation.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. R. Breeze, to Miss Jukes, of Pontesbury. Mr. Dicken, to Miss Jane Hill.

At Hoodnet, Mr. Eighton, of Kempton, to Miss Dickin, daughter of R. Dickin, esq. of Woollerton.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Joseph Berks, of Wem, to Miss Jones of Ellesmere.

At Church-Stoke, Mr. Richard Griffiths, of Bishop's-Castle, to Miss Dunne, of Broadway.

At Pontesbury, Mr. M. Field, to Miss M. Rogers.

At West-Felton, Mr. Cartwright, surgeon, of Oswestry, to Miss M. Peplow.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 95, Mrs. Ann Birch, widow. Mr. Richard Hill, undertaker. Mrs. C. Jacquet. Aged 70, Mr. J. Evans, cooper.

At Newport, aged 70, Mr. S. Smallwood.

At Oswestry, aged 15, Mr. Roger Jones, son of Mr. L. Jones; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Nunnerley, aged 25, Thomas Noneley, esq.

At Hopefay, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. G. Braithwaite, curate of that place.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Samuel Bray, of Penfay, to Miss Whitty.

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At Broomsgrove, Mr. J. Green, of Moore-hall, to Miss Emuls, of Alpsdale.

At Besford, Mr. Thomas Foster, of Pershore, to Miss Turbiffield, of Besford.

At Pershore, Major Johnson, to Miss George.

Died.] At Worcester, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Smith, relict of the late Rev. J. Smith, B. D.

At Worlely, aged 78, Mr. John Nott.

At Pershore, Mrs. Brishall. Mr. Baylis, of the Plough-inn.

At Tenbury, Mr. George Webb, of the Crown-inn.

At Evesham, Mrs. R. Harris, wife of Mr. T. Harris, saddler.

At Bretforton, Mr. Samuel Jelfs.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Phipson of Birmingham, to Miss S. Barrol. Mr. Thomas Spire, mercer of Gloucester, to Miss Carpenter.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Ward, of Doctor's Commons, London, to Miss Dew, of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Leominster, aged 68, Mrs. Coates, relict of Mr. J. Coates, of Eytton.

At Ross, Mrs. Thickens, wife of the Rev. Mr. Thickens. Mrs. Cope, widow.

At Credenhill, aged 82, Edmund Eckley, esq.

At Cradley, Mr. Morrie, an eminent farmer.

At Ash, aged 76, Mr. James Thomas, farmer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. Richard Masters, to Miss Hinton.

At Cold-Ashton, Mr. Moses Garland, to Miss Mary Osborne, of the former place.

At Alveston, Mr. John Lawrence, to Miss Scott.

Died.] At Dursley, Samuel Phillimore, esq.

At Tetbury, aged 74, William Wood, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. S. Merrot.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Waldron, esq.

At Slad, near Stroud, Miss Groom, daughter of Mrs. Groom.

At Whittington, aged 67, Rev. W. Thomas, Rector of that place; he was esteemed by the rich, and beloved by the poor.

At Wootton-Underedge, Mrs. Veel, relict of W. Veel, esq. of Symonds Hall, in Gloucestershire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Witney, Mr. W. B. Lardner, to Miss Shepherd, daughter of Mr. George Shepherd, jun.

At Headington, Mr. Edward Latimer, wine-merchant of Oxford, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mrs. Jones.

At Bampton, Mr. Gardner, brewer, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 38, Mr. James Juggins, mercer. Mr. Thomas Shelwood.

At Kirklington, suddenly, Mr. William Walker.

At Headington, the Rev. W. C. Ellis, A. M. vicar of Stoke-Lyne, fellow of Meretoun College, and senior proctor of the University of Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Cliffe, Mr. William Burton, to Mrs. Dixon.

At Apethorpe near Oundle, Mr. Cheeseman, to Miss M. Gaudern.

At Duddington, Mr. Malin, to Miss S. Wilkison.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. James Cooper; he was drowned, whilst bathing in the river Nene. Mr. Alderman Hillyard. Mr. Thomas Ratnett.

At Dufton, Mr. John Smith; he was drowned whilst bathing.

At Thwining, Mr. Fascutt, farmer; he was found drowned in a pond.

At Woodcroft-house, near Peterborough, Mr. Large, senior; he was killed by a blow which he received whilst inspecting earl Fitzwilliam's threshing machine.

At Dogthorpe, near Peterborough, Mr. Job Johnson.

At Pitton, near Oundle, aged 75, the Rev. John Hewitt, vicar of Twywell, and one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Stanwick, aged 55, Mrs. Drage.

At Wellingborough, Mr. James Richards; he was killed by a cart-wheel passing over him.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford has upwards of 20 acres of land at Wooburn cultivated with carrots, which his grace has found from experience to answer better than any other article as winter feeding for his deer as well as sheep and horned cattle.

Died.] At Chalton, Mr. Thomas Jones: he was working in a chalk-pit, which had been undermined, when a very large quantity of chalk fell upon him and crushed him to death.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, the Rev. D. Williams, of Alconbury, to Miss Hyde, of the former place.

Died.] At Godmanchester, H. G. Sharpless, esq.; he was accidentally drowned as he was fishing in the river near that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the representatives in parliament for the University, for the best exercises in Latin prose, are this year adjudged to Mr. Leigh of Christ College, and Mr. Carr, of Trinity College, senior batchelors:—the subject, *Utrum animus leſtoris acridus pertinet Aristoteli, an Platoni, proprius sermo?* And to Mr. Howes and Mr. Williams, both of Trinity College;—the subject *Utrum Statuarum, et Numismatum, investigatio ad rem literarium promovendum sit utilis?* Sir William Browne's medals are adjudged to John H. Smyth, esq. Fellow-commoner of Trinity College, for the Greek and Latin Odes. The medal for the best Epigrams, is adjudged to Mr. James Durham, student of Bennet College.

It is in contemplation to invite a number of Dutch families to settle in the Isle of Ely and the fen country, for the purpose of instructing the inhabitants in the method of bringing into cultivation large extents of naturally rich soil, which, from the want of such knowledge only, are at present *pestilential* to the surrounding districts.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Comings, merchant. Mrs. Cutchey, widow of Mr. Richard Cutchey. Miss Blackman, sister of Mr. Blackman, saddler. Mr. J. Smith, shoemaker.

At Newmarket, Mr. William Kettle, a well-known character on the turf.

At Haddenham, Isle of Ely, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Goodday.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mr. Moss, liquor-merchant. Mr. John Skeeles, farmer. Aged 70, Mr. William Vawter, senior member of the Doddington association.

NORFOLK.

At the last Thetford wool-fair, among a very numerous assemblage of the most respectable persons, were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Clermont, Sir Charles Davers, and some of the most distinguished growers and dealers in the neighbouring counties. The prime Norfolk and Southdown wools were offered at 50s. per tod, but none were sold. The Duke of Bedford produced the finest samples of Suffolk and Spanish wool (of his own growth) ever seen in this country; a respectable dealer offered his grace 5s. per lb. for the Spanish, and 4s. for the Southdown; but he had already disposed of all his produce.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, rector of Bulphe, Essex, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. D. Clarke. Mr. Wm. Dalrymple, surgeon, to Miss Bertram. Mr. H. Seaman, to Mrs. Jane Haywood. John Saville, esq. of Bocking, Essex, to Miss Webb.

At North Walsham, the Rev. Henry Atkinson, of Bacton, to Miss Hepworth, daughter of the Rev. J. Hepworth.

At Swaffham, Mr. Castle, of Magdalen-bridge, to Miss P. Powlay.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Jefferies, relict of T. Jefferies, esq. formerly collector of excise. Aged 54, Mr. James Goodwin, liquor-merchant. Aged 86, Mrs. Fearman, relict of Mr. C. Fearman. Aged 57, Mr. Rt. Camplin; he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately.

At the Maid's Head-inn, on his way from Scotland to Buckingham, Captain Holmes, of the Pembroke Fencibles.

At Norwich, Mrs. E. Spawl, wife of Mr. Spawl, carpenter. Aged 84, Mr. John Clark.

At the barracks, quarter-master Collins, of the 14th Light Dragoons; he was buried at the Cathedral with military honours. Aged 84, Mrs. S. Brownsmith, relict of T. Brownsmith, formerly surgeon of this city. Aged 66, Mrs. H. Hugman. Aged 47, Mr. Wm. Barber. Aged 70, after an illness

illness of 7 years, Mrs. G. Booth, widow of the late Mr. M. Booth, bookseller.

At Colton, Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. Downing, farmer and maltster.

At Fakenham, aged 84, Mrs. Rust, relict of the late E. Rust, esq.

At Disf, Mr. Thomas Wells, butcher.

At Attleburgh, Mr. C. Hawkley, of the Cock-inn; he was a man universally respected.

At Coxford Abbeyfarm, Rudham, Miss H. Billing, daughter of Mr. Billing, of that place.

At Yarmouth, Mr. N. Palmer, merchant.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Cole, shopkeeper of Cherington, to Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. Adams, of the former place. Mr. Sutton, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Towell, sister of Mrs. Yardly, at the Bell-inn, of the former place. Mr. Primrose, surgeon, of Mildenhall, to Miss Cooke, daughter of J. Cooke, esq. Alderman of the former place. Rev. Thomas Methold, rector of Stenham, to Miss Rose, of the former place, daughter of the late Rev. Z. Rose, rector of Braughton and Draughton, in Northamptonshire.

At Thurston, Richard Cartwright, esq. of Inworth Abbey, to Miss Chinery, of Netherhall, in Thurston.

At Yoxford, Mr. Dalton, surgeon, to Miss Coates, of Hinton.

At Denston, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. Briggs, of the Plumber's-arms.

Died.] Bury, aged 22, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. Smith, carpenter.

At Ipswich, after a lingering illness, Mr. Lanman cheesemonger. Aged 72, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Norris, brazier. Aged 33, Mrs. Arthur, wife of Mr. Arthur, of the coffee-house.

At Woodbridge, F. Brooke, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county. Mr. Serjeant Harris, of Ketton, chief constable of the hundred of Ridbridge.

At Wattisfield, Mr. Bryant, butcher.

At Sudbury, Mr. Charles Hubbard, butcher.

At Horningheath, aged 25, Mr. William Nunn.

At Stowmarket, aged 76, Mrs. Baldwin.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Alban's, Mr. E. Dacomb, of Wimborne, St. Giles, to Miss Limden of the former place.

Died.] At Welwyn, at his father's house, aged 28, Mr. Daniel Spurgeon, jun. beloved by all his acquaintances; he has left a widow, the second daughter of Sylvanus Grove, esq. of Woodford.

At Buckland, Mrs. Akehurst, wife of the Rev. Mr. Akehurst, rector of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, captain Adye, of the royal artillery, to Miss Bawtree, of Colchester.

At Derwent's Hall, Brooking, Mr. James Hobbs, to Miss Beckwith.

Died.] At Chelmsford, John Judd, esq.

he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Essex, in the year 1787.

At Colchester, Rev. William Shillito. Mrs. Carey, wife of Mr. George Saville Carey.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. George Fitch, of Clapton-Hall farm: he was the author of several pieces of church music, particularly the Country Chorister, which has been much admired for its simplicity of composition.

At Bocking, the Rev. William Hardinge; he was returning from Halsted, when he was thrown from his horse, and fractured his skull: his body was discovered by the Norwich coachman; the horse was standing by a gate near the deceased.

At Dedham, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Rev. Richard Fletcher, vicar of that place.

At Manningtree, Mr. E. M. Driffild.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. G. Blaxland, to Miss Sparden of Mersey. Mr. John Carter, draper, of Sandwich, to Miss Cooper. Mr. Skinner, hatter, to Miss Freeman.

At Rochester, Mr. John Smallfield, to Miss Windeyer.

At Maidstone, Mr. Topping, attorney, to Miss Post. Mr. Tritton, saddler, to Miss Dyce.

At Newington, near Hythe, Mr. Thomas Rigden, farmer, to Miss Sarah Huggins.

At Teynham, Mr. John Burgeis, jun. of Sittingbourne, to Miss Mary Roberts.

At Sturry, Mr. Richard Webb, of Canterbury, to Miss Susanna Spradbery, of Sturry.

At Milton, John Wise, esq. of Borden, to Miss Pantton, eldest daughter of John Pantton, esq. of Grovehurst.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 29, Mr. Thomas Francis, son of the late Mr. Francis of the lime-kilns.

At Maidstone, Miss King.

At Deal, Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Claringbold, junior. Mr. Wells, senior.

At Woolwich-Green, near Dover, Mr. Nathaniel Belfey.

At Ashford, Mrs. Twiner.

At Chatham, aged 92, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith of the Dock-yard. Mr. Richard Eastree, apprentice to Mr. Richard Hughes, master mast-maker, at the dock-yard; he put an end to his existence by hanging himself. Mr. Price, fishmonger, he was drowned whilst bathing in the river near Gillingham. Miss Gilbert, daughter of Mr. Gilbert, of the Star-inn.

At Sandwich, Mr. Edward Naira, supervisor of the customs.

At Somerfield-house, near Maidstone, aged 68, John Emmot, esq.

SURREY.

Married.] At Merton Abbey, Mr. E. Halfhide, to Miss F. Dickinson, daughter of W. Dickinson, esq. of Hadley, Herts.

At Kingston, Lieutenant R. Brandon, of the Bermondsey Volunteers, to Miss Rose, of Coombe Farm.

At Surbiton-place, Thomas Fassett, esq. to Mrs. Cox, of Kingston upon Thames.

Died.] At Merrow Common, near Guildford, aged 104, Mr. S. Battey.

At Horwood Farm, Cobham, Miss Davies.
At Egham-hill, Mrs. Bunbury, wife of H. W. Bunbury, esq.

SUSSEX.

A remarkably fine bed of pure marl has been lately discovered nearly Wych Cross, on Ashdown Forest. This rich *stratum* extends over more than an hundred acres, its average depth is about ten feet, and it lies rather less than two feet beneath the surface, which is an hungry sandy soil, the quality most likely to be advantaged by plentiful dressings of good marl. A large part of this marl is of the kind used by clothiers, denominated fullers earth, and the whole is so spontaneous as to dissolve in pure water. This apparently valuable discovery was made by Mr. Bradford of Ashdown, who has been indefatigable in his research after coals and other subterranean productions in that extensive forest.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. Clare, surgeon, to Miss E. Henwood. Rev. John Dring, A.M. and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chichester, to Miss F. Goring, daughter of Sir H. Goring, of Highden, bart.

At Wiggentholt, the Rev. Henry Warren, rector of Ashington, to Miss E. Mason of the former place.

At Horsham, T. N. Longman, esq. of Paternoster-row, London, to Miss M. Slater of the former place.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 70, Mrs. Walter, relict of Mr. Drew Walter.

At Ditchling, aged 82, Mr. William Evered, upwards of 40 years principal pastor of the general baptist church at that place.—And on the same day, aged 70, Mr. H. Booker, upwards of 30 years minister of the said baptist church.

At Battle, aged 76, the Rev. D. Jenkins, many years a dissenting minister at that place.

At Rottingdean, near Lewes, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Herbert, sister to the earl of Carnarvon, and bedchamber-woman to her majesty.

At Brighton, Mrs. Elmore, wife of Mr. Elmore, horse-dealer. Mr. Hurst, architect, of Hatton Garden, London.

At Rye Harbour, Mr. William Aps; he fell from a lighter and was drowned.

At Ashcombe, aged 76, suddenly, Mrs. Boys, relict of the late Mr. Boys of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

The navigation of the Kennet and Avon canal, from Hungerford to Great Bedwin, was lately opened; a barge of 50 tons, laden with coals and deals, arrived for the first time at the latter place. This canal will open a line of navigation 16 miles in length, over a country before very remote from any navigable river.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. John Bestbridge, sack-making-manufacturer, to Miss Cle-

ments, daughter of the late Mr. Clements, timber-merchant.

At Windsor, Mr. John Stock, woollen-draper, of the Borough Southwark, to Miss Ann Stone of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, aged 68, at the Black Horse inn, Mr. Richard Body, of Swallowfield, Wilts.

At Mortimer, G. Mowbray, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Brookman, tanner, of Winnall, to Miss Dofwell, daughter of the late Mr. Dofwell, butcher, of the former place.

At Romsey, Mr. Samuel Blake, brewer, of Sherborne, to Miss Newell, of the former place.

At Barton Stacey, Mr. Richard Bowles, of Minstead, to Mrs. Scott, of the former place. It is a remarkable circumstance, that each of them has eight children.

At Millbrooke church, the Rev. H. D. Bernes, son of C. Bernes, esq. of Woolverstone park, Suffolk, to Miss Jarrett, daughter of J. Jarrett, esq. of Freemantle.

Died.] At Winchester, suddenly, Mrs. Cooper, housekeeper to the Rev. Mr. Newbolt. Mr. Robert Hayes.

At Southampton, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Steel, wine-merchant. Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. Savage, grocer. Mrs. Smith, widow of Mr. R. Smith, of Totton.

At Cowes, Mr. Burford, of London; he was accidentally drowned while bathing.

At Waltham, Mr. Mansell, of the Crown Inn, he dropped down and expired immediately as he was walking in his garden.

At Lymington, Mr. C. Colborne, an officer of the Customs, at that place, he was shot by a ball from a smuggler's lugger.

At Fordingbridge, in the prime of life, Mr. J. G. Attwater, surgeon and apothecary.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. B. Smith, of Wilton, to Miss S. Wathan, of Westbury.

At Beckington, Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Lower Hurst, farmer, to Miss Gaisford, of the former place.

At Box, Mr. John Mullins, to Miss S. Gibbens.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Kirkman, daughter of the late R. Kirkman, esq. alderman and M.P. for London; she was a young lady of the most amiable disposition and engaging manners.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Mockeridge, school-master at that place, and a member of the association.

At Devizes, suddenly, W. Lock, esq. many years an eminent attorney.

At Winkfield, near Bradford, after a long and painful illness, Miss Spencer, daughter of the Rev. E. Spencer, rector of that place.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Piddletown, Mr. J. Miller, of

of Buckland Newton, to Miss A. Alner, of the former place.

At Mayne near Dorchester, Mr. William Colborne, woolstapler, of Sturminster, to Miss B. Sherriu, of the former place.

At Corfcomb, Mr. M. Meech, to Miss A. Seymour.

Died.] At Dorchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Standish.

At Sherborne, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Leveridge, of the Mermaid inn.

At Weymouth, Major Balch, of the Somerset regiment of Hussars, he was walking with two brother officers in the street, when he fell down and expired immediately.

At Rymnton, near Sherborne, Mr. Ham, farmer.

At Pool, aged 70, Mr. James Bristowe, apothecary; he was a man respectable for professional and literary knowledge, and distinguished through a long life for uniform integrity and rectitude of conduct, mildness and simplicity of manners, and great benevolence of heart.

At Milborne, St. Andrews, Mr. James Wood, son of the Rev. Mr. Wood.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, surgeon.

At Everhot, suddenly, Mr. Jennings, sen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. James Weeks, to Miss Ann Weston. Mr. T. Hemington, to Miss Spencer. Mr. James Neylor, to Miss Harriet Woolley, of Wootton-Basset.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Green, aged 72, to Mrs. Brice. The Rev. John Prowett, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Hodgson of Bristol. Mr. Goldstone, surgeon, of Bath, to Miss E. Bowden.

At Shepton-Mallet, Lieut. W. D. Philpott, to Miss H. G. Phillips.

At Bridgewater, Mr. William Bennett, to Miss M. Dingley.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Joseph Jones. Mrs. Mary Ekins, sister to the dean of Salisbury. Mrs. E. Purcell. Mr. John Hooper, one of the proprietors of the Bath Journal; upon which paper he had employed his time for more than half a century. He possessed a happy equanimity of temper, and it may be said, he never gave or took offence. He was a sincere and affectionate friend, and was guided by integrity and the purest intentions in every transaction of life. Aged 22, Miss Betsy Daff, eldest daughter of Mr. Daff, of the Riding school. Aged 72, Mrs. F. Martyn, widow of the late Oliver Martyn, esq. of Ireland. Mrs. Harman. Major-general Bellew, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, and late major in the 1st regiment of foot-guards. This very deserving officer suffered severely many years from wounds received in the course of a long service, particularly at the storming the Moro Fort, where he planted the colours of the 56th regiment. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis, fadler. Sampson Bowles, esq. of Friday-street, London. Mr. John Pile, a po-

pular itinerant lecturer on experimental philosophy. Lieutenant-colonel Fleming Martin.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 37, Mrs. Ann Herron, wife of Mr. Richard Herron, of the borough of Southwark; her domestic virtues endeared her to an affectionate husband and seven children, left to deplore their loss.

At Bristol, Mr. Gandry, Mr. S. Thomas, glue-maker. Anthony Morris Storer, esq. of Burley, near Reading. Mr. Robert Shewbridge. William Cunningham, M. D. Mrs. Rock. Mr. Nicholls, victualler. Mrs. Weekes. Captain Sheppard, of the Lavinia, he died the day after the ship's arrival at Bristol. Timothy Powell, esq. master of the customs.

At Wivelscombe, Mr. John Govett, a very respectable clothier and dyer.

At Bridgewater, Mr. W. Freeman, of the Noah's Ark inn.

At Brislington-Wick, Mrs. Harrill.

At Frome, Mr. Robert Selfe, many years bailiff of the hundred.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. William Dugdill, aged 76, to Miss M. Merton, aged 78.

At Barnstaple, P. Peard, esq. of Furnivals Inn, to Miss S. Cooke, daughter of the late Rev. W. Cooke, of the former place.

At Thoveston, Thomas Kingdon, esq. to Miss Pitts of Cadbury.

At Budleigh, T. Yeates, esq. to Mrs. Abbott.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Comyns, one of the priest vicars of the cathedral in Exeter, which situation he had filled with great respectability upwards of 44 years.

At Loveton, aged 72, the Rev. W. Moore.

At Silverton, Miss Catharine Rashleigh, daughter of the Rev. J. Rashleigh, rector of that place.

At Starcross, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Newcombe, wife of R. L. Newcombe, of Exeter.

WALYS.

Married.] At Carmarthen, W. A. Barker, esq. to Mrs. Ramell, relict of the late T. Ramell, esq. of Harrington, Worcesterhire.

At Flint, David Evans, esq. of the Montgomery militia, to Miss Hall, of Flint.

Died.] At Maesgwyn, Carmarthen, C. H. Sanxay, esq. of the Pembrokehire yeomanry cavalry: his death was occasioned by poison, which had accidentally been mixed with some ginger, and used in a posset of which he partook.

At Treftnany, whilst on a visit, Mr. Llewellyn, an eminent surgeon of Llanymynech.

At Caermarthen, Mrs. Rees, wife of Mr. W. Rees, merchant.

At Pantecylyn, near Llandovery, aged 76, Mrs. Williams, relict of the Rev. W. Williams.

At Kilkennin, Cardiganshire, Mr. Thomas Herbert, farmer; he dropped down dead in a blacksmith's shop, whilst waiting to have his horse shod.

At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, R. Rich, esq.

A tornado.

SCOTLAND.

A tornado, uncommon in northern latitudes, was lately felt at Whitelaw, in the parish of Ednam, Berwickshire. At first dense light coloured cloud was noticed by many persons; it resembled an inverted cone, and reached from the ground to a considerable height in the atmosphere. Its motion was slow and majestic. Upon its approach to the house it began to whirl round with rapidity, accompanied by a rattling noise. A large stack of straw was raised in one mass to a considerable height in the air; and a beam of timber thirty-three feet long was hurled several feet from the place where it lay. Small stones were heaped together in mounds; and the servants, horses, and cattle were forcibly driven about in various directions. The cloud dividing before it reached the dwelling-house, only one part of it struck the building, and no material injury ensued.—There was little rain at Whitelaw, either before or after the whirlwind, but in the adjacent country to the north and east there was a heavier torrent of rain and hail than is remembered to have happened in those parts.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. John Cameron. Miss Gardener, daughter of the deceased captain Gardener, of the marines. John Edgar, esq. writer to the Signet. Mr. Adam Stewart, writer. Mr. Martin Mowbray, principal clerk of the General Post-office. Mrs. Clendinning, late of the Theatres Royal Covent-Garden and Edinburgh.

At Dundee, aged 88, Charles Hay, esq.

At Berwick, Mr. Alderman Pattison.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] Near Lisieux, on the 13th Germinal, year 7, Citizen Pierre Charles Lemonnier, the most ancient, and, next to Lalande, the most celebrated of the French astronomers. He was born November 20, 1715; he began to make observations in 1731, and “no one individual (says Lalande in a brief notice of him) has been more useful to astronomy, during the course of 60 years.” He adds, “the journey made to the North, in 1735, for the admeasurement of the globe, rested principally upon him. All the branches of astronomy are indebted to him for a part of their progress, as I have shewn in detail in the *Commissaire des Temps* for the year 9.”

Lately at Versailles, where he lived oppressed with years and misery, citizen Giroust, a musician, formerly of some celebrity. When young, he obtained, like Thomas, two prizes for two different compositions on a proposed subject. He had been master of music at the *Innocens*, had directed the *Concerto Spirituale* at Paris during six or seven years; and at the time of the dissolution of the band at the chapel royal, Versailles, he was *sur-intendant*, or superintendent of it. Of late he has composed several civic songs for the national and decadary festivals; among others, the well-known piece, *Nous ne reconnaissons sous l'empire des lois, &c.* The minister of interior, who had learned the distress of Giroust but very recently, had just presented him, in the name of Government, with the sum of 800 francs; but the neglect in which he had languished for some time previously, had ruined his health. At the time of his death, he sold honey and milk to the inhabitants of Versailles.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE manufactures and trade of GLASGOW continue in a flourishing state, and furnish at present full employment for every hand that can labour. The natural effect of this favourable state of trade is evident in the increasing population of the town, which is advancing rapidly; there being more new buildings carrying on than has been known in any former year. The very extravagant prices paid at present for cotton-wool, however, places both the spinner and the manufacturer in very unpleasant circumstances. The spinner, if not working at a positive loss, is at least working without any adequate profit; and the manufacturer is laying in his goods higher than ever they were known to cost before: which circumscribes his profits even during the continuance of a good demand, and lays the foundation of a heavy loss whenever a change of circumstances takes place. The West India and American trades to the Clyde increase very fast; of which we have a proof in the Leeward Island fleet lately arrived, the ships destined for this port being more numerous by one-half than in any former instance. The importers of cotton-wool, both here and at other ports, have this year been extremely successful, from the great advance of the article. The profits upon the imports of cotton into the Clyde alone, since the first of January last, will be found to exceed the enormous sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The late large arrivals from the West-Indies have renewed the inconveniences so long complained of in the port of LONDON; which, however, we hope will now be of short duration, as an act has passed for establishing the *West India Dock Company*, for forming the proposed docks in the Isle of Dogs. The delay occasioned by a three-years opposition, produced a disposition to concur in almost any plan of relief that could be carried into effect; but we cannot help thinking that a situation nearer the present seat of trade, would have proved much more convenient.

The *Shipping* concerns of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, is a subject that has frequently produced much controversy between the parties interested therein; the following statements will furnish some information relative thereto, viz.

An Account of the Tonnage of Goods laden in India in the four Years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796.

	Tons.		Tons.
Piece goods - - - -	13,642	Pepper - - - -	10,192
Raw silk - - - -	1,762	Coffee - - - -	470
Indigo - - - -	1,190	Drugs - - - -	63
Sundries - - - -	3,371	Privilege goods - - -	11,566
Saltpetre - - - -	17,598	St. Helena stores - -	710
Sugar - - - -	20,567	Kintledge - - - -	6,318

Total 87,455 tons, or, on an average of the four years, 21,864 tons per annum, exclusive of 12,681 tons of rice and wheat in the year 1796, laden on sundry ships engaged for the purpose.

A comparative view of the expences of a ship of about 800 tons burthen, as estimated by the master attendant in 1791, as the peace cost; by the owners in 1798, as the war cost; and a statement furnished by Mr. Scott, being the actual cost of a ship contracted for in the present season:

	Master Attendant. 1791.	Owners. 1798.	Mr. Scott.
The hull - - - -	£.10,000	£.13,600	£.12,000
Copper sheathing - - -	1,059	1,885	1,885
Gunpowder - - - -	205	340	317
Kintledge - - - -	552	676	609
Cordage - - - -	1,642	2,160	2,080
Masts, oars, &c. - - -	744	1,390	1,268
Dry provisions - - -	388	473	439
Wet provisions - - -	1,092	1,875	1,445
Liquors - - - -	113	240	210
Harbour meat - - -	170	250	180
Sails - - - -	1,066	1,370	1,100
Interest on money paid builder before launching } - - -	668	925	493
Sundries - - - -	3,792	4,753	4,506

£.21,491

£.29,847

£.26,523

The number of ships at present building for the East India company is 12 of 800 tons each, and one of 1200 tons; six are expected to launch in September next, five in November, one in February 1800, and one in November.

The state of the Copper Trade has lately undergone much investigation, in consequence of the great and unusual rise of the price of this article: the rapidity of the advance will appear by the following account of the prices of fine copper, from October 1798, to the 1st of March last:

1798, Oct. 25, - -	£106 2 8	1799, Jan. 3, - -	£113 12 9
Nov. 1, - -	108 17 0	10, - -	115 16 1
22, - -	107 18 11	17, - -	117 19 10
30, - -	109 12 0	24, - -	119 19 6
Dec. 6, - -	112 15 0	31, - -	123 0 7
13, - -	112 8 4	Feb. 7, - -	123 12 5
20, - -	114 6 0	21, - -	125 13 0
27, - -	111 13 10	28, - -	122 11 3

In consequence of this great advance of an article so necessary for the navy and merchants shipping, and of so much importance as a material in our manufactures, a bill was brought into parliament, to restrain the exportation of copper by the East India company, and to admit the importation of it free of duty, for the king's service; but the manufacturers of Birmingham being apprehensive that such a measure might in its consequences, instead of relieving them rather increase their distress, as arrangements might be made, by persons interested in the copper trade, which would totally defeat the object of the bill, endeavoured to get a clause introduced for stopping the export, and admitting the importation free of duty, whenever the price should exceed that which, upon a fair and impartial examination, should appear necessary to the support of the British mines, and to enable the manufacturer to meet competitors in the foreign markets. Such a regulation would probably best answer the end in view, of obtaining a sufficient supply at a moderate price; and should the present price continue, it is to be hoped the subject will be re-assumed early in the next session.

Account of the Quantity and Value of Wrought Copper exported during the last Seven Years:

	Quantity.			Value.		
	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	l.	s.	d.
1792 - -	82,606	2	7	437,043	7	7
1793 - -	88,006	0	12	465,030	0	9
1794 - -	90,765	0	17	482,188	14	10
1795 - -	82,864	1	2	438,772	5	8
1796 - -	87,462	3	20	462,431	12	7
1797 - -	74,964	2	15	397,495	0	0
1798 - -	78,048	2	7	413,840	7	5

The copper and brass manufactories are carried on chiefly at Birmingham, Wolverhampton,

ten, and places in their neighbourhood. The value of the copper used annually in Birmingham alone, is estimated, when wrought, at from 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.*: the number of hands employed thereby is supposed to be from 5 to 6000, exclusive of those employed in raising coals, making tools and machinery for their use, &c. The quantity of brass manufactured at Wolverhampton some years ago, was at least 300 tons per annum, but was not more than half that quantity in the year 1798. Until very lately this country had the bulk of the trade of Europe in articles of copper and brass; but at present many of these articles, particularly buttons, buckles, thimbles, brass locks, brass door furniture, and copper tobacco boxes, are made at Nuremberg, Iserlone, Elberfeldt, Altena, Solingen, Leige, Suabish, Gemund, and other parts of Europe, cheaper than in this country: this arises partly from the present high price of copper, and partly from labour being cheaper in those countries than in Great Britain.

The recent unfortunate situation of Ireland, and the demand for exportation, have caused a great alteration in the price of *Irish linen*; coarse linens are very scarce, and fine ones are advanced full a shilling a yard, and are expected to be still higher, as it must be some time before the deficiency occasioned by the interruption of the manufactories can be supplied.

The present exorbitant prices of every article used in *dyeing*, has compelled the silk-dyers of London to raise the prices charged to the manufacturer very considerably. This measure has been some time in contemplation; and the following are the prices to be charged in future on blacks, with a proportionate advance on browns and other dark colours:

Double black soft - - - -	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Heavy and bright heavy dyes	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Ditto ditto scroop - - - -	2 3	Hards - - - -	1 6
Bright dyes from 20 oz. to 21 oz.	2 0		

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late seasonable rains have considerably improved the appearance of the different grain crops, and in many places even the pea crops also. It is probable, however, that though the various sorts of corn crops may now in general be tolerably good, yet from the long continuance of dry weather they cannot be abundant. Our correspondents from Scotland remark, that the crops, in common, though pretty full in the ear, are thin and short in the straw; and that those on the dry warm soils on the coast of the German ocean, had suffered so much for want of moisture before the late rains fell, that the straw will not only be short, but the produce in respect to quantity of grain probably under par.

In the Northern parts of the island, the turnips have not, by any means, a promising aspect; in a great number of places, the first sowing did not vegetate with a degree of vigour sufficient to enable the young plants to withstand the ravages of the little black fly, by pushing rapidly into rough leaf. This valuable root will, therefore, in these situations, not only be late, but of course small. In the more Southern districts, we believe the appearances are in general more favourable.

We are assured too, that in the North the crops of every sort of grain are more backward than in any of the other parts. The average of wheat throughout England and Wales, is 6*s.* 8*d.*; of barley, 3*s.* 7*d.*; and last three years of oats, 3*s.* 3*d.*

We find likewise that the curle is frequently met with in the potatoe crops of these parts. Although many of the earlier sort of apples suffered considerably from blights; there will be upon the whole a rather plentiful crop of such as are calculated for the purposes of the cyder maker; more, probably, than have been grown for several years past.

The hay crops in most of the Northern parts, both of the meadow and the artificial kinds, prove light, and besides the late droopy weather has been unfavourable for making and securing them. In St. James's Market, hay averages 4*l.* 1*s.* straw 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Cattle, Sheep, Lambs.—Fat stock of almost every kind, seem to keep up in price. Lambs, however, fell something at St. Boswell's fair, notwithstanding the prodigious loss and consequent scarcity in the spring. It is probable, however, that the losses in this sort of young stock will be more particularly felt two or three years hence, when it is wanted to supply the old breeding and feeding stocks, than at present.

At Warwick Fair too, there was a good shew of fat cattle, sheep and lambs; great part of which were driven home for want of purchasers, the butchers being determined not to buy at the high prices demanded.—Springing heifers and lean stock also met but little demand, though both were offered at low prices. And also at Monmouth, a large quantity of wool was brought to market on the 19th ult. and the whole found purchasers at very superior prices to those of last year. Owing to the scarcity of Spanish wool, prime sorts sold readily at 33*s.* and one grower had 34*s.* per stone; but the average price was about 32*s.* which was an advance of 8*s.* per stone on last year's prices. The judicious plan adopted by the clothiers in not buying till after dinner, (which enables farmers to make a shew of their goods) seems much approved of; and from the full attendance of them at Monmouth, the day closed greatly to the satisfaction of all parties.

Butchers meat, as well as grain, is, however, still high in price. In Smithfield market, beef averages from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; and veal from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per stone of 8*lb.* sinking the offal.

Hops. Kentish bags fell from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 9*l.* 1*s.*—Ditto pockets from 10*l.* to 11*l.* 4*s.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLIX.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1799. [No. 2. of Vol. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is quite astonishing, and beyond all conception, how Mr. Barruel the far-renowned bell-man and crier of all the conspiracies and wicked designs, plotted many years ago by the free-masons and illuminates of Germany, was enabled to discover all these deep-laid schemes, and to unfold a tale

whose lightest word
Must harrow up our soul, and freeze our blood.

There are men, indeed, who are impudent enough to make a laugh of the whole, calling it a gossip's story, invented only to fright children, or those who resemble them in credulity. But let those people be aware of the ill consequences of such impudence. Mr. Barruel will take it amiss, and raise a hue and cry after them. They will be ranked amongst the promoters of those detested associations, and branded with infamy. But I shall not trifle now with a matter which demands the most serious exertions of all those who shudder at that system of defamation set up by Barruel and all his abettors, in order to delude the unguarded feelings of your generous countrymen, and rouse indignation and hatred against all the literary characters of Germany.

To give you only one instance of his deep knowledge of the matter, and how ingeniously he deals with his poor deluded reader, he dares call me (tom. iv. p. 245,) *very famous amongst the Illuminates of Germany*. Now, let me inform you, Sir, that in the walk of a sequestered life, wholly dedicated to the pursuits of antient literature, I never enlisted in that order, nor wrote a single line in defence of it. Nay, I never had any knowledge of that order, before I settled at Weimar; and when that took place, the order had been extinguished already, never to revive again. All the knowledge I have now, I derived from Mr. Bode, a gentleman generally esteemed and beloved by men of every description, a true downright plain dealer, who has been cruelly abused in Mr. Barruel's libelling Me-

moirs, and whose honour, in spite of all these aspersions, stands unblemished in the eyes of many of our sovereign princes, the Dukes of Weimar and Gotha, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt*. During the last three years of his life, I had a familiar intercourse with that venerable old man, and heard many a tale of former times. For he spoke always of his masonic transactions with the interest of an old lover, but confessed openly and repeatedly that *all was over*, and no connection at all did subsist now; which I found perfectly true, when after his death I was engaged with some other gentlemen of the highest reputation, who are still living, to revise and pack up all his papers, now in the possession of his Serene Highness the Duke of Gotha, and which, being then in the best preservation, can be inspected, with the Duke's permission, by every one who shall feel any doubt of my relation. When I composed several years ago the literary life of my deceased friend, Mr. Bode, to be found at the head of the sixth and last volume of his excellent Translation of Montaigne's Essays, I did not chuse to touch upon his dealing with free-masons and secret orders, not for fear of stamping a disgrace upon the memory of my friend by revealing all that I knew of his masonic concerns—for all that I knew would have reflected great honour on him—but because I did not think it worth the while to tell over and over again a dull insipid tale, which, but for some croaking ravens, always hovering over the tombs of the deceased, would have been buried already in oblivion. Accordingly I give the secret-hunting Barruel a solemn defiance to prove that I have been a member or a promoter of the order of Illuminates, which needs must be an easy task indeed

* The life of Mr. Bode has been published by Mr. Schlichtegroll, Professor and Under-Library-keeper at Gotha, in the useful collection called *The German Necrologue*. I would wish it to be translated into English, as it would serve highly to undeceive the British readers, and let them know how they are cheated by those alarmists, who impose shamefully on their credulity.

for him, who, by his inquisitorial proceedings, with the help of his emissaries, may follow every scent, and hunt down the reputation of any literary character in our parts of Germany, at the distance of four hundred miles from Great Britain.

It would be an easy task, indeed, to add many instances of similar assertions in a book full of the grossest misrepresentations and palpable falsehoods. But that will be done otherwise. There is one instance more, which I cannot pass over in silence, as it is very injurious to my honour and veracity. I stated in a short notice, inserted in your valuable Magazine (January 1798), that Mr. Bode was author himself of a pamphlet styled "More Notes than Text," in which he laid open the scheme of the famous Mr. Barth's German Union. You can easily imagine, Sir, whether I was to be credited, being an intimate acquaintance of the author, and entrusted with the original papers, which I offered to shew to any body. But the much better informed Mr. Barruel treats me with the utmost scorn, (tom. iv. p. 310), and, in order to cloak his falsehood, he tells us, that Mr. Götschen, the bookseller, at Leipzig, has declared himself author of that performance. Now, for all this, I beg leave, Sir, to transmit Mr. Götschen's declaration, which he sent me in order to be communicated to you.

"The late Mr. Bode, Privy Counsellor at Weimar, is author of the work called 'More Notes than Text,' by which the Union of Mr. Barth has been detected and blown up. I have not the least share in the whole performance, except some few lines I added after the Preface.

"GEORGE JOACHIM GÖTSCHEN."

Leipzig, July 16.

And what can the honest Mr. Barruel do, in order to make good his assertion? Will he face it out, and deny the truth of this declaration also? I dare say, he will. It will only serve to swell the bulk of his Memoirs, and afford him fresh matter for abuse and defamation. And such a man can be fully relied upon, and even mentioned with the highest encomiums, in the venerable senate of the most generous nation in Europe, which hates falsehood, and abhors calumny!

Sir, you may make use of this letter for your interesting Magazine, and of my name, by which I have the honour to sign myself, Your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS BÖTTIGER,

Counsellor of the Upper-Consistory.

Weimar, in Saxony, July 21, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM concerned to observe that a very material mistake has crept into the last sentence of the *Memoirs of Filangieri*, communicated by me, and inserted in page 548 of your last number. The epithet *corrupt* has been omitted before the words "state of human mind, especially in Italy, fifteen years ago." The omission of this epithet renders the sense equivocal, and gives room for a misconstruction of my meaning:—Besides, if the word *corrupt* is omitted, the conclusion of the sentence will not be of a piece with the line I quote from Virgil—*Omnia fert tempus, annuum quoque.*

London, Aug. 10.

F. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE request you make, that the friends of your Miscellany will furnish you with facts relative to the state of our trade, manufactures and commerce, induces me to send you the inclosed state of the import of coals into this great metropolis, and a few remarks on the same.

That this metropolis is increasing in population, is an old and received opinion which is manifested in *some degree* by the increased consumption of the necessaries of life, and among these of coals.

The import for five years,	<i>Chaldrs.</i>
from 1728 to 1732, on an	
average amounted to —	485,141
Whereas only forty years afterwards, viz. from 1768	
to 1772, it averages —	658,842½
And it has progressively gone	
on till, from 1793 to 1797,	
it averaged — —	786,200¼

It is an opinion amongst the coal trade, founded on experience, that war reduces the consumption; the present war forms an exception, and arises, I believe, from these two causes, the great number of steam-engines now used in this great capital, which have come into use since the last war, and from an increased exportation to foreign parts.

It would not be expected, that London should export many coals; but it is certain that the frequent opportunities of shipping in small quantities, and to places where cargoes could not be dispensed with, forms a total of some thousands of chaldrons. The Cape of Good Hope is totally supplied from hence, and the West India islands are every year increasing their orders, from the quantity of wood-land cut down

down and thrown into the cultivation of sugar.		Coals imported in the following years into the port of London.	
At present the importation of coals is behind the demand: the average of five preceding years, viz. 1793 to 1797, is	<i>Chaldrs.</i> 832,170½	<i>Years.</i> 1768 — — 1769 — — 1770 — — 1771 — — 1772 — —	<i>Chaldrs.</i> 613,823½ 648,438½ 609,431½ 695,058½ 727,461
The import of 1798 was	786,200½		3,294,212½
Deficient	45,969½	Average of five years peace	658,842½
Add to this an increased consumption from the length of the winter, supposed	54,030½	1773 — —	627,787½
Quantity wanted more in 1799	100,000	1774 — —	625,156½
N.B. The importation of coals in 1795 was	887,759	1775 — —	664,278½
The average of five years, viz. 1793 to 1797, was	832,170½	1776 — —	700,617
Surplus	45,588½	1777 — —	699,108
The winter of 1798-9 was more severe than that of 1795, so that the above supposition of 54,030½ chaldrons wanted is within the real expenditure.		Average of three years peace, and 2 of the American war,	3,316,947½
The average importation on the 1st of August for five years, from 1793 to 1797, was	481,660½	1778 — —	645,007
Add increased consumption and short importation of 1798	100,000	1779 — —	592,413½
Quantity imported August 1, 1799	516,714½	1780 — —	670,038
Deficiency	64,946½	1781 — —	642,914½
Perhaps, however, it may be thought, that, in taking the whole increased consumption of 54,030½ chaldrons into this period, I am taking for a whole year, instead of 7-12ths only; I shall therefore make a deduction of 5-12ths, or	22,512½	1782 — —	696,913½
Which leaves a deficiency of	42,433½	Average of five years war	3,247,285½
The number of ships taken out of the coal trade for this present expedition, as well as the increase of trade, and of course employment of shipping, leaves no immediate prospect of getting up this deficiency of importation. The price of coals is thence remarkably high, and, while these causes continue to operate, will continue so.		1783 — —	649,457
		1784 — —	709,654½
		1785 — —	719,120
		1786 — —	734,826½
		1787 — —	738,572½
			752,840½
		Average of five years peace	3,655,014
		1788 — —	731,002½
		1789 — —	760,301½
		1790 — —	795,422½
		1791 — —	747,330
		1792 — —	824,990½
			841,380
		Average of five years peace	3,969,425
		1793 — —	793,885
		1794 — —	800,510½
		1795 — —	788,744½
		1796 — —	887,759
		1797 — —	819,339½
			864,497½
		Average of five years war	4,160,851½
		1798 — —	832,170½
			786,200½
		4 G 2	This

This average is taken exclusive of coals sold by weight, which may amount to 2000 ton per annum, and of cinders, which may amount to 5000 chaldron per annum.

August 12, 1799.

T. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE REBELLION IN IRELAND ON THE CHARACTER AND FEELINGS OF THE IRISH.

AMONG the many calamities which result from rebellion and civil war, there is none perhaps more to be deprecated than that ferocious and unfeeling disposition which frequent scenes of blood necessarily create even in the best minds.—Nor is it merely the conflict which takes place in the field, and which extinguishes in blood the cause of civil dissention, that tends most effectually to barbarise the mind.—It is rather those events which follow the success of one party and the defeat of the other—it is the work of the executioner—those spectacles which it is thought necessary to hold up to public view, in order to deter disaffection from new attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the state, or to mark the power of the government to put down and take vengeance of its enemies.

Sir, These reflections were suggested by a short excursion which I am just returned from making through the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow; and in which, I am sorry to say, I found the vestiges of the late rebellion, not more visible in the demolition and burning of houses and villages, than in the conversation, sentiments, and character of the inhabitants. I had known those counties, and the disposition and manner of their people, long before the commencement of the rebellion; I had known them to be gentle, humane, and possessed, perhaps, of more of the milk of human kindness than the lower order of people in most countries possess. I found them, if it be fair to give a general character of a people from the experience of an individual, with quite a new set of feelings; they had become familiar with cruelty; they could talk of torture and of death—not the death of an individual, but the slaughter of thousands; with the same apathy and listlessness as they would have spoken of any every-day incident.—Death and suffering, indeed, seemed for them to have lost all their horror; and I have heard them relate the fall of hundreds of their townsmen with a degree of circumstantial and cool accuracy, which proved that they felt in the relation the most perfect indifference. It was at a time when the assizes were holden in these

counties that I happened to visit them.—Some convictions had taken place, and the criminals were executed during my stay.—On former occasions of this kind an execution would have set the town and its vicinity in motion, and have excited the lamentations and the curiosity of the peasantry for three miles round. Now the most dreadful sentence which human laws can inflict was executed by the sheriff and his officers with as little bustle and interest as would have attended his giving possession of a farm-house under an ejection. The unfortunate victim of offended justice was drawn to his place of suffering through a county-town, and scarcely attracted in his progress the attention of a single passenger; or excited in one instance those expressions of pity or of sympathy which are so natural and so common on such solemn occasions, in countries where the feelings of humanity have not been blunted by the frequency of scenes of still greater horror.

It has been the custom of these counties since the rebellion to exhibit to public view the heads of such as have suffered capital punishment for the part they took in those disturbances, by fixing them up in some conspicuous situation. On the goal of Athy are fixed two of those heads—but they are placed at such a height as not to shock the passenger by too near a view of humanity in this state of degradation and corruption. In Carlow, the front gate of the new prison which they have erected there is not more than fifteen feet high, and at that short distance from the travellers' eye a few heads are exhibited, forcing on him a view of death in its most hideous form, familiarising the mind of the passing peasant to the most horrid of all spectacles: and blunting in him those feelings of commiseration for human suffering, on which must always depend in a great measure the virtues of the populace.—How far they tend to produce this effect may be learned by the following anecdote: While I was contemplating with horror this group of dreadful objects, in all of which except one you might distinctly trace the features and mark the expression of the agonies of death; I asked a townsboby, who was passing, whether these heads had been all put up at the same time; and on being told they were, I observed it was strange that one of them was nearly stripped of flesh, while the others appeared yet perfect. He answered, "Sir, that head is the head of Mr. Keefe of Ballyva.—He was lying in a putrid fever when he was taken away by the military, and after a short trial by a Court Martial was executed.

cuted. They say it is because his flesh was putrid from his illness that the scull has so soon been left bare; and as to the jaw, Sir, which, you may observe, is broken and hanging down, that was broken by some boys of the town who amused themselves in throwing stones at it!" I turned away with disgust from this shocking tale. What morals, said I, what feeling, what humanity, what virtue can exist among a people, where to insult the miserable remains of mortality is the amusement of the populace!

Nor is it merely among the lower order of the people that this spirit of ferocity has been excited and is kept alive in Ireland. On the same day on which the above conversation took place, I happened to dine in company with some of the first people of the town; there were some strangers present besides myself, who after dinner turned the conversation to the topic of these heads. It was observed by one stranger, that it was a violation of public decorum to obtrude such horrid spectacles so near the eye and observation of the passer; by another, that it tended to harden and brutalise the public mind; and by a third, that it was impolitic, now that the rebellion was completely crushed, to keep alive the animosity of party by such public and disgusting monuments of crime and punishment; better would it be, he observed, to obliterate every remembrance of what was passed by removing from the eye and ear of the public whatever could revive that remembrance or perpetuate sentiments which might again kindle into partial insurrection. "Sir," said one gentleman of the town, who seemed to speak the sense of his countrymen, "I wish we had more heads up if it were likely they could again rouse the villains to insurrection; for we are fully able to put them down, and the more of them we dispatch the better!" Such are the principles and such the feelings which seem to actuate every description of men, in a country once remarkable for good-nature, affection, and humanity. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I do not apprehend that the plan for the current circulation of property in the public funds, of which an outline is given in your Magazine, p. 513, will ever be carried into execution, the projector of it at least deserves thanks for his intention, the design of the plan being to procure assistance to those who want to borrow money on the security of land, to enable them to pay their debts,

or to improve their estates; such loans having been of late very difficult to obtain. This difficulty, however, by no means arises from a want of a sufficient quantity of paper money, which we are now taught to consider as the proper circulating medium of the country; but from the circumstance of there being at present many ways in which persons having money to spare, can employ it with much greater profit than by lending it on mortgage. It is well known, that previous to the war money was readily obtained on landed security, and it was thought a favour to have the discounting of good bills: if ever 3 per cents should be again at 80 or 90, and the profits of foreign trade somewhat reduced by France and Holland recovering their share therein, loans on landed security will be obtained with as much facility as ever; but without some such change of circumstances, no issue of paper money would produce this effect, as it would soon be all absorbed in the channel that produced the greatest gain. Projects of this nature should be attempted with the utmost caution, they should be formed on general principles, and the proposed benefits not be confined to a particular class of persons, nor the execution of them be likely to encourage dangerous speculations. If stockholders obtained a double profit on part of their capital by issuing notes thereon, the possessors of many other species of property would think themselves entitled to the same advantage; and if landholders could borrow money at a moderate rate of interest, why should not manufacturers and others be accommodated on the same terms?

August 16, 1799.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT finding an answer given to your correspondent, who requested in your Magazine for May an explanation of the cause of the saltness he observed on trees and hedges in April last, in the county of Kent;—I beg leave to repeat the solicitation; at the same time observing, the phenomenon was first noticed by me in an extraordinary manner, in the month of April 1793, on the confines of the counties of Warwick and Oxford.

The wind for some time had been brisk, proceeding from the points betwixt north and east, with a considerable haziness and moisture in the atmosphere, which without rain suddenly changed to dryness and clearness. At this time being observing the difference of appearance of the buds

SCOTLAND.

A tornado, uncommon in northern latitudes, was lately felt at Whitelaw, in the parish of Ednam, Berwickshire. At first dense light coloured cloud was noticed by many persons; it resembled an inverted cone, and reached from the ground to a considerable height in the atmosphere. Its motion was slow and majestic. Upon its approach to the house it began to whirl round with rapidity, accompanied by a rattling noise. A large stack of straw was raised in one mass to a considerable height in the air; and a beam of timber thirty-three feet long was hurled several feet from the place where it lay. Small stones were heaped together in mounds; and the servants, horses, and cattle were forcibly driven about in various directions. The cloud dividing before it reached the dwelling-house, only one part of it struck the building, and no material injury ensued.—There was little rain at Whitelaw, either before or after the whirlwind, but in the adjacent country to the north and east there was a heavier torrent of rain and hail than is remembered to have happened in those parts.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. John Cameron. Miss Gardener, daughter of the deceased captain Gardener, of the marines. John Edgar, esq. writer to the Signet. Mr. Adam Stewart, writer. Mr. Martin Mowbray, principal clerk of the General Post-office. Mrs. Clendinning, late of the Theatres Royal Covent-Garden and Edinburgh.

At Dundee, aged 88, Charles Hay, esq.

At Berwick, Mr. Allerman Pattison.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] Near Lificux, on the 13th Germinal, year 7, Citizen Pierre Charles Lemonnier, the most ancient, and, next to Lalande, the most celebrated of the French astronomers. He was born November 20, 1715; he began to make observations in 1731, and “no one individual (says Lalande in a brief notice of him) has been more useful to astronomy, during the course of 60 years.” He adds, “the journey made to the North, in 1735, for the admeasurement of the globe, rested principally upon him. All the branches of astronomy are indebted to him for a part of their progress, as I have shewn in detail in the *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 9.”

Lately at Versailles, where he lived oppressed with years and misery, citizen Giroust, a musician, formerly of some celebrity. When young, he obtained, like Thomas, two prizes for two different compositions on a proposed subject. He had been master of music at the *Innocents*, had directed the *Cancerto Spirituale* at Paris during six or seven years; and at the time of the dissolution of the band at the chapel royal, Versailles, he was *sur-intendant*, or superintendent of it. Of late he has composed several civic songs for the national and decadary festivals; among others, the well-known piece, *Nous ne reconnaissons sous l'empire des lois, &c.* The minister of interior, who had learned the distress of Giroust but very recently, had just presented him, in the name of Government, with the sum of 800 francs; but the neglect in which he had languished for some time previously, had ruined his health. At the time of his death, he sold honey and milk to the inhabitants of Versailles.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE manufactures and trade of GLASGOW continue in a flourishing state, and furnish at present full employment for every hand that can labour. The natural effect of this favourable state of trade is evident in the increasing population of the town, which is advancing rapidly; there being more new buildings carrying on than has been known in any former year. The very extravagant prices paid at present for cotton-wool, however, places both the spinner and the manufacturer in very unpleasant circumstances. The spinner, if not working at a positive loss, is at least working without any adequate profit; and the manufacturer is laying in his goods higher than ever they were known to cost before: which circumscribes his profits even during the continuance of a good demand, and lays the foundation of a heavy loss whenever a change of circumstances takes place. The West India and American trades to the Clyde increase very fast; of which we have a proof in the Leeward Island fleet lately arrived, the ships destined for this port being more numerous by one-half than in any former instance. The importers of cotton-wool, both here and at other ports, have this year been extremely successful, from the great advance of the article. The profits upon the imports of cotton into the Clyde alone, since the first of January last, will be found to exceed the enormous sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The late large arrivals from the West Indies have renewed the inconveniences so long complained of in the port of LONDON; which, however, we hope will now be of short duration, as an act has passed for establishing the *West India Dock Company*, for forming the proposed docks in the Isle of Dogs. The delay occasioned by a three-years opposition, produced a disposition to concur in almost any plan of relief that could be carried into effect; but we cannot help thinking that a situation nearer the present seat of trade, would have proved much more convenient.

The *Shipping* concerns of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, is a subject that has frequently produced much controversy between the parties interested therein; the following statements will furnish some information relative thereto, viz.

An Account of the Tonnage of Goods laden in India in the four Years 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796.

	Tons.		Tons.
Piece goods	13,642	Pepper	10,192
Raw silk	1,762	Coffee	470
Indigo	1,190	Drugs	63
Sundries	3,377	Privilege goods	11,566
Saltpetre	17,598	St. Helena stores	710
Sugar	20,567	Kintledge	6,318

Total 87,455 tons, or, on an average of the four years, 21,864 tons per annum, exclusive of 12,684 tons of rice and wheat in the year 1796, laden on sundry ships engaged for the purpose.

A comparative view of the expences of a ship of about 800 tons burthen, as estimated by the master attendant in 1791, as the peace cost; by the owners in 1798, as the war cost; and a statement furnished by Mr. Scott, being the actual cost of a ship contracted for in the present season:

	Master Attendant. 1791.	Owners. 1798.	Mr. Scott.
The hull	£10,000	£13,600	£12,000
Copper sheathing	1,059	1,885	1,885
Gunpowder	205	340	317
Kintledge	552	676	609
Cordage	1,642	2,160	2,080
Masts, oars, &c.	744	1,390	1,268
Dry provisions	388	473	438
Wet provisions	1,092	1,875	1,445
Liquors	113	240	210
Harbour meat	170	250	180
Sails	1,066	1,370	1,100
Interest on money paid builder before launching	668	925	493
Sundries	3,792	4,753	4,506

£.21,491

£.29,847

£.26,523

The number of ships at present building for the East India company is 12 of 800 tons each, and one of 1200 tons; six are expected to launch in September next, five in November, one in February 1800, and one in November.

The state of the Copper Trade has lately undergone much investigation, in consequence of the great and unusual rise of the price of this article: the rapidity of the advance will appear by the following account of the prices of fine copper, from October 1798, to the 1st of March last:

1798, Oct. 25, —	£106 2 8	1799, Jan. 3, —	£113 12 9
Nov. 1, —	108 17 0	10, —	115 16 1
22, —	107 18 11	17, —	117 19 10
30, —	109 12 0	24, —	119 19 6
Dec. 6, —	112 15 0	31, —	123 0 7
13, —	112 8 4	Feb. 7, —	123 18 5
20, —	114 6 0	21, —	125 13 0
27, —	111 13 10	28, —	122 11 3

In consequence of this great advance of an article so necessary for the navy and merchants shipping, and of so much importance as a material in our manufactures, a bill was brought into parliament, to restrain the exportation of copper by the East India company, and to admit the importation of it free of duty, for the king's service; but the manufacturers of Birmingham being apprehensive that such a measure might in its consequences, instead of relieving them rather increase their distress, as arrangements might be made, by persons interested in the copper trade, which would totally defeat the object of the bill, endeavoured to get a clause introduced for stopping the export, and admitting the importation free of duty, whenever the price should exceed that which, upon a fair and impartial examination, should appear necessary to the support of the British mines, and to enable the manufacturer to meet competitors in the foreign markets. Such a regulation would probably best answer the end in view, of obtaining a sufficient supply at a moderate price; and should the present price continue, it is to be hoped the subject will be re-assumed early in the next session.

Account of the Quantity and Value of Wrought Copper exported during the last Seven Years:

	Quantity.		Value.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.		l. s. d.
1792	82,606 2 7		437,043 7 7
1793	88,006 0 12		465,030 0 9
1794	90,765 0 17		482,188 14 10
1795	82,864 1 2		438,772 5 8
1796	87,462 3 20		462,431 12 7
1797	74,964 2 15		397,495 0 0
1798	78,048 2 7		413,840 7 5

The copper and brass manufactories are carried on chiefly at Birmingham, Wolverhampton

ten, and places in their neighbourhood. The value of the copper used annually in Birmingham alone, is estimated, when wrought, at from 300,000l. to 400,000l.: the number of hands employed thereby is supposed to be from 5 to 6000, exclusive of those employed in raising coals, making tools and machinery for their use, &c. The quantity of brass manufactured at Wolverhampton some years ago, was at least 300 tons per annum, but was not more than half that quantity in the year 1798. Until very lately this country had the bulk of the trade of Europe in articles of copper and brass; but at present many of these articles, particularly buttons, buckles, thimbles, brass locks, brass door furniture, and copper tobacco boxes, are made at Nuremberg, Islerlone, Elberfeldt, Altena, Solingen, Leige, Suabish, Gemund, and other parts of Europe, cheaper than in this country: this arises partly from the present high price of copper, and partly from labour being cheaper in those countries than in Great Britain.

The recent unfortunate situation of Ireland, and the demand for exportation, have caused a great alteration in the price of *Irish linen*; coarse linens are very scarce, and fine ones are advanced full a shilling a yard, and are expected to be still higher, as it must be some time before the deficiency occasioned by the interruption of the manufactories can be supplied.

The present exorbitant prices of every article used in *dyeing*, has compelled the silk-dyers of London to raise the prices charged to the manufacturer very considerably. This measure has been some time in contemplation; and the following are the prices to be charged in future on blacks, with a proportionate advance on browns and other dark colours:

Double black sort - - -	2s. 6d. per lb.	Heavy and bright heavy duns	2s. 6d. per lb.
Ditto ditto scroop - - -	2 3	Hards - - -	1 6
Bright duns from 20 oz. to 21 oz.	2 0		

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late seasonable rains have considerably improved the appearance of the different grain crops, and in many places even the pea crops also. It is probable, however, that though the various sorts of corn crops may now in general be tolerably good, yet from the long continuance of dry weather they cannot be abundant. Our correspondents from Scotland remark, that the crops, in common, though pretty full in the ear, are thin and short in the straw; and that those on the dry warm soils on the coast of the German ocean, had suffered so much for want of moisture before the late rains fell, that the straw will not only be short, but the produce in respect to quantity of grain probably under par.

In the Northern parts of the island, the turnips have not, by any means, a promising aspect; in a great number of places, the first sowing did not vegetate with a degree of vigour sufficient to enable the young plants to withstand the ravages of the little black fly, by pushing rapidly into rough leaf. This valuable root will, therefore, in these situations, not only be late, but of course small. In the more Southern districts, we believe the appearances are in general more favourable.

We are assured too, that in the North the crops of every sort of grain are more backward than in any of the other parts. The average of wheat throughout England and Wales, is 65s. 8d.; of barley, 36s. 7d.; and last three years of oats, 31s. 3d.

We find likewise that the curle is frequently met with in the potatoe crops of these parts. Although many of the earlier sort of apples suffered considerably from blights; there will be upon the whole a rather plentiful crop of such as are calculated for the purposes of the cyder maker; more, probably, than have been grown for several years past.

The hay crops in most of the Northern parts, both of the meadow and the artificial kinds, prove light, and besides the late droopy weather has been unfavourable for making and securing them. In St. James's Market, hay averages 4l. 1s. straw 2l. 12s. 6d.

Cattle, Sheep, Lambs.—Fat stock of almost every kind, seem to keep up in price. Lambs, however, fell something at St. Boswell's fair, notwithstanding the prodigious loss and consequent scarcity in the spring. It is probable, however, that the losses in this sort of young stock will be more particularly felt two or three years hence, when it is wanted to supply the old breeding and feeding stocks, than at present.

At Warwick Fair too, there was a good shew of fat cattle, sheep and lambs; great part of which were driven home for want of purchasers, the butchers being determined not to buy at the high prices demanded.—Springing heifers and lean stock also met but little demand, though both were offered at low prices. And also at Monmouth, a large quantity of wool was brought to market on the 19th ult. and the whole found purchasers at very superior prices to those of last year. Owing to the scarcity of Spanish wool, prime sorts sold readily at 33s. and one grower had 34s. per stone; but the average price was about 32s. which was an advance of 8s. per stone on last year's prices. The judicious plan adopted by the clothiers in not buying till after dinner, (which enables farmers to make a shew of their goods) seems much approved of; and from the full attendance of them at Monmouth, the day closed greatly to the satisfaction of all parties.

Butchers meat, as well as grain, is, however, still high in price. In Smithfield market, beef averages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and veal from 4s. to 5s. per stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

Hors. Kentish bags sell from 8l. 8s. to 9l. 15s.—Ditto pockets from 10l. to 11l. 4s.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NO. XLIX.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1799. [No. 2. of VOL. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is quite astonishing, and beyond all conception, how Mr. Barruel the far-renowned bell-man and crier of all the conspiracies and wicked designs, plotted many years ago by the free-masons and illuminates of Germany, was enabled to discover all these deep-laid schemes, and to unfold a tale

— whose lightest word
Must harrow up our soul, and freeze our blood.

There are men, indeed, who are impudent enough to make a laugh of the whole, calling it a gossip's story, invented only to fright children, or those who resemble them in credulity. But let those people be aware of the ill consequences of such impudence. Mr. Barruel will take it amiss, and raise a hue and cry after them. They will be ranked amongst the promoters of those detested associations, and branded with infamy. But I shall not trifle now with a matter which demands the most serious exertions of all those who shudder at that system of defamation set up by Barruel and all his abettors, in order to delude the unguarded feelings of your generous countrymen, and rouse indignation and hatred against all the literary characters of Germany.

To give you only one instance of his deep knowledge of the matter, and how ingeniously he deals with his poor deluded reader, he dares call me (tom. iv. p. 245,) *very famous amongst the Illuminates of Germany*. Now, let me inform you, Sir, that in the walk of a sequestered life, wholly dedicated to the pursuits of ancient literature, I never enlisted in that order, nor wrote a single line in defence of it. Nay, I never had any knowledge of that order, before I settled at Weimar; and when that took place, the order had been extinguished already, never to revive again. All the knowledge I have now, I derived from Mr. Bode, a gentleman generally esteemed and beloved by men of every description, a true downright plain dealer, who has been cruelly abused in Mr. Barruel's libelling Me-

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moirs, and whose honour, in spite of all these aspersions, stands unblemished in the eyes of many of our sovereign princes, the Dukes of Weimar and Gotha, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt*. During the last three years of his life, I had a familiar intercourse with that venerable old man, and heard many a tale of former times. For he spoke always of his masonic transactions with the interest of an old lover, but confessed openly and repeatedly that *all was over*, and no connection at all did subsist now; which I found perfectly true, when after his death I was engaged with some other gentlemen of the highest reputation, who are still living, to revise and pack up all his papers, now in the possession of his Serene Highness the Duke of Gotha, and which, being then in the best preservation, can be inspected, with the Duke's permission, by every one who shall feel any doubt of my relation. When I composed several years ago the literary life of my deceased friend, Mr. Bode, to be found at the head of the sixth and last volume of his excellent Translation of Montaigne's Essays, I did not chuse to touch upon his dealing with free-masons and secret orders, not for fear of stamping a disgrace upon the memory of my friend by revealing all that I knew of his masonic concerns—for all that I knew would have reflected great honour on him—but because I did not think it worth the while to tell over and over again a dull insipid tale, which, but for some croaking ravens, always hovering over the tombs of the deceased, would have been buried already in oblivion. Accordingly I give the secret-hunting Barruel a solemn defiance to prove that I have been a member, or a promoter of the order of Illuminates, which needs must be an easy task indeed

* The life of Mr. Bode has been published by Mr. Schlichtegroll, Professor and Under-Library-keeper at Gotha, in the useful collection called *The German Necrologue*. I would wish it to be translated into English, as it would serve highly to undeceive the British readers, and let them know how they are cheated by those alarmists, who impose shamefully on their credulity.

the generous tolerance of the late Empress offered them an acceptable refuge. This migration of the ex-jesuits to the Russian empire has been accompanied, as in the military order of Malta, with a transfer of their religious allegiance from the head of the Romish to the head of the Greek church; and of their civil allegiance from the Gallic to the Russian sovereign, to whose cabinet they now commit the execution of that magnificent project of Universal-Monarchy (or Cæsarechy), on which they so long rivetted the attention of the cabinet of Louis XIV. and to the furtherance of which their writings and invincible exertions throughout Europe were for a long series of years perseveringly directed. Their dexterity has favoured the acquiescence of the men of Poland in the annexation of that country to the Russian empire: when the project of occupying Scandinavia was entertained, their influence over a spreading sect was distinctly employed in a similar manner: the very plan, and all the predispositions for overruling Persia, are ascribed to the modern successor of Krusinski.

The writings of the most zealous protestant theologians abound with charges also of a religious conspiracy against the whole body of ex-jesuits; which is represented as actuating with its intrigues the flower order of sectaries throughout Europe, by means both of writers, missionaries, and lay-associates, in a direction tending to the accomplishment of their imputed grand project of consolidating all Christendom under a new Popery, or Catholic Patriarchate; not exactly Romish indeed, but more despotic, and more insanely credulous than that which radiated from Rome, and which is now to centralise at Mohilow, or Petersburg. Among the stranger charges of this class, may be distinguished the precise one of forging

writings in the name of Swedenborg; many of whose works are said to be translated from Latin originals which have not been discovered, and many of whose Latin works are said first to have appeared at Strassburg, by the obstetric care of an abbé Perneti. The doctrine of an Evil Spirit, borrowed from the Manicheans, and the doctrine of the Death of God, borrowed from the Patripassians, were by all means to be inculcated, as essential to vital religion. Works of the Alexandrian Platonists, books of astrology, of oneirocriticism, of medical magic, of divination by the exposition of scripture, of neterology (*geisterlehre*, *ghost-lore*), and of witchcraft, have been reprinted in cheap forms, or gratuitously circulated in every European metropolis. Distributions have been made among jew-pedlars of engraved and waxen simulacres of saints, with the view, it is pretended, of introducing among protestants a piety of parade, a taste for image-worship, and a love of holy idolatry. Some of these seed-corns of superstition, it is expected, must strike root; and the culture of such as are best adapted to the peculiar ignorance of each country, is recommended to the industry of itinerant missionaries. All these and similar phenomena, many of which have occurred even in our own country, are ascribed to the systematic management of the ex-jesuits, to an all-embracing confederacy; and such of the Protestant clergy as favour mysticism and fanaticism, are accused of being secretly sworn into this fraternity of darkness, of crypto-profelytism, crypto-catholicism, and crypto-jesuitism; of heresy against reason, and schism against truth. This was remarkably the case with the Society (*Gesellschaft von Beförderung reiner Lehre*) for promoting Christian doctrine. Such associations are well adapted to hellenize the protestant churches.

To the confidence of the higher classes the ex-jesuits make their advances by denouncing on their part multitudinous conspiracies and heresies. Their object being every where to obtain the direction of the established magistracy, and of the

Lettere critiche in scbiaramento del vero stato attuale dei Gesuiti nella Russia Bianca, and is written by a member of the order: though a partial, it is an authentic document, and describes the Jesuits as forming a strong party in the Russian church, as possessed already of the episcopal see of Mohilow, and as courted with rival assiduity by Catherine and Prince Potemkin. The Court of Rome is mentioned with concealed bitterness. The papal letters which placed the Roman Catholics of Russia under the see of Mohilow, expressly excepted the Jesuits, as if to recognise their independence of the Western Church. For the general character of their religious spirit, consult a paper "On the heart of Jesus," in the *Varieties of Literature*, I. 513.

* See the curious trial of Dr. Stark, printed under the title *Entscheidung des k. k. Gerichts zu Berlin in Sachen Dr. Stark, kläger wider Gedike und Biesler*. He prosecuted the reviewers of his book *Ueber Crypto-Catholicismus*, 1787, for calumniously imputing to him concert with the Ex-jesuits, and was nonsuited. He then published an *Apologismus* 1790, which was answered by Bardt.

established

established clergy, in order to approximate the government and religion to their own feudal despotism and Greek hyper-orthodoxy, they have contrived two regular and perpetual alarms or cries of danger, the one for the state, and the other for the church, which they renew every where. Before the magistrate, they impeach *jacobinism*; and before the priest, *infidelity*. This has been their train of practice for two or three centuries of their existence, the immemorial order of their order.

"There is in China, (says father Semedo) a horrid sect called *Pee-lien-kia*, always disposed to rebellion. This sect consists of people who enter into a confederacy to overturn the established government; for which purpose, with certain magical rites, they elect an emperor out of their number, distribute among themselves the principal employments of the state, mark out certain families for destruction, and lie concealed till some insurrection of the people affords an opportunity of putting themselves at their head. China, on account of its vast extent, prodigious populousness, and frequency of famines, is very liable to seditions, which have often produced entire revolutions in the state. Now as in these revolutions it has frequently happened that some of the very dregs of the people have been raised to the throne, this encourages the ring-leaders to aspire to the empire." Who would not suppose there had been a French Revolution in China?

Father Merfenne again, in 1623, attributed 50,000 atheists to the city of Paris, and printed off a list in seven pages of their illuminées or leaders; a catalogue so respectable, that it was thought dangerous by the magistrate, and was suppressed by authority in all but the earlier copies of the *Questions in Genesin*. Has opinion then receded in our own times?

As remedies for the political danger, the jesuitical writers have every where indicated the use of spies, of arbitrary imprisonment, of unlimited lonely seclusion, of the torture, of numerous and vague treason laws, and have thus brought political constitutions nearer to their idea of a perfect government, or perfect despotism. As resources for theological con-

version, they, or their partisans, have defended or practised book-censure, social excommunication, inquisitorial perquisition, slanderous denunciation, and house-raiding. Nor are there no symptoms of a concert being really maintained throughout Europe by a powerful party, affiliated to diffuse these alarms, and to ground on them these or analogous oppressions.

I am, however, far from thinking that the confederacy of anti-jacobins (a party founded in this country, as elsewhere, by a foreign Jesuit) has ever been quite so formal as the Berlin alarmists pretend; or will ever, knowingly, be quite so docile to distant authority in western, as it may have been in eastern Europe. Clubs, private clubs of this description may exist in most large towns; they may transmit to a metropolitan centre secret observations on men and manners; they may regard monarchy as the only essential stem of a wise constitution; their presidents, or archimandrites, may be obscurely appointed and invisibly indemnified by the central synod of emanation; a board of public instruction may be connected with this latent synod, issuing its hue and cry with menstrual, hebdomadal, or ephemeral industry; it may arrogate a monopoly of the press; these sophisticated manufactories of public opinion may find interpreters of different nations a necessary appendage, and, through them, may transmit to and receive from the other European synods a variety of intelligence, artfully tinged with the essential oil of Loyolism—but that these foreign assistants are, in fact, the cryptarchs of such synods; that these cryptarchs are all Jesuits in avowed or concealed subserviency to the immortal order; that this order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling * synod or diet deputed assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines; that these imperious imperialists are so effectually served as to bespeak at the same time a law against their † antagonists in courts not allied, and to obtain implicit obedience—such positions would surely appear to be mere exaggerations of dissembled apprehension or vulgar cre-

* The original monarchical constitution of the Jesuits, which is ascribed to Lainez, is said to have ceased with Ricci (concerning whom see *Varieties of Literature*, I. 111.), and to have become oligarchic.

† The magistrate interfered with the assemblies of the Free-masons in Russia, in 1797; in Prussia, in 1798; and in Great Britain, in 1799.

* The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the substitution of military rank, perturbed at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. A physician or a professor must be appointed captain or colonel to have a station in society.

dulity, and by no means the inferences of legitimate suspicion.

The Jesuits certainly have deserved much gratitude for the geographical information which their missionaries collected, and much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. This reproach, however (observes Hume, v. 238) they must bear from posterity, that by the very nature of their institution they were engaged to pervert learning, the only effectual remedy against superstition, into a nourishment of that infirmity. Nor have they merely been the sophists of error and credulity: wherever patronised by the government, they were also sophists of servility and despotism. Order is no doubt of more value than liberty; but these high doctrines, however tranquillising in appearance, have never contributed eventually to public quiet; either under queen Mary, under Alva in the Netherlands, under Charles I. or James II. They provoke a vexatious vigilance in the magistrate, and a jealous distemper in the people: they supply a lax casuistry to the oppressor, which is speedily learned by the revolter; and thus untwist those bands of mutual confidence which alone are really durable. A system of non-alarm, an affected slumber of the magistrate, has in all times of public ferment most conduced to allay animosity. A new recognition of this school of principles, whether its teachers are to be embodied as doctors of anti-jacobinism, or as a *society of faith*, ought to be deprecated by every friend to pacific security. The project of Broglie is a stab at European repose.

Since the hospitable circulation among the courts of the Continent of this project of restoration, it will not be contended, that the perpetuity of the jesuitical order is less real and essential, its concert less extensive and complete, or its influence less entire and formidable, than Nicolai, Gedike, and Bießer (assisted perhaps by the private intelligence of a literary minister now deceased) had ventured, in 1785, to assert. If their honest hostility to its dangerous * character led them to favour a counter-confederacy, also exceptionable for opposite extremes of doctrine, for similar interior secrecy, and for its devoted subserviency to unknown chiefs—let it be

recollected, that the order of Illuminees went to work only with the weapons of oral and written instruction, dispensed in lodges before judges not inadequate, or displayed in books and journals in a form still more open to criticism and refutation: and that their obedience was promised only to chosen superiors, concealed rather from the jealousy of the prince, than from the curiosity of the aspirant. Whereas the Jesuits go to work with the armed force of rulers naturally ambitious to extend their power, and irritated by mistrust; with regulations which infringe all liberty of the press, and which abolish all meetings of the people; with an autocratic, not an autonomous, constitution.

Were the idea wholly laid aside as unsupportable, that the Jesuits continue to exist as a formal and confederated order, it would still be convenient, for the classification of various moral, literary, and social phenomena, to employ some appellation analogous to that of Jesuits (which itself does not necessarily imply any thing exceptionable or vituperative), with respect to such persons as have inherited the like views and pursuits, as are motivated by similar considerations, and employed in imitated purposes. If the jesuitic faction does not exist, the jesuitic school of opinion is no unreal or extinct academy. Their erudition has not ceased to operate; their maxims survive in an imperishable library. Jesuitism, whether taught by the books of the dead, or the voices of the living, is a system of opinion still honoured by a long procession of sectators, and must continue as indestructible as the love of unresisted sway in the bosom of priests and kings. Jesuitism, therefore, must still be endeavouring to urge religion to the *ne-plus-ultra* of docile credulity, and government to the *ne-plus-ultra* of implicit imperiousness: it professedly tolerates in the ruling class, for purposes of influence and ascendancy, the laxest outrages of libertinism; it imposes on the obeying class, for purposes of dispirititude and subjugation, the severest privations of asceticism. And jesuitism thus defined is become the critical danger of Europe. The justly offensive phenomena of the Revolution of France have produced in every other country a mighty re-action. From a fear of the doctrines of atheism and insubordination, the people are every where flying to the opposite extreme ground; and are embracing with eagerness the more mischievous, because more permanent, principles of gloomy mysticism and passive obedience. Like the returning stroke of an electric

* The Encyclopédie, article *Jésuites*, describes them when persecuted, as sophists of tyrannicide; when patronised, as sophists of tyranny. It is a very bitter, but a very historical article.

electric shock, one discharge of the battery of revolution has accumulated another negative coating of subserviency: it is to the silent dissipation of this latter excess that the conducting points of literary acuteness ought now to be applied.

But if this jesuitic order does, as is nearly undeniable, exist in growing force and energy, is more than ever busy in its enormous purposes of subjection, has a long catalogue of wrongs to avenge, and vast and willing provinces to subdue—if it operates in any sort of merely intentional conjunction with the Russian colossus—it would indeed be an important interest of this nation to turn aside the planet of its ascendancy, and to disorb its approaching culmination. Russia, with its Scandinavian arm, could strike at the heart of British empire in Europe; and, with its Persian arm, at the heart of British empire in Hindostan. A Russianised Scandinavia (by the bravery of Sir Sidney Smith that must never be!) would possess an extent of North Sea coast capable of interfering with our naval superiority: and from Scandinavia have poured the only barbarians who ever achieved an uncontented conquest of the British isles.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE AND EXPLANATION OF THE
CHINESE GAME OF CHESS.

By ANDRÉ EVERARD VAN BRAAM HOUCK-
GEST, late Chief in the Direction of the
Dutch East India Company in China, and the
second Person in the Embassy to the Court of
the Emperor of China.

IN China the game is called *Tche-ou-khie*; it was introduced into that country more than four hundred years ago, by a *Tai-toeq* or general of their troops whose name was *Lang-hin-tche-quam-tie-lie*.

This game is so common in China, that it was played by the *coolis* and the lowest class of people before he understood that they were playing at chess; as they did not make use of figures like those employed in Europe, but of round pawns like those we make use of for draughts, and on each of which the name of the piece is engraved.

The board is not of two colours, but consists of a simple paper, crossed by stripes, so that the pieces are placed on the points where the stripes meet.—The number of pieces however is the same as in the European game, viz. sixteen pieces of each colour.—There are only five pawns or soldiers, although there are eleven principal pieces.

These last are: a *taytoeq* or general; two mandarins or counsellors; two ele-

phants; two horses; two chariots; and two pieces of artillery.

The nine first of the eleven pieces just named are placed in the outermost band of the board, one beside the other, the *taytoeq* in the middle, a mandarin on each side, an elephant after each mandarin, a horse after each elephant, and a chariot at each end; the two pieces of artillery are put on the third row, before the two horses, and the five soldiers on the fourth line, corresponding to the *taytoeq*, to the two elephants, and to the two chariots.

The board or field (*camp*) is separated by a river, the passage of which is only permitted to the horses, to the chariots, to the cannon and the soldiers; while it is absolutely interdicted to the five other pieces. When the *taytoeq* is made check-mate, the game is won.

The following is the march or movement of the pieces:

The *taytoeq* or general, who can never make more than one square at once of the board, may advance or retire, or go in any direction, provided he never quits the nine compartments next to him, and which, for that reason, are marked with a different shade from the rest of the board.

The mandarins or counsellors can only go from one square to that which is next, but only diagonally; and, like the general, they cannot go out of the nine compartments which serve him for limits.

The elephants march diagonally, by leaping over a compartment or square, but they are not to cross the river.

The horses have exactly the same march as the knights in the European game. But if the adversary puts one of his pawns by the side of a horse, he has, according to the sense of the Chinese word, *his feet tied*. Then he cannot take the piece which made him check, although he may place himself any where else; he also passes the river.

The chariots have the same march as the castles or towers in the European game. They pass the river.

The cannon march like the chariots next to them, in front and in rear. They may pass over any of the compartments, and may go over the river. But one cannon cannot take another piece, unless there be on the same line with it another piece in front of that which they design it to take. So that the movement of the cannon or piece of artillery is that of a body which is projected like a bomb-shell.

In the beginning, the soldiers or pawns can only make one square forwards, and
can

can only take in this direction, and not obliquely as in the European game. But when they are on the other side of the river, they may take in front and sideways; yet so as not to go back; the pawn brought to the last band of the adversary, is changed to a piece already taken, at the option of the party who has conducted his pawn so far.

Such are the rules and the process of this game among the Chinese.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The following Letters were addressed to the Editor of a literary journal in London, with whose plan it is inconsistent to insert articles of correspondence: from him they were handed to us for publication. Our desire to oblige the foreign author has prompted us to admit them: yet we consider it as a mere question of curiosity, whether Bürger's Ballad is in any degree a refacimento: his merit is not diminished by the pre-existence of the story. In the second volume of Poems by Robert Southey, p. 145. may be found an extract from Matthew of Westminster, relating a tale also occurring in Olaus Magnus and in the Nuremberg Chronicle, the catastrophe of which bears an obvious resemblance to the story of *Lenore*. This incident perhaps has been used by some Minnesinger, and has contributed its sparklet to kindle the imagination of Bürger.

DEAR SIR,

ON a short excursion to the Lower Rhine, I happened to stop for dinner at the post-house of Glandorf, a small place in the bishoprick of Osnabruck.— Besides my fellow-traveller, a gentleman of Valenciennes, there was no other company but a young chanoinesse of the abbey of Essen, who was going on a visit to her noble parents in the neighbourhood of Osnabruck.—Dinner was served, and the postmaster, a Mr. Cordes, joined us, to do the honours of the table rather than to partake of the fare. My Frenchman had soon engaged in a conversation with the lady; and, *tandis qu'il pouffoit sa fortune*, I boarded the postmaster, in whom I was agreeably surprised to meet with a man of learning, astonishingly well versed both in English and German literature. He seemed pleased to hear that the latter had become more than ever familiar to the English reader. I mentioned sundry good translations to him; and when I happened to speak of the late elegant edition of *Bürger's Leonora*, he could not refrain from saying, "I wish they had honoured the work with a less fine edition, and not accused the author of plagiarism." These words occasioned a more minute enquiry. He insisted upon the fable being of Saxon ori-

gin, and offered to produce an old man, an inhabitant of the place, who would repeat nearly the whole poem in Low Dutch; adding that this man frequently heard it recited in his youth, by people still older than himself, from whom he had learned it. My time would not permit me to stop for the man; but having told Mr. Cordes that I meant to come back by the same road, he had the goodness to promise me his opinion in writing concerning the origin of the fable; which, in fact, I found in readiness when I arrived a second time at Glandorf, and herewith I send you a translation of it. You will as a patron of German literature find means of giving it publicity, and thereby remove the error into which the admirers of that truly beautiful Ballad have been led concerning its origin. Your's, &c.

Hamburg, April 9, 1799.

C. L.

AGREEABLY to your kind request I communicate to you with pleasure, in writing all I know, and what already I have told you by word of mouth, concerning Bürger's *Leonora*, considered as a popular tale in Lower Saxony. I do so with the greatest satisfaction, as it confirms Bürger's own assertion: than an old Low-Dutch ballad furnished him with the idea of that piece, which assertion you will see stated in the German Mercury—(*der Deutsche Mercur*, sect. 2. and in Sect 4. of Mr. Schlegel) in contradiction to some English antiquarians, who say, that Bürger took his *Leonora* from a collection of old Ballads, published in London, in three volumes, in 1723, and in which the matter of that Poem is contained in a story, entitled: *The Suffolk Miracle, or a Relation of a young Man, who a Month after his death appeared to his Sweetheart*.

I have often heard the tale repeated by sundry persons of this place; and among others by a man of the age of 75 years. A still greater proof of its being a popular tale of Low Saxon origin, is its being so universally known in those parts; and I heard it several times recited almost in the same manner by my step-mother, who is 71 years old, lives in a place called Rheine, at five German miles' distance from hence, in the bishopric of Munster, and assured me, that in her youth she heard it often related by several people. The story runs as follows:

The lover enlists in the army, is killed, appears by night gently rapping at the door of his sweetheart. She asks, Who's there? "*Dien leef is dar*," is his answer. She

She opens the door, gets behind him on his horse; they gallop away in the swiftest course. Then the swain says these identical words:

“De mond, de schint’ so belle,
De doden riet so schnelle.
Fiens Leeuwen gruwelt di ok?”

“Wat schell mi gruweln, du bist ja by mi.”—

She replies. After they have been galloping for a good while, he makes up to a church-yard.—The graves open; horse and rider are swallowed up, and the woman is left behind in darkness and gloom. . . .
“Sapperment! en schell ebn vuul gruweln!” will the old man add in his peculiar humour.

You see that the progress of the fable is the same as in Bürger’s *Leonora*; and this very similarity, nay this wordly similarity, has with some raised a doubt about Bürger’s assertion to Schlegel, viz. that he had taken merely a few hints from an old Saxon ballad.

Yet—that I may not injure our poet’s known veracity and candour; I must say, that it appears pretty natural to me, that, on hearing the old story related, Bürger immediately conceived the idea of his *Leonora*; and that afterwards, perhaps, after the lapse of many years, he could not himself distinctly recollect, and, in his statement to his friend, separate from his own fictions, what originally belonged to the old tale. Whoever has made it his study to examine similar productions, either taken from or built upon popular sayings, will most certainly be of my opinion in this particular.

If even the whole ground-work of the poem were not of Bürger’s own invention, it can however not be denied, that it has considerably gained under his hands: *Leonora*’s frantic anguish when she does not meet her lover among the returning warriors—the language of comfort of her mother—her contempt of the sacrament, and her incredulity in its virtues, which motives the apparition—are not to be met with in the oral tradition.

It appears, that the tale originally passed from mouth to mouth in rhyme and verse, till in progress of time it entirely lost that form.

The explanation of the resemblance of our Tale with the *Suffolk Miracle* I must leave to you. Perhaps it is so old that the Saxons carried it over to England. For my part, I am fully satisfied that Bürger did not take his Poem from any English ballad, but from an old Low-Dutch tale; the more so as Mr. Schlegel

assures us, that Bürger in the study of the old English ballads confined himself almost exclusively to *Perry’s Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. Your’s &c.

Glandorf. J. FRANCIS CORDES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the article of “Neglected Biography,” last month, there is an account of John Upton, critic. I find in a late publication, intitled, “*Alumni Etonenses*,” by Mr. Harwood, a much fuller account of him—that he was born at Wymflowe, in Cheshire, and that he was for some time an assistant at Eton school—that he married a daughter of Mr. Proctor, who kept a boarding-house at Eton; and was presented by Sir Philip Sydenham to the rectory of Monk Silver, in Somersetshire. He became master of Ilminster school, and afterwards of Taunton, in the gift of Earl Pawlet. In addition to the publications mentioned by Dr. Watkins, he edited “*Dionysius Halicarnassius, de Structura, &c.*” with a Latin version—“*Aristotle de Arte poetica*”—and various school books. There is a Latin ode of his writing in the Gentleman’s Magazine for October 1737. He died Rector of Plympton, August 13, 1749, at the age of seventy-nine. His son, a captain in the navy, died on the 17th of the same month in that year. I am, &c.

July 24.

G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of your readers will probably have seen “*Lord Lauderdale’s Plan for altering the manner of collecting a large part of the Public Revenue*,” a tract which discovers an intimate acquaintance with the true principles of political economy, and at the same time evinces that high degree of liberality and patriotism, which alone could induce his Lordship to offer, to his political opponents, a plan which he considers as effectually preventive of any deficiency in the public revenues.

But while I give Lord Lauderdale much credit for this plan, and for the distinct manner in which he has explained its advantages, I still see difficulties and objections which he has not removed; and therefore I propose to submit a few observations on this subject to the readers of your very excellent miscellany.

The plan is, to replace the Tax on Income, by a tax, equal in amount, on capital

pital passing by succession; and to continue this tax, even after the termination of the war, for the purposes of liquidating part of the national debt, and diminishing the taxes on consumable commodities. The inquiry then is, whether a tax on succession is preferable to those which it is meant to replace.

Without entering upon the distinction which Lord Lauderdale has adopted, between the nature of the rights to property and to inheritance; it will readily be allowed, that a tax on succession would, in general, produce less of hardship to the contributors, than almost any other manner in which an equal revenue could be raised. Cases of direct succession must however be excepted. Children are usually maintained from the income of their parents, and may be considered as having, in almost every respect except the management, a joint property with them. At the death of the father, that part of the income which was derived from his exertions is always lost to the family, and this part, in most cases, greatly exceeds what he himself had consumed. It would be extremely hard, at the very time that the family is unavoidably deprived of part of their former income, to occasion a still further reduction, by levying a heavy tax for the use of the state. It would not only be taking from them what they had the reasonable expectation of enjoying, but, what Lord Lauderdale observes is a grievance of a much more serious nature, it would be depriving them of those comforts and conveniences which they have long had the habit of enjoying. Accordingly, both in this country and Holland, direct successions are exempted from the taxes levied on collateral; an exemption which, if admitted, and it could not in justice be refused, would in a great measure defeat the ends proposed in Lord Lauderdale's plan.

In considering that important point in taxation, the facility of collection, I think it must be allowed, that a tax on succession would upon the whole be less liable to frauds on the one hand, and vexatious scrutiny on the other, than a revenue assessed annually, either on capital or income; while it would certainly be attended with less expence in the collection, than taxes on consumable commodities. But there would still remain considerable difficulties in levying this tax from property vested in trade.

When a merchant dies, his fortune is usually engaged in speculations, of which the issue is uncertain. Until the event of

all his adventures is ascertained, his books cannot be finally closed, nor the amount of the tax determined. During this period, it would be hard on his successor, and disadvantageous to the community, to keep his property idle and unproductive. The heir, being on this account immediately admitted to possession, and allowed to act in every respect as proprietor, may, in a very short time, greatly increase or diminish the wealth to which he succeeded. Finding some of his predecessor's schemes unproductive for want of sufficient capital, he may render them highly advantageous by making advances from his own private funds; he may see occasion to extend some of his speculations, and to modify, or even totally abandon others. How shall we now disentangle his affairs from those of his predecessor? How shall we distinguish the effects of his capital, sagacity, and labour, or of his negligence and incapacity, so as to discover what ought to be deemed the amount of the inheritance? Even if we should permit that kind of scrutiny which is the strongest objection to all direct assessments, we shall have little chance of ascertaining the truth. While on the one hand the amount of the tax holds out so powerful a temptation to fraud, and, on the other, there is so much difficulty in judging of the real amount of the succession, all such inquiries must be more productive of bribes to the officers, than of revenue to the state.

With respect to merchants engaged in co-partneries, a tax on succession must have this farther inconvenience, that it publishes, in some measure, the circumstances of the surviving partners. It is true, that the books of commercial companies are, even at present, open to the inspection of the heirs of a deceased partner; but these heirs have usually an interest in concealing from the public the result of their investigation. Were the books to be equally open to the revenue-officers, who can have no interest in any such concealment, the affairs of a mercantile company would be completely disclosed at the death of each partner. Indeed, as the sum to be levied at one time must be much greater by a tax on succession, than by annual assessment, the temptation to concealment would be proportionably stronger, and the necessity of an accurate investigation more indispensable; and in so far this plan is probably more objectionable than an annual assessment.

It may be added, that many expedients would probably be devised, by various forms

forms of trust-deeds, and by collusive deliveries during life, for evading the tax, in as far as it affected personal property; and thus a succession tax would ultimately become a partial, and therefore oppressive, burthen on land.

These objections, applying chiefly to the mode of levying a tax on succession, may be palliated, or perhaps removed, by judicious regulations: it remains now to mention an objection, which, being to the principle of all such taxes, cannot ever be weakened by any modifications. Lord Lauderdale has stated with much ingenuity the advantage which a tax on capital possesses over one on income, in ensuring a greater increase of revenue from the augmentation of our wealth; I think his reasoning on this point very satisfactory; but it appears to me, that a tax on succession, by diminishing the productive capital of the country, would effectually prevent that augmentation of wealth, from which the increase of the revenue is expected to proceed.

It must be unnecessary to prove, to any person who has read that justly popular work, the *Wealth of Nations*, that capital is the saving from the former produce of the land and labour of the country, and that, when once acquired, it greatly increases the future produce. Each man's income may be considered as divided into two portions; of which one, being consumed within the year, adds nothing to his opulence; the other, being saved, increases the amount of his capital. The capital of the nation, it is obvious, must be the aggregate of the different capitals possessed by individuals, and therefore it becomes important to inquire, from which portion of the annual income of the inhabitants the amount of a proposed tax will most probably be taken.

When a tax is laid on commodities, it naturally raises the price of the commodities taxed, and, being ultimately paid by the consumer as part of that price, it is withdrawn from what he had set apart for consumption. If the tax is very high, he may, no doubt, neglect to make sufficient allowance for it at first; but, finding that he exceeded the expence which he had proposed to himself, even though he should not discover from what this excess has arisen, he will soon consider of some retrenchment, by which he may continue to live at the rate which he thinks suited to his circumstances.

In the same manner, a direct tax, whether levied on capital or income, may at first affect the general accumulation of

wealth; but, whenever it comes to be considered as a permanent charge, the contributor will endeavour gradually to reduce his ordinary expences, so that he may neither encroach on the capital he has already acquired, nor prevent that accumulation from which he expects future independence, personal consideration, or the comfortable establishment of his family.

A tax on succession, however, falls not on expenditure, but on capital. If such a tax is levied from personal property, it must evidently convert what was formerly capital, into a fund destined to the expenditure of the state. If a tax of ten per cent. is raised on a property amounting to a hundred pounds, the heir acquires only ninety pounds of additional capital, which he may employ in some kind of reproduction; but, as his predecessor possessed a hundred pounds which he employed in the same manner, the productive wealth of the nation has been reduced by a sum exactly equal to the amount of the tax.

The same diminution of capital must be occasioned by a tax on the succession to lands. If lands are worth thirty years' purchase, ten per cent. of the value is exactly equal to three years' rents; a sum, which, as the heir will, in almost every case, immediately live according to his new, not to his old, rank in society, cannot be drawn from the rents to which he has succeeded, but must be provided, either by a loan, or by a sale of part of the lands. The estate must thus be either diminished or burthened, and the amount of the loan or purchase-money, which was formerly part of the floating capital of the nation, is paid into the public treasury, and consumed. There formerly existed both the land and the floating capital, which is taken to pay the tax; the land no doubt still remains, though mortgaged or divided, but the amount of the tax no longer exists as a separate and distinct capital.

It surely must be a serious objection to any scheme of taxation, that it diminishes the productive capital of the country. As long as the money expended by the community is drawn from what would otherwise have been consumed by the inhabitants, the progress of national wealth is not even impeded: individuals may be deprived of comforts or luxuries which they might otherwise have enjoyed, but the national capital augments as quickly, and yields its annual produce as fully as if no tax had been levied. Part of the general income is expended in a manner

pital passing by succession; and to continue this tax, even after the termination of the war, for the purposes of liquidating part of the national debt, and diminishing the taxes on consumable commodities. The inquiry then is, whether a tax on succession is preferable to those which it is meant to replace.

Without entering upon the distinction which Lord Lauderdale has adopted, between the nature of the rights to property and to inheritance; it will readily be allowed, that a tax on succession would, in general, produce less of hardship to the contributors, than almost any other manner in which an equal revenue could be raised. Cases of direct succession must however be excepted. Children are usually maintained from the income of their parents, and may be considered as having, in almost every respect except the management, a joint property with them. At the death of the father, that part of the income which was derived from his exertions is always lost to the family, and this part, in most cases, greatly exceeds what he himself had consumed. It would be extremely hard, at the very time that the family is unavoidably deprived of part of their former income, to occasion a still further reduction, by levying a heavy tax for the use of the state. It would not only be taking from them what they had the reasonable expectation of enjoying, but, what Lord Lauderdale observes is a grievance of a much more serious nature, it would be depriving them of those comforts and conveniences which they have long had the habit of enjoying. Accordingly, both in this country and Holland, direct successions are exempted from the taxes levied on collateral; an exemption which, if admitted, and it could not in justice be refused, would in a great measure defeat the ends proposed in Lord Lauderdale's plan.

In considering that important point in taxation, the facility of collection, I think it must be allowed, that a tax on succession would upon the whole be less liable to frauds on the one hand, and vexatious scrutiny on the other, than a revenue assessed annually, either on capital or income; while it would certainly be attended with less expence in the collection, than taxes on consumable commodities. But there would still remain considerable difficulties in levying this tax from property vested in trade.

When a merchant dies, his fortune is usually engaged in speculations, of which the issue is uncertain. Until the event of

all his adventures is ascertained, his books cannot be finally closed, nor the amount of the tax determined. During this period, it would be hard on his successor, and disadvantageous to the community, to keep his property idle and unproductive. The heir, being on this account immediately admitted to possession, and allowed to act in every respect as proprietor, may, in a very short time, greatly increase or diminish the wealth to which he succeeded. Finding some of his predecessor's schemes unproductive for want of sufficient capital, he may render them highly advantageous by making additions from his own private funds; he may have occasion to extend some of his speculations, and to modify, or even totally alter others. How shall we now distinguish his affairs from those of his predecessor? How shall we distinguish the effects of his capital, sagacity, and labour, from those of his negligence and incapacity, so as to discover what ought to be deemed the amount of the inheritance? To require that he should permit that kind of scrutiny, is the strongest objection to all attempts, we shall have little chance of ascertaining the truth. While we are to hand the amount of the tax, we are powerful a temptation to fraud. On the other, there is so much uncertainty in judging of the real amount of the succession, all such inquisitions must be unproductive of bribes to the assessors, and of revenue to the state.

With respect to merchants, and to co-partnerships, a tax on succession may have this farther inconvenience, that it publishes, in some measure, the circumstances of the surviving partner. It is true, that the books of companies are, even at present, open to the inspection of the heirs of a partner; but these heirs have usually no objection to concealing from the public the result of their investigation. Were the tax to be equally open to the public, who can have no interest in the concealment, the affairs of a company would be completely exposed at the death of each partner. It would be levied at one time, and would be greater by a tax on succession than by an annual assessment, the concealment would be proportionally less, and the necessity of an annual assessment more indispensable. This plan is probably more equitable than an annual assessment.

It may be added, that a tax on succession would probably be dis-

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TRONOMICAL QUESTION.

to propose this Question:

WHETHER according to the laws of
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 ACTION?

WHETHER the IMMEDIATE CAUSE
 of ROTATION can be found in the
 parties resulting from such a combination
 of great constituent parts of the planet?

I remain your's sincerely, C. L.
 Boston, July 17, 1799.

to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into Colhard's Essentials of
 Logic the other day, I met with some
 observations on the following sentence
 from Dr. Johnson's preface to Shake-
 speare, which I beg leave to submit to the
 consideration of your readers. "But be-
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 excellence Shakespeare has gained and
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 "Now," says Mr. C. page 244, "the first
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 Thus, by transposing the conjunction
though, and the pronoun *it*, we remove the
 obscurity of this very elegant sentence; as
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somewhat different, and usually less conducive to happiness, than if it had remained in the hands of the private proprietors; it is turned from one channel of consumption into another; but the resources of the nation, consisting in the ability to reproduce the same value of commodities next year, and consequently to continue the public expences as long as they are judged requisite to the interests of the state, are in no degree diminished.

On the contrary, when taxes are levied upon capital, they consume part of what would otherwise have been stored up, and by diminishing the funds destined for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, reduce the future produce of the land and labour. Every such tax renders it more difficult to raise future supplies, and preys upon the vitals of the state. A nation laying heavy taxes on expenditure may be compared to a vain man, living frugally at home, that he may make a splendid appearance in the world; a nation laying taxes on capital, to the prodigal, who, spending more than his income, is speedily involved in ruin: the former may continue his mode of living for years, and at last leave a patrimony to his children; the latter finds his embarrassments daily increase, and sinks rapidly to want and misery. The ten millions, which Lord Lauderdale proposes to raise by a tax on succession, would not only expend all those savings of income, from which alone the augmentation of national wealth can arise, but even annually consume part of that capital which we have already acquired: and this consideration appears to me decisive against his Lordship's plan.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

A MERCHANT.

Glasgow, July 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to say, that I greatly approve many of the hints of your correspondent X, (p. 358.) on the subject of enclosures.

That of an increased proportion in favour of *small owners* makes part of an act* which I was lately concerned in obtaining; and which gives an increase of their allotments, so as not to exceed double of the other allotments.

There is also in that act an exemption from *tythes* in favour of the small allot-

ments, while they continue in the poor owners, or their issue.

The allotments of poor owners to be enclosed in a ring-fence without any expence to them.

And a like exemption from *tythes* in favour of a portion of land set apart as the poor's estate for raising fuel. This exemption *in perpetuity*.

An exemption from *tythes* for seven years on the allotments from the common and waste.

The liberality of the rector greatly facilitated the obtaining of these clauses.

I proposed setting apart a certain portion of the common, to be used as common by such as might prefer it: but this met with no support from the small owners for whose accommodation it was intended; nor of course from others.

I do think with your correspondent, and I know that respectable opinions agree with him, that the want of HABITATIONS for the POOR is a great, an increasing, and I fear a general evil in ENGLAND. We are accustomed to talk much of the *wealth* of the nation, I doubt whether upon any well-assured grounds of reliance: but this I know; wealth may exist to an high degree in a nation, and vice, misery, and public danger may exist at the same time in a still greater. I had rather hear of the *comforts* of the poor—which implies the reasonable comforts of all classes—than of the wealth of some classes. If the comforts of the poor are made general, and dependent only on their industry and good conduct; virtue and happiness and public security must become general from the same causes, and be rendered permanent by the same means. To say that the state of the nation is really in a comfortable state, is to speak the happiness of the nation. But of this comfort their dwelling is an essential part. Without this what becomes of the idea of a family, of independence, of individual or social welfare; surely these ideas are far from the unhappy beings who, though they *could* hire an habitation, were it to be *bad*, find that none *is* to be had wherein to lay their head. The statute has been repealed, which required land to be laid in a considerable quantity wherever a cottage should be built on the waste. In fact, it operated rather as a *prohibition against building cottages*, than an encouragement to that most desirable object of adding land to them. But *encouragement* must be given to building habitations for the poor, if we respect the inestimable benefits to the individuals, and to the whole nation, of industry, of health and comfort, of

* Stanton, in Bury, Suffolk. 38 G. III. anno 1798.

of domestic happiness, of morals, of public welfare. The enormous increase of the *poor-rates*, though a great evil, necessarily must flow more and more from the *want of habitations* for the poor; not as the sole cause, but as a powerfully increasing cause of this burthen. And great as it is, it is far from the greatest evil derived from this source. *Encouragement to parishes to build cottages*, if the prejudice of parish-officers and of wealthy inhabitants can be surmounted, would, as your correspondent observes, be doing much. The late alteration in the law of *parochial settlements* has removed one of their objections. A settlement is no longer gained by mere rating and payment to the *rates*; though a poor person is no longer removable on the uncertain ground of being *likely to become chargeable*, without being so.

ENCLOSURES will be of no great use without *hands* to cultivate. And it is difficult to believe that labourers will be long and easily found, if, consequently with the operations of other reducing causes, the *dwellings* which should comfortably contain them and their families shall continue to decrease.

DIDOT'S *small stereotype* VIRGIL.

ALLOW me a word on the DIDOT VIRGIL. Having now collated it with care to near the end of the 9th book of the *Æneid*, I can say, its *typographical accuracy* is very uncommon, and indeed almost singularly great. I cannot say so much of its *critical merit* in the *choice of various readings*. On this I intend to observe hereafter in detail.

A private correspondent has attempted to defend "*Munera letitiamque Dii*," from the known passage in AULUS GELLIUS*, which does certainly speak of such a reading. But though I had read this passage not unfrequently before I made my observation, and have now reconsulted it, I am not convinced by it.

I think if VIRGIL had meant the genitive of *Dies* in the *antique* form, he would have preferred *DIE* or *Dies*, as in the GEORGIC:

Libra die somnique parens ubi fecerit boras.

THE MEDICEAN MS of the highest authority, and the respectable MS of *Jesús College*, CAMBRIDGE, of which I have the use, give no countenance to this reading. I believe I may say it has no countenance from any of the best editions; or from any of the oldest and most authentic MSS:

* Noct. Att. lib. ix. cap. 14.

—unless, as to editions, we except WAKEFIELD'S certainly very valuable, in which it is adopted; but without observation on it in the notes: and it seems to be a reading which, unless authority compelled, reason would little recommend.

ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

I wish to propose this Question:

1. WHETHER according to the laws of GRAVITATION a PLANET consisting of earth, seas, and atmosphere, might NECESSARILY require a ROTATION ON ITS AXIS to counteract the tendency of those lighter and fluid parts of its mass to be carried off from it by the rectilinear influence of ATTRACTION?

2. WHETHER the IMMEDIATE CAUSE of such ROTATION can be found in the properties resulting from such a combination of the great constituent parts of the planet?

I remain your's sincerely, C. L.

Troston, July 17, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into Collard's *Essentials of Logic* the other day, I met with some observations on the following sentence from Dr. Johnson's preface to *Shakespeare*, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your readers. "But because human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon certainty, never becomes infallible; and approbation, though long continued, may yet be only the approbation of prejudice or fashion; it is proper to inquire by what peculiarities of excellence *Shakespeare* has gained and kept the favour of his countrymen." "Now," says Mr. C. page 244, "the first member of this sentence is rendered obscure by a bad arrangement; for it appears, that we are to appeal from the human judgment of a former time, to the human judgment of a latter time; *because*, though gradually gaining upon certainty, it never becomes infallible. But by a small transposition, which indeed materially alters the sense, the first reason will be amply striking and satisfactory: as, because human judgment is gradually gaining upon certainty, though it never becomes infallible. Here we appeal from the human judgment of a former time to the human judgment of a latter time, because it is gradually gaining upon certainty; which is a reason sufficiently forcible. Thus, by transposing the conjunction *though*, and the pronoun *it*, we remove the obscurity of this very elegant sentence; as will appear by restating it in the Doctor's

own style, with this little alteration only: But because human judgment is gradually gaining upon certainty, though it never becomes 'infallible, and approbation, though long continued, &c. &c.'

Now, Sir, with all due deference to Mr. Collard's logical acuteness, I must own, it is my decided opinion, that he has totally misunderstood the turn of the argument in this sentence. Dr. Johnson did not propose to appeal from the judgment of a *former* to that of a *latter* period, but to claim the right and assert the propriety of *private* judgment at *all* times, and of non-acquiescence in opinions, however *long established* or *popular*, without previous investigation. To render the meaning still more evident, let us suppose the sentence to be extracted from the writings of an author hostile to the reputation of our bard.—Notwithstanding the judgment of successive critics, and the applause of successive generations (Voltaire for instance would have said), I think it proper to suspend my opinion, till I shall have inquired for myself by what peculiar excellencies Shakespeare has gained and kept the favour of his countrymen; because human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon certainty, *never* becomes *infallible*, and approbation, though *long continued*, may yet be only the approbation of *prejudice* or *fashion*.—Now the reasoning, whether coming from Johnson or Voltaire, is precisely the same, though the objects which they have in view are diametrically opposite; both are anxious that Shakespeare's own audience alone should be admitted on his trial; the former in full confidence that the poet's paramount merit would thereby be rendered more conspicuous and impressive; the latter with the hope of shewing, that much of his fame rests on no other foundation but national prejudice and partiality.

Inaccuracies of thinking or writing, when detected in any species of composition, ought to be exposed for the improvement of criticism; but in a treatise on logic, or the *art of reasoning*, they deserve still more particular attention; and on this ground the present article solicits admission into your valuable miscellany.

Yours, &c.

N. K.

May 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT being used to write for public inspection, I have need of your utmost indulgence for any inaccuracies I

may be guilty of. Indeed I should not have dared to have taken up the pen at this time, but that I felt it a duty to contradict assertions made by your correspondent A. B. on the Hospital for the Poor in Bristol. I must beg here to express my surprise, that a gentleman, who certainly appears to be well informed on every other part of his subject, should venture (on this) to express himself from report; for I think it impossible he could have visited the House, or he would not have said of it "that light and air struggle almost in vain to get admittance." I feel an honest pride in saying, that I have taken a very active part in its direction for upwards of three years past, and during that period it has been in a progressive state of improvement. It is within that time the manufacture for coarse woollens has been introduced, noticed by your correspondent, not with a view to immediate profit, but rather to instil habits of industry in the rising generation. If A. B. has resided for any length of time in the city of Bristol, it is scarcely possible but that he must have known the present Directors have constantly expressed a wish, that their fellow-citizens would inspect the improvements, and point out any others, they might wish to be introduced; an advertisement to this effect was sent to all the Bristol papers.—This House of Industry, as it is now called, is situate on the banks of the river Avon: the tide flows immediately under its walls; the windows of most of the wards look towards it, and from some of them the prospect is extensive and beautiful, equalled by few, surpassed (I had almost said) by none. Having myself seen most of the Houses of Industry in this part of the kingdom, I have no hesitation in saying, however respectably many of them are conducted, I never saw one more clean, more healthy, or in which the poor are better fed or better clothed. I am not informed what may be the dimensions of a Norfolk barn; but, for the information of your correspondent, I directed that the ground on which the hospital stands should be measured, and find it to be, 227 feet in length, and 108 feet in width. There are four wards, each 53 feet by 21; three ditto 73 by 28; three ditto 54 by 21; three ditto 58 by 20; two ditto 67 by 18; and two ditto 39 by 21; besides these, there are many other rooms of less dimensions, with kitchens, brew-house, bake-house, cold and warm baths, surgery, apothecary's shop, and every other necessary convenience for a house of this description. The average number of the family, including

including children, from April 1797 to April 1798, was 320 in the house. Your correspondent could have been informed of these particulars, had he thought proper to have made the inquiry; and it certainly is not right to stigmatize any institution upon hearsay evidence. I further beg to inform your correspondent, that the different churchwardens pay to the poor in their respective parishes nearly 9000*l.* annually, and only account to the Governors of the House of Industry for the balance of their rates, after deducting their disbursements.

I rely upon your candour to introduce this reply in the next number of your useful miscellany, as well for the information of A. B. as to remove the unfavourable impression such unfounded reports may have made, coming through so very respectable a channel.

I am Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS BATCHELOR.

Bristol, June 12, 1799.

N. B. The house is attended by three surgeons, an apothecary, and a chaplain, daily.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent I. C. has proposed a subject for the consideration of the readers of your useful miscellany, which is pretty generally allowed to be attended with considerable difficulty, namely, the *Origin of Springs*. Some letters on this subject, by two or three anonymous writers, by Mr. Kay of Aberford, and myself, have appeared in the three or four last Numbers of "*The Mathematical and Philosophical Repository*," and I believe another letter on the same subject will appear in No. 8. of that publication. But I am much afraid that after all which has been written relative to the Origin of Springs, in the work now referred to, the matter is by no means decisively settled, and perhaps the various hypotheses which have been advanced will be long before they have any thing more than *probability* in support of any of them. I am, however, of opinion with I. C. that "by a closer attention to the situation, appearances, &c. of springs themselves" a more satisfactory acquaintance might be gained both with their nature and origin: I would therefore join in that gentleman's request, and I hope some of your numerous and ingenious correspondents will be able to communicate such a series of observations as shall have a great tendency to remove the difficulty.

In your Magazine for this month, R. H. of Exeter, inquires what is the *cheapest, simplest, and most expeditious* mode of making vinegar? It will, probably, be not very easy to meet with a method in which all the qualities of cheapness, simplicity, and expedition are united; though I am not without hopes that such a method may be communicated to you. A few years ago a lady of Warwickshire told me the way in which she made vinegar, and, as it had cheapness and simplicity, though not expedition, to recommend it, I made it known to several persons, who immediately adopted it: it has since been tried in my own family, and the vinegar which was thus made is as good as any I ever met with. The method is as here described: "To every gallon of water, put a pound of coarse Lisbon-sugar; let the mixture be boiled, and keep skimming it so long as any scum arises. Then let it be poured into proper vessels, and when it is as cool as beer when worked, let a warm toast rubbed over with yeast be put to it. Let it work about twenty-four hours, and then put it in a iron-hooped cask, and fixed either near a constant fire, or where the summer sun shines greater part of the day: in this situation it should not be closely stopped up, but a tile or something similar laid on the bung-hole to keep out the dust and insects. At the end of about three months (sometimes less) it will be clear and fit for use, and may be bottled off. The longer it is kept after it is bottled, the better it will be. If the vessel containing the liquor is to be exposed to the sun's heat, the best time to begin making it is in April."

In answer to the inquiry of C. A. R. relative to the author of the melody of the old hundredth psalm tune, I beg just to say, that some time ago, I met with an old book, the title of which I have now forgotten, in which it was stated that *Martin Luther* was the author of the melody of this tune, but that the bass, the 2nd. and the counter-tenor were put to it by a Dr. *John Dowland*. But on what kind of evidence this statement rests, or in what part of the last century this Dr. Dowland lived, I have not been able to determine. I have seen music-books published at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present, by *Playford, Broome, Green*, and others, in which the tune was, to the best of my recollection, constantly ascribed to Dowland.

May I be permitted to relate a circumstance concerning this tune? A few years

years ago the place of organist at a cathedral in the country was vacant. For this situation there were ten candidates, each of whom was to perform any tune which he thought proper, before the electors. The person whose turn it was to play last, had the mortification of finding that the piece which he had intended performing, had been chosen by one of the other candidates: in this dilemma he knew not for some time how to proceed, but at length had recourse to the *old hundredth*, or *Savoy tune*. "The electors," as he had used to express it, "having had their ears tickled, the whole morning through, with light, fantastic, and wonderfully rapid movements, were at length alleviated by the simple harmony of *old Savoy*; its well-known tones found access to their souls, inspired devotion, and induced them to make choice of the last performer for their organist."

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Cambridge, July 2, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself obliged to your correspondent W. R. page 429, for bringing into public notice, through the medium of your Magazine, a plan of a society for alleviating the miseries attendant upon common prostitution. He has not, however, specified the objects whom it is intended to relieve. From a sincere wish that the plan in agitation may not be frustrated by any want of support from the rich and benevolent, I beg leave to send you the following note extracted from the pamphlet itself:

"It occurs to me, that many of the situations of distress above enumerated being peculiarly within the scope of the Magdalen charity, it may seem, to some of my readers, that the society I wish to see established will not differ, in respect to its object, from that institution; I think it, therefore, requisite to specify certain cases which claim relief from the good policy, as well as the humanity, of the public, and which appear to be without the scope, or beyond the reach of any existing establishment.

1. Girls as yet undebauched, without employment, money, or friends.
2. Women liable to be imprisoned for small debts, in circumstances of peculiar distress.
3. Girls diseased or pregnant, as yet unexposed to public shame, whom private relief and accommodation may save from

the mischievous consequences of such exposure or detection.

4. Girls in a state of pregnancy, houseless, friendless, and destitute of every thing.

N. B. Girls infected with the venereal or any other disease, or in a state of pregnancy, or having infants at the breast, are not (for obvious reasons) admitted into the Magdalen Hospital. The signs of pregnancy render it extremely difficult to procure a place of habitation. They who let lodgings are unwilling to admit the inconvenience attending child-birth into their houses; and fear, besides, the resentment of parish-officers, if they receive one likely to bring a charge upon the parish.

5. Girls fallen from the superior situations of life, doubly distressed because untied in difficulty, hiding themselves in the misery of utmost obscurity, and shrinking with terror from every idea of the publicity of an hospital. Some of these are perhaps married; some of an age exceeding that which is considered as proper for admission into a penitentiary institution.

6. Girls in extreme distress, who, from misconduct in (if not in the utmost degree nefarious) or running away from hospitals, &c. or from other circumstances, may not be entitled to the benefit of other charities.

7. To the above may be added all cases of possible distress, at a time when it shall appear, upon inquiry, that other institutions shall, from a surplus of recommendations, be unable to receive and protect their peculiar objects."

I shall be very much obliged to your correspondents for any hints they may suggest relative to this subject; as well as for some account of the present state of the Magdalen Hospital, the number of females admitted there, the mode of admission, state of their funds, &c.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

L. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract of a Letter, dated October, 1798, from DANIEL MACKINNEN, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Major _____, giving an Account of the Country South of Lake ONTARIO.

(Continued from page 524.)

THE WILDERNESS.

AFTER having crossed a fine flat on the west of the Genesee river, a mile in extent, we penetrated into the silence

silence and solitude of the wilderness.—Our route lay along an Indian pathway which conducted us to lake Erie. There is an interest which the mind feels in the remoteness of situation, and in the pleasure of contemplating scenes which wear all the graces of nature in her primitive attire, that will scarcely yield to the most picturesque charms of culture and population.

Traversing these wilds, and observing often nothing but an immense forest around me, where the cultivated spots comparatively upon a smaller scale are no more than a few square feet cut out of a field of standing wheat, I could not help anticipating that time, when the gloom and solitude of the woods will give place to a peopled and smiling landscape.—Though probably I shall be in my grave before that happens, it is difficult to attach the idea of independent existence to individual bodies—we live in each other, and the future as much as in ourselves, and I exclude the narrow idea, that would confine all my views within the confines of my own day. Not the increase and expansion of human being and happiness afford the brightest views in the perspective of the mind. Through many a weary mile, enveloped in the shades of unpenetrated woods, by indulging in fancy a rational picture of the future, I beguiled the tedium of my journey. I could not contemplate without emotions of pleasure, that these inhospitable tracts of forest, destined by nature for the blessings of the human race, in the course of a few revolutions of our globe in its orbit shall be transformed by culture into a country where future generations will experience all the comforts and all the embellishments of life; and I amused myself often in imagining, that the rural beauties of my native country would one day adorn these hills and valleys now covered with an endless unprofitable forest of trees.

There appear to me through this wilderness two distinct characteristic tracts of country—one of a moist rich soil, where the beech associates with the maple; the other of a light or sandy nature, covered with fern or wild grass, and extending in beautiful plains or natural parks, interspersed with groves of poplars, chestnuts, and white oaks. The latter tracts of country, from the name of an extensive morass and the creek in their vicinity, I apprehend must have originally abounded with buffaloes; but they have at present disappeared. These Buffalo plains, which extend far west, are extremely pleasing to

the eye, and give one an idea of the greatest refinement in rural scenery. The first night of our journey across the desert, we slept in a sort of log house—but on the second, after travelling between sixty and seventy miles, we halted in the midst of a fine plain. Overcome by fatigue, I took my saddle from my horse as a pillow, and lay down on the roots of a large oak.—

There was something, however, so awful and interesting to me, in a situation perfectly new, that I scarcely wished to compose myself to sleep. The night was calm and starlight; a tall wood at a distance cast a solemn shade before us; and while my companions were in sleep, I lay all night in contemplation, attentive to the deep silence of the gloomy regions surrounding us, which was sometimes interrupted by the howling of wolves and the wild and shrill cries of the Indians. Notwithstanding Mr. Buffon will not allow the panther to be a native of America, it is very confidently said to have been seen in these parts; but I confess, I never met any person who could assert it upon unequivocal testimony. The American wolf, which is a diminutive species, formerly inhabited every part of this and the adjoining states. So great was the number of wolves at the early settlements to the south-east, that when the small-pox first committed its ravages amongst the Indians, attracted by the pestilential stench of the putrid bodies, they assembled round the Indian castles and devoured the helpless sick. From this animal it is suspected the Indian dog derives his race—although domesticated for a length of time, he still retains some of the features and ferocity of his progenitors. From the liberal bounties given by the western counties of this state for wolves' heads, they will soon probably be destroyed.

On our arrival at Buffalo creek, we met with a party of surveyors and some of the chiefs of the Six Nations, who were employed in adjusting the boundaries of a tract of three million acres of land lately purchased from the Indians by a company of Dutch proprietors. At the mouth of the creek we beheld a beautiful and extensive prospect of lake Erie. The promontory of *Cape Abineau* fronted us at a considerable distance on the Canadian side of the lake; on the south the shore presented an extended curve of hills in remote perspective, and on the west we beheld nothing but an unbounded waste of water. The whole was very much like a handsome view of the sea; but the tall and spreading trees which line the banks, diminish

minish much the desolate and bleak appearance of the sea-coast, and give a peculiar character to the scenery. We proceeded along the sandy shore of the lake, till we reached its outlet communicating with lake Ontario; and here we were ferried over a very rapid stream below *Fort Erie* to *Upper Canada*.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

I now felt that lively interest excited in me which it is natural to experience on approaching one of the greatest wonders of the world. The landscape about us so magnificently wild—the number of Indians dispersed over it—the prospect of the grand lake, all conspired to tell me I was in that romantic country described by the first travellers in America.

The waters of *Lake Erie* issue through an outlet on its eastern extremity over an horizontal bed of lime-stone rocks, and running in a northern course through a channel between one and two miles wide, and down the falls at Niagara, empty themselves into lake Ontario. The land on the south of this great lake is considerably elevated, and the waters of the principal rivers flowing into it from that quarter, (such as the Black river, the Genesee, and the Oswego) fall in cataracts before they issue into the lake. On the banks of the out-let from lake Erie, the country is generally level, and continues so for the most part till within a short distance of lake Ontario. The traveller then finds himself on a high station, sloping towards the north, which commands the view of a magnificent expanse of country, and extends a great distance from east to west, forming a large embankment as it were to lake Ontario. The river, at the distance of seven or eight miles from this steep, descends to the level of its base, and appears to have wrought a natural canal through the solid strata of horizontal rocks, which form high cliffs on each of its shores from the falls at Niagara.

On the Canadian side of the river, the land has been recently cleared of its wood. The opposite shore is totally uncultivated. We rode from lake Erie along the western banks of this out-let, which, branching out, forms a large island in its course, till we reached the block-house and village at *Chippewa*. At the distance of about ten miles, we distinctly heard the thunder of the great cataract at Niagara, and observed a thick cloud rising to the northward. The out-let being a fine expanse of water, about two miles wide, flows serenely between the level and woody banks of *Chippewa* and *Fort Schloesser* on the desert shore

of the state of New York. The principal body of water then suddenly takes a bend to the westward, and precipitates itself in foaming surges over an immense bed of rocks for the distance of nearly half a mile, till it tumbles at the great falls. Part of the river, without essentially altering its course, passes along the eastern shore, and leaves an island which severs its channel over the rocks till it has fallen down the steep. Standing on the Canadian shore, which becomes elevated as the river descends, and where it makes a curve passing down the rapids; the prospect before me was truly majestic. The smooth and tranquil course of the waters along the woody shore of *Fort Schloesser*, about two miles above; the small and picturesque islands, covered with cedars, which are formed by a part of the river winding round the rapids; the foam and impetuosity of the water bursting over the rocks, presented an assemblage of grand and beautiful objects, forming a picture unequalled by any thing I ever beheld in nature. Having sufficiently gazed on this divine scene; in order to have a full and perfect view of the falls below, I found it necessary to go some distance round—Passing under a heavy shower of rain, caused by the spray of the falls, and proceeding through a thick wood of pines, I found myself on the brink of an awful precipice, which overhung the river, boiling below in tremendous agitation after its fall. The whole of the stream after its descent resumes nearly its original course; but it falls in two divisions into an immense basin, from the bottom of which you observe one part of the great cataract falling, on the south side, over a concave ledge of rocks; and on the eastern side, the other division of the falling river separated by an island covered with large trees, and supported on a base of rocks nearly 150 feet high. Having descended with some difficulty to the river, I clambered to the top of a rock which commands the whole of this stupendous scene. After lifting my eyes to the sublime and awful spectacle of the great falls to the north, I involuntarily cast them down, overpowered by a sentiment of amazement mingled with terror. The greater body of this deep river, two miles wide, appears flowing to the centre of a semicircle, where it rushes into conflict and falls with a fury and impetuosity which the eye cannot follow or sustain. The recoil is almost as terrible as the fall, and the whole of the river below seems volatilised in one storm of foam and spray, which covers the sheet of

of descending water, and issues in a heavy cloud to a considerable height in the air. For some time I felt doubtful as to the solidity of the station where I stood. The horrid and unrelenting peal of thunder which rebellows from the surrounding cliffs, is not a little heightened by the menacing aspect of the whole scene resembling one huge ruin. The falls on the North-East of the island present an immense sight, where the beautiful predominates in the sublime; but the awe which such a tremendous body rushing headlong down excites; the violence of its fall seeming to shake the surrounding mountains, whose entrails are torn from them and flung in disordered fragments on the shore; the frequent and irregular blasts of wind rushing at every moment from different quarters; the short and convulsive waves of the river beating on the rocks, render the whole at first as terrible as it is stupendous. It is impossible by any effort of fancy to heighten a subject so truly sublime. We may look at it with awe and astonishment, returning deeply impressed with admiration of the magnitude of the work and the omnipotence of the Creator; but to communicate any adequate idea of the feelings excited by the mighty traits in the aspect of this grand scene, would require analogies which are not to be found in the imagery of the mind.

The body of rocks over which the greater division of the waters glides from the plane above (receding somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe) is so excavated, as to admit of a person's passing without danger immediately under the river as it falls. I ascended the shelving base of the cliffs on the North shore, and walked under their shelter to a point of projection which immediately covers the falls. But in attempting to pass round, I was assailed by a blast of wind and rain, so violent, that I found it impossible to proceed. An inhabitant in the vicinity of the rapids informed us, that according to his observation, taken by a poplar tree on the bank of this shore, the falls had worn away the rocks and receded six rods in the course of eight years. On the opposite shore, the channel has undoubtedly increased in depth; for the passage over the rapids to the island has been heretofore effected, which at present is deemed impracticable. * Recent instances are not wanting, of persons, who from in-

advertence have been precipitated down the falls. Some few years ago, an Indian lying asleep in his canoe, by accident or design was set adrift, and floated down with the current till he was awakened by the roaring of the rapids, where the water first bursts into a cataract. He then rose and extended his arms with horror and astonishment; but remembering that dignified resolution with which it has ever been the pride of his countrymen to meet death in the most dreadful shapes, and having covered his head with his blanket, he composedly sat in his canoe, glanced down the rapids, and was plunged into the tremendous abyss. What can be the resistance of the human body to such a force of descending water, when large bodies of trees, which have gone down, are found hurled upon the shore beneath, twisted and splintered into a thousand pieces. All the vegetable substances below the falls are covered with a white down; and in the interstices, between some calcareous and shistous rocks, where the water oozes from the cliffs, I found considerable quantities of *spongia maris*. In the vicinity of the rapids a hot sulphureous spring was some time since discovered.

These falls have been called *Niagara*, *Jagara*, and *Ochmiagara* by the Indians. Some *Cayuga* chiefs informed me that the true name (perhaps in their language) is *Ochmiagara*, an old compound word signifying a large neck of water. Having heard that a superstitious reverence had been paid to this sublime subject by the Indians, I was inclined to trace its etymology in some words characteristic of the deity; and I found that *Niob* in a vocabulary of the language of the Mohawks and Onondagas, signified *God*. But I could not find any other probable word to justify an etymology by conjunction.—Below the falls, the stream is extremely vortiginous, and so rapid, as not to admit of navigation, independent of an extraordinary turn, about five miles from Niagara, where the whole body of the water wheels round, and forms a tremendous whirlpool. The high ridge of land which I before mentioned, at a short distance below Niagara, commands a majestic view, comprehending the western part of lake Ontario, the stream running into it from lake Erie, and an extensive country to the West. At a great distance on the north of lake Ontario, on which *York Town* or *Toronto* is situated, the present seat of government of Upper Canada, the shore rises into view, and presents a line of ele-

* These facts justify an opinion which I recollect to have heard suggested by *M. De Volney*, that the falls originally commenced at the ridge of highlands several miles below.

vated hills, describing, for near fifty miles, the northern boundaries of the lake. In the intermediate space, you distinctly see the site of Newark, at the northern point of the outlet, on its entrance into the lake, and the fortress of Niagara on its eastern shore.

Such is the present state of this interesting country, as far as my observations enable me to represent it. The fugitive tints of the pictures I have attempted to delineate, from the vicissitudes of the wonder-working powers of human labour, will in the course of a few years change or disappear; and if the memorial of them I have given be just, it may then be a matter of some curiosity to compare the future with the past.

OF THE INDIANS.

On our return we crossed the outlet at Queenstown, ascended the high ridge as it runs east, and having passed two *Tuscarora* villages, encamped at the entrance of a large and almost impassable morass. The next day we arrived at another settlement on the *Tonnerwanto* rivulet, inhabited by the *Seneca* Indians. I felt extremely happy in the midst of the desert, to find myself in this inhabited little spot. All the principal men were gone from their homes for the purpose of running the lines of ninety square miles which had been reserved to them in the sale to the Hall and Company; and we found only the old men, women and children in the village. Their huts, which they construct of hewn planks covered with bark, are generally about 30 or 40 feet long, 15 wide, and as many high. In examining one of the most considerable, we passed through an outer shed, in front of which was a seat where they sat sunning themselves. The interior somewhat resembled the long cabin of a packet-boat. On each side was a line of four bed-places covered with deer skins, with a bench running before them. Two fires were burning on the earthen floor in the area, and emitted their smoke through holes in the roof. Above the beds was a floored granary containing their winter's provision of maize, which, with some precarious supplies obtained by hunting and fishing, is their constant and only food. I discovered no other implements of domestic use than two or three iron kettles, some baskets, and cups made of dried gourds. Several families are lodged under one roof. Their plantations of corn were about two miles distant. It is remarkable that all their domestic and agricultural concerns are managed by the women. The men, de-

lighting in the prerogatives of indolence and pleasure, are employed principally in hunting and lounging about.

The Six Nations, of whom this tribe constitutes one, have shifted their habitations from spot to spot, and this village, among others, is of recent settlement. They do not at present much cultivate the art of war; but their warriors still appear with tomahawks in their hands and cased knives in their girdles. In general they are of innocent dispositions, and in their daily intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States we hear of few instances of any ferocious irregularity of behaviour. I did not find that the rules of commutative justice were either settled or enforced amongst them by any regular authority. I listened with a smile to the account of their marriage and funeral rites.—But this subject has been so often treated (and so completely by *Cadwallader Colden*, in his history of these nations) that I find nothing left to add. I shall only remark, as a fact falling within my observation—That, however rude and comfortable the situation of the Indian of these parts may appear to us, he feels no disposition to change. Instances are not wanting of those who having been removed to a different hemisphere returned to their beloved and native woods, from which no temptations could estrange them. The civilized emigrant comes often into the desert as destitute as the Indian himself; but superior energies of mind and well directed labour soon render his abode there a matter of choice as well as convenience. The savage, without any desire to imitate, looks with contempt on the exertions as well as the rewards of his industry, and envies him no other possession but his rum.

It is a very interesting subject of speculation to an inquisitive mind, to trace the different gradations of improvement which our nature undergoes from the simplicity of savage life to our present extremes of luxury and refinement. We see here a race of people apparently enjoying as much real happiness in the simple gratification of the first wants of nature, as our more esteemed societies in the full possession of all that the arts, the knowledge, and the acquirements of our European ancestors in the lapse of many centuries have bequeathed to us. To question, however, the propriety of these improvements, would be to overlook the genius of human nature, which has manifested an unvaried progression in society. Much as we may sigh for that condition

of

of exemption from the evils of imagination, to which the savage state seems the nearest approach, and from which the most accomplished state of society is perhaps the farthest remove; still the enlarged views of science lay open to the mind a state of existence, the result of such a curious and profound contrivance, that we cannot but feel anxious to study and implicitly obey the tendency of nature, our incomprehensible lawgiver.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD have offered you an answer to the Queries of W. H. P. last month, but that I had not then been able to collect all the necessary information, which I have since chiefly procured from a very intelligent and worthy friend of the Hebrew nation.

It has often occurred to me, that if we were more intimate in our associations with the Jews, we should see how capable they are, as well as ourselves, of every friendship and esteem; and how much more suitable to our own professions it would be to unite with them as with all mankind in brotherly love; it is unfortunate for us all that we must wait for some singular example of benevolence, before we can persuade ourselves that those who differ from us may nevertheless be worthy of every regard;—we learn in this too general prejudice, to forget the precepts of him we pretend to serve, who has told us, that all are formed by the hand of one Almighty benefactor; and we need not an example, that the virtues of our faith may be found even in a Samaritan, and that good may really come out of Nazareth. Therefore the more we associate with the Jews, the more we shall benefit one another.

Q. 1. Is the division of the Jews into twelve tribes a distinction still kept up by that nation; if so, has each family a knowledge of the particular tribe to which it belongs—and is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?

Answer to Q. 1.—The division of the twelve tribes is not now kept up among the Jews—they consist chiefly of two tribes—and I believe no other tribes are known amongst them, viz. the Dutch and German Jews are supposed to be descendants of Benjamin—and the Portuguese and Spanish Jews of Judah:—Each family knows to which of these tribes it belongs, though they have intermarried very

much, and in many instances have not any clear and decided judgment of an exact distinction.

The office of priesthood is always preserved to those who are descendants of Aaron—many of whom are distinguished by the surname of “Cohen,” which signifies priest; all the Cohens are, or suppose themselves to be, lineal descendants of Aaron, and retain in their families the right to the priesthood, and the privileges of Aaron’s family, amongst which is that of not interfering in matters relative to the dead—they do not perform any offices about the body, or attend the burials. All Jewish priests are of these descendants of Aaron. And the Elders of these families pronounce once or oftener every year, in the synagogue, the blessing upon their families, which is recorded in Numbers vi, v. 22, which they maintain as an ordinance from God peculiarly to them, as follows:

“And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, —Speak unto Aaron and unto his sons, saying, On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel, saying unto them,—The Lord bless thee, and keep thee:—the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:—the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace!—And they shall put my name upon the children of Israel, and I will bless them.”

Thus it appears, that the office of priesthood is not in the family of Levi, as W. H. P. seems to imagine; but on the contrary, the Levites are, and were only attendant upon the Priesthood, and in some of the lesser offices of the Temple—for it will be remembered, that Levi, and his brother Simeon, sons of Jacob and Leah, were scattered over all Israel, and had no share in the division of Canaan, but only some cities in the portions of other tribes; for having united in the sin and mischief of an unjust war; and therefore when their father Jacob blessed Levi’s sons, he rebuked Levi and Simeon for their combination and cruelty; adding, “Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel. I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel.” Gen. xlv. v. 11, and xlix. v. 5, 6.

It has been generally believed, that the priesthood was in the family of Levi; but if we turn to the history of Aaron, we shall find that the title to it was confirmed by a miracle to Aaron alone. For in the revolt of Korah, Dathan and Abiram against Moses and Aaron’s government, it was asserted by Korah, that the priesthood belonged to him as much as to Aaron,

both being of the tribe of Levi; and Dathan and Abiram, being of the tribe of Reuben, aspired to share with Moses in the sovereign authority; but God's indignation was manifested against this united faction, by the earth opening and swallowing them up. This decided preference fixed the title and office of priesthood to Aaron and his descendants. And Eleazar, the priest, took the brazen censers, wherewith they that were burnt had offered, and they were made broad plates for a covering of the altar; to be a memorial to the children of Israel, that no stranger who is not of the seed of Aaron come near to offer incense before the Lord, that he be not as Korah and as his company, &c. Numbers xvi. v. 39.

Q. 2. *As the Old Testament positively asserts, and I believe the Jews themselves acknowledge, that the Christ was to descend from the stock of David, is there any family or families now in existence, acknowledged by their nation, or considered by themselves, as the lineal descendants of that monarch?*

Answer to Q. 2. The present Jews do not know of any lineal descendants of David. This is a curious circumstance in confirmation of the truth of our own history of a Messiah in Jesus—for the Jews expect a Messiah of the house of David, while they actually acknowledge or know not of any living descendants of that monarch; whence then can their expected Messiah spring? unless by some miracle the family of David should be restored, or discovered from obscurity. Whereas, Jesus dates his descent, through his father Joseph, lineally from David and Abraham, according to St. Matthew; but according to St. Luke, it does not appear that Jesus took a lineal, though a side descent through David from Abraham; and if the immaculate conception be adopted, his descent was entirely from his mother Mary, the daughter of Joachim and Anna, both of the tribe of Judah, of which tribe her husband Joseph was also a member—but both were of the royal race of David, Luke i. v. 5, 36, which makes out the descent of their son Jesus from that monarch, and fulfills the prophecies as to the Messiah.

Q. 3. *What is their prevailing opinion relative to the fate of the ark, and do they give any credit to the account of it contained in the first seven verses of the second chapter of the 2. Maccabees?*

Answer to Q. 3.—The modern prevailing opinion of the Jews relative to the ark is, that it contained as well the two tables of Commandment, as also the fragments of those which were first given to

Moses, and which he threw on the ground in the camp of the Israelites, when he discovered their idolatry, after his forty days absence in Horeb or Sinai: they were preserved together in the ark, with the rod of Aaron that budded. But the idolatry of the Israelites being easily led to pay more than seemly devotion to these relics, and to the ark itself, which was therefore carried from place to place with the army, king Josiah, whose real piety reformed many of their abuses, is said to have hid many of those utensils which had been held too sacred, A. M. 3376—and thus it happened that the ark never came into the second temple. The modern Jews give credit to the account of the ark, mentioned in 2 Maccabees, chap. ii. v. 5. that the prophet Jeremiah laid it in a hollow cave in Mount Sinai, with the tabernacle and altar of incense, and “stopped the door,” and some of those who followed him came to mark the way, but could not find it; and he said to them, that the place should be unknown, until the time that God gathered his people again together, and receive them unto mercy, &c. Now Jeremiah preached in the 13th of Josiah, the son of Ammon, king of Judah (Jeremiah i. v. 2.) ante J. C. 641; and the Jews finally returned from their captivity in Babylon (which had begun under Zedekiah, A. M. 3416) after the seventy years foretold by Jeremiah, A. M. 3486, when Darius Hystaspes allowed them by an edict to rebuild the temple.

I hope these notes will be found to be correct, and that W. H. P. will have the goodness, through the channel of this Magazine, to communicate any further notes or results of his researches, to which I shall be happy to pay every attention.

July 1, 1799.

A. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH
SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND
WALES during the Summer of 1797.

(Continued from p. 533.)

ON Friday, June 30, 1797. From Sunbury to the little hamlet of Hereford; much of the road is very delightful, especially the parts nearest to Sunbury; where the winding river, the extensive meadows, the shady walks, and luxuriant plantations, diffuse a prodigality of gaiety and verdure. But greenness itself is not green enough for the tasteless inhabitants, some of whom have daubed their houses, and one in particular, the
very

very colonade before his door, with green paint.

It is remarkable how often absurdities of this kind occur in the country houses of persons long immured in large cities. In London, indeed, where the verdure of nature is excluded by brick walls, and the bright face of heaven blotted out with smoke, greens and blues are acceptable decorations: they form a pleasing contrast to the dingy phenomena around.—But in the country, where every bright and cheerful tint is poured out spontaneously, it is most tasteless insipidity to daub them over one's house and furniture. Nor is it sufficient that we consult variety: contrasts may be so sudden as to do violence to the eye; and every thing that looks like finery should be carefully avoided. Gaudiness is no where to be endured but in a bank of flowers. Flaring red bricks make abominable blotches in a landscape; and (to take a flying leap in pursuit of my digression) there are some considerable houses in Monmouthshire (particularly in the neighbourhood of Crickhowel) that may literally be said to *blush* for the bad taste of their proprietors; being painted all over with a fine delicate pink. The outside of a rural mansion admits of no choice but dead whites and stone colours (of which the latter should be preferred); and within, greys, and drabs, and more sober browns will harmonise best with the surrounding scenery.

The pleasant *hamlet of Hereford* is situated in the parish of Shepperton, on one of the fine sweeping curves of the Thames, and commands a noble view of the spacious park and plantations of Oatlands, which decorate the slopes and swells of the opposite banks.

The *parish of Shepperton*, and indeed the whole country from thence to Staines, abounds with fertile and luxuriant pastures: nor are the arable lands at all inferior. The affluence of nature, and the toil of man, conspire to produce one continued scene of fertility; while from every eminence the mansions of opulence overlook the prospect with exultation. But man, aggregate man, seems little benefited by this abundance. Cottages (none of which have the advantage of a cow) are very thinly scattered; and *little* farm houses are still more rare. The few peasants we met looked (as the peasantry of England too generally do) careworn and toilworn; and the children seem to be brought up in the most selfish ignorance. In short, every thing has the appearance of that de-

solating monopoly which makes fertility itself a desert.

Having breakfasted, at a farm-house at Shepperton, on bread and milk, we proceeded to *Staines*; where (the weather being fine and the sun very powerful) we loitered away an hour or two with the rod and line; and pursued our route to Windsor. The enchanting scenery of this route is too well known to stand in need of description.

Near *Old Windsor*, and just at the foot of Cooper's Hill, our attention was arrested by an elegant stone building, newly erected by one of the clerks (as we were informed) or secretaries of Warren Hastings; and in which the ex-governor himself occasionally resides. It is remarkable that in the course of my rambles I have stumbled upon several elegant villas, in different parts of the country, of which I heard a similar account.

At *Windsor* we only paused to enjoy its fine extensive scenery, and call to mind Gray's melancholy ode "on a prospect of Eton College;" and then crossed the Great Park, on our way to Sunning Hill, where we intended to sleep; our object being to regain the straight road to Bristol without delay.

Windsor Great Park has little to recommend it but the rows of majestic trees at the entrance; which, though planted in straight lines (a direction which nature abhors) have nevertheless a very grand effect. These are, however, the only rows of trees I ever beheld with satisfaction; and the pleasure, in the present instance, is only to be accounted for by the vastness of the objects, and that boundless continuity which fills the mind with an idea of something like infinitude: for the line is extended not only along the whole of a very spacious plain, but up the distant hill, over whose summit it appears to curve; so that nothing like termination is discernible. That this is the true solution, is evident as you advance: for the effect ceases as the line is shortened: neither is the same pleasurable sensation renewed when, ascending the hill, you behold the same length of avenue in an opposite direction; for the plain lying beneath, and the vista being abruptly terminated by a row of houses, the idea of infinitude is lost, and nothing remains but the disgusting sameness of parallel lines.

We arrived at *Sunning Hill* just as the day was closing; but no beds were to be there obtained; and our accommodation at the Red Lion at *Cow-Worth* did not atone for the trouble of walking two miles further,

further, along an intricate cross road, in the dark. We procured, indeed, a tolerable supper: but one small bed for two of us in a small room, in which, also, was another bed with two other travellers, repaired but imperfectly the fatigues of the day. In short, the Red Lion is a little inn upon a great high-road, and of course the worst place a traveller can put up at who wishes for frugal and comfortable accommodation.

Saturday, July 1. We rose at eight o'clock, imperfectly refreshed, and pursued our way, over heaths and moors, to *Bagshot*, with scarcely an object worthy of observation to relieve the dreariness of the road. Neither was the prospect much improved on the other side of Bagshot; but having refreshed ourselves with an excellent breakfast, of tea and rolls and cream, which did us more good than the sleep of the preceding night, our animal spirits regained their tone; and the vivacity of conversation made the miles pass unheeded under our feet. We canvassed various subjects of literature and criticism, the state of morals and the existing institutions of society. We lamented the condition of our fellow-beings, and formed Utopian plans of retirement and colonisations. On one subject, and only one, we essentially differed—America. I cannot look towards that country with all the sanguine expectations so frequently cherished. I think I discover in it too much of the old leaven. Its avidity for commercial aggrandisement augurs but ill even for the present generation; and I tremble at the consequences which the enormous appropriations of land may entail upon posterity. Almost every circumstance I can collect makes me fear for the future, rather than exult in the present. This conversation, to ourselves at least, was highly important. It matured and methodised in our minds the project (which before had only floated across our brains in moments of weariness and disgust) of retiring to some sequestered spot, and spending the remainder of our days in rustic industry and philosophical seclusion.

Having crossed the Loddon, at *Blackwater*, from Surry into Hampshire, the appearances of cultivation increase; and, of course, the road becomes less dreary.

At *Hartford Bridge* we rested ourselves nearly two hours, during the heat of the day; and, resuming our journey, were gratified by the improving prospects of cultivation and fertility. Of the picturesque, indeed, there was still an entire blank; but the eye reposed with satisfac-

tion on the freshness of the surrounding verdure.

About four miles from Hartford Bridge, the hamlets of *Murrel Green* and *Hook* are separated by a little transparent brook, which empties itself into the Loddon near Arborfield: and *under* which a drain is conducted to draw off the waters from some neighbouring lands.

The state, cultivation, and the fertility of the pastures arrested our attention. But what principally delighted us was the apparent comfort and decency of the cottages, whose little gardens were stocked with useful vegetables, and whose doors and windows were decorated with rose and woodbine. The only wretched habitations we met with, were two tenements made out of one farm-house (the farm belonging to which, in the progress of monopoly, had been united to another in the neighbourhood), and four others into which a deserted inn (which had been a farm also) was in another place divided. These habitations were miserable indeed. Shattered windows, crazy walls, floorless apartments, and neglected roofs, proclaimed the comfortless condition of the inhabitants. From a decent motherly woman, whom we found with a family of young children around her, in one part of the former of these buildings, we learned that rains and snows frequently beat in upon them, and they were obliged to move their beds from corner to corner of the room, in the vain hope of finding, in some part, protection from the inclemencies of the weather. These circumstances are by no means peculiar to the village of Hook. Wherever we met with farm-houses thus divided, we uniformly found them the most miserable habitations in the neighbourhood. How should it be otherwise? The labourers, who inhabit them, consider their tenure as too precarious, and the premises too large for them to think about repairs; and a crazy-old mansion, in which his hedgers and ditchers only are to reside, is an object beneath the attention of an overgrown capitalist.

A little further on is a plantation of oaks, belonging to Lord Dorchester, planted originally at the distances where they are intended to grow, and protected each by a high circular bank of turf, which gives them the appearance of Christmas brambles stuck in the centre of so many twelfth-cakes. I am not woodman enough to decide on the advantages of this mode of plantation; but to the eye, the effect is extremely ungracious.

Soon after turning our backs on this unsightly

unlighty plantation, we quitted the high road to examine the rustic parish church of *Squires*. This is at present little other than a small barn-like hut. Nothing apparently remains of the old building but a small arched door-way, in the Saxo-Gothic stile, whose venerable antiquity is still conspicuous through the barbarous white-wash with which it is daubed over.

Hard by we perceived a decent and substantial farm-house, with barns and yards well stocked, and every appearance of prosperity and abundance. And yet we found upon inquiry, that this farm consists but of 160 acres; an extent, indeed, abundantly large, when the population of the country, and the provision and comforts of the mass are taken into consideration; but cheerlessly narrow, according to the monopolising calculations of the age. This information made us gaze around with increasing satisfaction; nor could we help deprecating the hour when some four or five such families as this farm appears to support in respectable abundance, should be exterminated to make room for some mongrel of a *Squire-farmer*, whose hounds and hunters and Bacchanalian revels devour, like a cloud of locusts, the produce of a district.

With an old thresher, who was working in the barn, we entered into conversation; and were entertained with the quaintness of his rustic humour. But we endeavoured in vain to procure any information concerning the price of labour, or the condition of the labouring poor. Every question was repelled by some *fly rub*, or *sagacious* hint; and his arch gestures, and emphatic half-syllables, displayed the self-congratulating cunning of suspicion. — This is far from being a singular instance. Suspicious slyness, and jealous reluctance of communication, especially on subjects connected with their respective callings, are too generally characteristic of Englishmen in every rank and condition—characteristics that form an almost insurmountable barrier to the attainment of any accurate knowledge of the general state of mankind, and to every hope of effectually improving their condition.

Returning into the high road, we met with a character of very different description. His appearance was something, though not much, above the condition of a common labourer. His features, though considerably relaxed by intoxication, bore the stamp of intelligence far above his situation; and this impression was confirmed by his conversation. He was in-

quisitive, shrewd, and communicative. It appeared that he read several newspapers, and, in all probability, is the oracle of every pot-house in the surrounding country. Unfortunately, however, we could no way turn his conversation into the channel we desired. He talked of nothing but Parker and the delegates, of war and of parties. In short, he was too full of liquor and *temporary politics*, to furnish any information on the subject of *political economy*, and the only information in point we could procure was, that the manor of *Squires* was the property of Brook Watson.

It is painful to reflect that, in the humble conditions of life, men distinguished, like the present, by the superiority of intellect and information are generally, like the present, equally distinguished by habits of profligate intemperance. But this ought not to be an argument against extending information—for the vice is the cause of the situation, not the intelligence the cause of the vice. If the individuals whose examples are thus insinuated upon, had not degraded themselves by such conduct, either they would never have *sunk* into the class in which they are confounded; or if (which is rarely the case) they were originally placed there, their talents would have advanced them to circles of society more congenial to their attainments and capacities. If this is denied, then is the case still stronger, and we shall be obliged to conclude, that being hopelessly surrounded by a sort of intellectual desert, and having no resources but their own animal spirits, they are driven into habits of intemperance to supply the deficiency of external stimuli.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

E. P. has in his letter, dated April 4th, expressed very philanthropic sentiments, for which he has my most cordial thanks; but when we consider his plan as yet only offered in the outline, we must venture to suggest to him, what in another place I have before intimated, that the similarity of several charitable institutions, and some of them precisely on the same plan, tends to injure them all by weakening their resources.—If two charities of the same design were united, they would be enabled to do more good—I mean those in the neighbourhood of each other.—It is hence that I would call to E. P.'s recollection that the Philanthropic Society takes in

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one leading principle of his plan, namely, that of employing young people in a place which separates them from the vices in which they have lived, in a mode of supporting the society on which they are to depend, until they are deemed fit to be returned into the world:—Again, the Magdalen Hospital receives the very objects of compassion whom E. P. more particularly points to—where they are instructed and reformed if their reformation be possible—and the difficulty in E. P.'s mind of their being ever received into families afterwards, is removed by the fact of numbers of reclaimed women having been so received, after their having left that house, and become moral characters.—But as E. P. dates from Newcastle upon Tyne, it may be probable that he has not seen in his neighbourhood the good effects daily felt here of the two institutions which I have mentioned; in which case, if he would procure books of their rules, he might with a little labour model one society for his district out of them both—but his own zeal must solicit patronage—his own unremitted care must form the design—and his perseverance resist difficulties and discouragement even to endure the relaxation of his supporters and the deficiency of funds.

June 5, 1799.

A. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to mention one peculiar hardship under which the poor of this country labour. Amidst the necessary burdens of the war, it has been the laudable endeavour of administration to lay on taxes, so as to affect the lower orders of society as little as possible.—In one instance, however, they have deviated from this general rule. Salt is a necessary article of life, and ought to go as untaxed as any thing else which forms the immediate sustenance of the people at large. In a northern climate like this, to lay up a stock of winter provision of flesh or fish, is absolutely necessary. The high price of salt prevents the poor from doing this, to a proper extent, and distresses them much. The fishermen on our coasts are not able to salt their herrings and pilchards, as they were accustomed to do formerly, for want of capital:—since for ten pounds' weight of salt they must now give as much, as some time ago would purchase ten times that quantity. The fish they take, therefore, more than they can immediately sell, are converted

into manure for the land. From this waste of what should support the poor, another inconvenience arises—other kinds of food are eaten in greater abundance, and consequently their prices rise with the demand for consumption. Thus this tax operates two ways—by preventing some articles from being brought to the market, and raising the price of those that are: in both of which the poor are material sufferers.

I sincerely hope some friend to humanity will take up this business, in the proper place, and endeavour to get this odious *Gabelle* repealed. I cannot say I admire that philanthropy which looks abroad, and neglects home—which talks of the blood of Africans mixed with sugar, and forgets the sufferings of the poor of this country. If proper representations of the hardship of this tax were made, there is little doubt but a repeal of it might be effected; and certainly its author would gain to himself lasting reputation; and, what is more—the consolatory thought of having benefited the condition of the oppressed Poor.

May 22, 1799.

I am, &c.

X. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately come to the knowledge of a curious escape of a dog, unquestionably true, I thought it worth preserving; and therefore send it you, just as the owner of the animal related it to me.

When preparations were making in St. Paul's to receive his Majesty, on his intended visit to return thanks for his recovery; a favourite bitch attended its master into the church, and followed him up the dark stairs of the dome. Here, all at once, it was missing, and the master whistled and called a long time in vain. Nine weeks after this circumstance, all but two days, some glaziers were at work in St. Paul's, and heard among the timbers that support the dome a faint noise; thinking it might be some unfortunate human being, they tied a rope round a boy, and let him down about the place whence the noise came. At the bottom he found a dog lying on its side, together with the skeleton of another dog, and an old shoe half eaten. The humanity of the boy led him to rescue the animal from its miserable situation, and it was accordingly drawn up. As it was very much emaciated, and scarce able to stand, the workmen placed it in the porch of the church,

to die, or live, just as it might happen. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. Some time after this, the dog was seen endeavouring to cross over the street at the top of Ludgate-hill, but his weakness was so great, that, unsupported by a wall, he could not accomplish his purpose. The miserable appearance and situation of the dog again excited the compassion of a boy; who, instead of abusing a poor creature already weighed down with misfortune, readily lifted it over to the pavement on the other side of the street. It was able then, by the assistance of the houses, to get down to Fleet-market, and surmount two or three narrow crossings, till it reached Holborn bridge. Here once more, by a peculiar destiny, for which I feel a momentary veneration for my species, humanity stepped in a third time to its aid. This was sufficient;—and about eight o'clock in the evening it reached its master's house, in Red-lion-street, Holborn, and laid itself down on the steps; having been ten hours on its journey to that place from St. Paul's. It was so much altered in appearance, that the master could not recognize his old, faithful companion. The eyes were sunk into its head, and scarcely could be discerned. When it left its master, it was supposed to weigh twenty pounds; when it returned, curiosity led the master to examine what weight it had lost, and it was found to be sixteen pounds two ounces; for the dog, or rather skeleton of the dog, then weighed only three pounds fourteen ounces. The first indication it gave of knowing its master, was wagging its tail on the mention of its name, Phillis. For a long time it was unable to eat or drink; and the mistress of the house, being very humane, used to feed it with a tea-spoon, till poor Phil at length recovered. What however falls, famine, and a thousand accidents could not do, was effected a short time after, by the wheels of a coach, which unfortunately went over her, and ended her mortal days.

It will be asked, how did this animal live near nine weeks without food?—This was not the case. When she met with her fall, she was with young, and near the time of littering. This circumstance certainly took place when she was in the dome of St. Paul's; but at the time of her deliverance, no vestige of any offspring remained; she must consequently have eaten them. The remains of another dog were said to be found near her—this is supposed to be one less fortunate than herself, who was killed by the

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fall which Phil had survived: she therefore converted him to the most urgent of all natural purposes. When this treat was gone, the shoe succeeded; which was almost half devoured. Singular escapes of men, Mr. Editor, are often related, and read with pleasure; and perhaps, to some of your readers, the escape even of a poor dog may not be altogether uninteresting. I am, Sir,

August 8, 1799.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberty of criticism, no less than the liberty of the press in general, should be asserted by every ingenuous writer, as being essential to the interests of literature. Nothing in this letter, therefore, must be construed into a contempt of that sacred claim, and none of your readers, I hope, will refuse that liberty to others in which they indulge themselves. In full reliance on this candour, I lay before them a few morsels of criticism or rather observations on some criticism, that have appeared in your miscellany; my object being to point out instances, in which some writers have, I apprehend, scarcely kept the proper bounds of criticism.

The first was, when, from some acknowledged inaccuracies of an excellent and useful writer, a sweeping conclusion was drawn against his writings in general. As a writer of history and essays, Hume has obtained considerable, and, I think, just celebrity. In his style of writing there are unquestionably many improprieties, and in his History of England some mistaken politics. His frequent departure from the English idiom has been noticed by Dr. Priestley in his English Grammar. Bishop Hurd in his Dialogues on the English Constitution, and Dr. Towers in his Tracts, have attacked his politics.

Several criticisms on the style of Hume have appeared in your Magazine; many of which, as might have been expected from the acumen of the writer, were certainly accurate; but several, I recollect, appeared to me at the time inaccurate; and when Mr. Wakefield asserted, *there are not two well-written periods in all Hume's works*, and when, invoking INSIPIDITY and VULGARITY, he spoke so contemptuously of all the volumes of Hume, *historical and metaphysical*, I scrupled not to say, he leaped the bounds of criticism.

Hume, it must be acknowledged, is sometimes bald, and sometimes clumsy; he is also frequently inaccurate: and where

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many excellencies are conspicuous, it will be useful to point out his blemishes. But, admitting all that has been said on the choice and arrangement of words, the structure of sentences and periods, the ornaments of language, and the like; yet, as all men have not exactly the same taste, so neither are they all affected exactly alike by the same way of turning a period. There is still room left for the exercise of some variety of judgment: and this is even allowed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who has written so admirably on the structure of language.

But writers also take a colour, as it were, from their own tempers and characters, and still more from the subjects which they discuss. Criticism, in determining the merits of authors, should consult these circumstances, as well as the rules by which they are accustomed to measure words and syllables. Aristotle has written a treatise on the Art of Poetry: the style is close, cautious, and sometimes obscure: unless we consult the nature of the subject and the character of Aristotle, we might pronounce the author to be tame and spiritless. But Aristotle was a *philosophical critic*. Plutarch adopts a different style: and we discover the temper of the man in the character of his writings. He had travelled much; was a great collector of anecdotes; constantly carried with him his common-place book, and was for some time a schoolmaster at Rome. His *MORAL TREATISES* therefore, among which are two or three on poetry, favouring strongly of his character and profession, excite reflection, and convey much information; but, at the same time, they glitter with similes, are overcharged with stories, and redundant with quotations; and though a most amusing writer, Plutarch is less pure and chaste in his style than many other Greek writers. As to Plato, when a boy, he studied poetry, and always possessed a lively imagination; and though he was afterwards for banishing the poet from republics, he was, after all, as much a poet as a philosopher himself.

Let the writings of Hume be examined with the same allowances. Hume has obtained many admirers in England, and will, probably, continue to be admired by men of taste and learning. But the temper, the character, the pursuits, and even the country of Hume should be considered. He was a close metaphysical thinker, as well as a writer; an inquirer into principles; a sceptic as well as an historian. And if it is usual, when estimating the character of Livy, the Roman historian, to take into the account his

Patavinity, it will be but reasonable, in examining Hume as a writer, to recollect, he was born and studied on the other side of the Tweed.

— Laissons à l'Italie

De tous ces faux brillants l'éclatante folie, says Boileau; and he elsewhere says, the gold of Virgil was preferable to all the tinsel of Tasso: Addison too adopted this sentiment. Something similar to this Mr. Wakefield says of Hume, when compared with Milton. Voltaire did not admire the *tinsel* of Tasso; but he knew that Tasso had also *gold*; and therefore, notwithstanding his faults, and the criticisms of Boileau, he scrupled not to give him a place near Homer and Virgil. Hume likewise, I apprehend, though faulty in several respects, will still continue to hold in this country a very respectable place, both as a moralist and a writer.

Writers of the most acknowledged excellence afford examples of several inaccuracies. Addison, who first pointed out the beauties of Paradise Lost, scrupled not to notice its many blemishes:—and should Milton's *prose works* be rigidly criticised, they would be found far, very far, from faultless.

The next instance in which a writer kept not the proper bounds of criticism was, when he attacked the reputation of another writer from motives of interest.

Claude, the celebrated French protestant, wrote an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, which was translated into English by the late very ingenious Mr. Robert Robinson. The translation is accompanied with notes, which have been much admired for their originality, variety, and learning, and not more by dissenters than churchmen. To each volume (the work consists of two volumes) is prefixed a very interesting preface; the former contains the life of Monsieur Claude; the latter a brief dissertation on Public Preaching. Whether Robinson was a Churchman or a Dissenter, an Arminian or a Calvinist, an Unitarian or Trinitarian, matters not; the work possesses great merit; and, independently of the instruction which a young divine may receive, abounds with humorous and learned notes, pertinent reflections, and, it must be acknowledged, bold satire: for Robinson uses great freedom of language, and appears with all the zeal of a reformer.

But, behold! a maker of *SKELTONS** makes his appearance. He takes Robinson's translation, preserves a few of the notes, leaves out Robinson's two prefaces,

* *Skeletons* are the leading parts of a sermon, the divisions, and sub-divisions, &c. prefixes

prefixed a scanty one of his own, just enough to puff his own work; and subjoins his skeletons, expressing his hopes that the essay, being now sent forth in *its native dress* (forgetting, as it should seem, that the work was a *translation*, and another man's translation) *it will become an object of more general regard*: and then, to lift his flimsy work into consequence, he makes some observations on Robinson's notes, charging them as incumbrances to the essay.

What the followers of this skeleton-maker may think of the performance, I know not! But methinks, in a person qualified to "preach before the University of Cambridge" it would have looked more creditable to have translated the essay himself. But to take another man's translation, and, then,—I have too much respect for your Magazine, than to proportion the severity of my language to the meanness of this gentleman's conduct.

I should not have troubled you, Sir, with observations on this subject, had there not appeared in your Magazine a letter degrading Robinson's notes † (written, no doubt, by the writer of the skeletons himself, or some friend, professor of the art of puffing) in order to make the skeletons *an object of more general regard*. But such writers should be informed, that they reflect no honour on their own cause, and that it requires but little penetration to see they had other ends in view than the credit of your Miscellany: and so much for this maker of skeletons.

Another instance of ill-timed criticism appeared, in applying to one species of writing observations which rather belonged to another.

I do not recollect, that the writers who have criticised translations lately, distinguished sufficiently between translations and foreign plays adapted to the English stage.

Mr. S. Cottle has lately made the readers of English poetry a valuable present, by translating the Icelandic poetry, or the Edda of Sæmund, into English verse; as Dr. Sayers had done before by some dramatic sketches of northern poetry: as the performances differ in their character, it is evident, though both works are meant to illustrate the Icelandic poetry, that their pretensions should be examined by different rules.

Shakespeare wrote the tragedy of Julius

† Robinson is the author of the two most elaborate pieces of church history in the English language, entitled the *History of Baptism*, and *Ecclesiastical Researches*.

The strictures in this letter are such as I thought it incumbent on me to make, as the biographer of Robinson.

Cæsar; Voltaire did not translate Shakespeare's, but wrote, on the English taste, another Julius Cæsar. Merope, also, the story of which had been dramatized by numerous writers, more particularly by an Italian, the Marquis Scipio Maffei, Voltaire adapted to the French stage; many of our English plays, several even of Shakespeare's, both for fable and incident are indebted to other nations, and none, if I recollect, are mere translations.

Now, Sir, independently of the difficulties arising from the different idioms of two languages, and, commonly, from the formalities of literal translations, other difficulties lie in the way of presenting mere translations to an English audience, arising from the different ways of dividing a play, in different nations; the different ways of expressing the passions; the different modes of representation; the winding-up of the plot; and particularly the length of the drama. An essential part of the Greek drama was the chorus; it has been thought inconsistent with the character of the English stage. The public endured it twice; once in *Caractacus*, and again in *Elfrida*. But though *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*, have been since translated, not one of them is admitted on the English stage. The French drama has a freedom of gallantry which would not be endured in an English play; and to sit out the whole length of *Don Carlos*, or *Pizarro*, John Bull should bring his night-cap in his pocket, and take a nap between the acts. I do but just drop an hint; sufficient, however, to show the difference between a translation, and adapting a foreign play to the English theatre. I speak not with contempt of any translation, and I leave others to settle their merits. As to Mrs. Inchbald's *Lovers' Vows*, and Mr. Sheridan's *Pizarro*, I inquire not into their respective merits; but the critiques in your Magazine did not, as I recollect, observe this distinction.

I cannot forbear adding, that I have selected the case of the maker of skeletons, not merely for the sake of doing justice to Robinson's talents. I wished also to hint in a general way the impropriety of making so powerful a machine as the Monthly Magazine an instrument of injustice, and, of warning such writers against that usual resort of vulgar minds, availing themselves of the literary labours of men of genius, and then injuring their reputation; against forcing themselves into situations, where some people, even from motives of delicacy, will be unwilling to follow them. With respect to Mr. Hume and Mr. Wakefield, proper respect is due to them

as men of talents; but no implicit deference to either; *suum cuique*. The slight hints about translations are meant as general reflections: I enter not into the merit of any particular performance; and Mrs. Inchbald and Mr. Sheridan have obtained so just a reputation by their original writings, as to require no apology for their further endeavours to please the public, by affording them an opportunity of hearing so excellent a drama as Pizarro on the English stage.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am a subscriber to your Magazine, it frequently happens that I have not an opportunity of perusing it until some months after its publication. This has been the case respecting that of February last, which has very lately fallen into my hands. In this Number, I find a letter from Mr. Busby, wherein he seems to charge the lovers of what is called ancient music, with acting under the influence of prejudice. If the following remarks, suggested by the perusal of that letter, will merit a place in your useful Magazine, their insertion will gratify more than one of your readers.

In the letter above alluded to, Mr. Busby censures "certain musical amateurs" for their partiality to the works of Purcell, Handel, Corelli, &c.; and complains that the names of those great musicians "are hung up in *terror* over the heads of living composers."—But surely Mr. B. does not mean to apply this charge to all the admirers of Corelli's or Purcell's music; nor can he be so uncharitable as to suppose, that all "the partisans of the *old school*," as he is pleased to term them, are partial to the *ancient* music, merely because it is *old*. Indeed it is neither impossible nor improbable but there may be some persons of this description, who affect to call themselves amateurs of the science; and if there really be any such, who judge of a composition only by its date, they richly deserve the severest censure that Mr. B. can possibly pass upon them.

It will doubtless be allowed, and Mr. B. will hardly undertake to deny, that there are persons, in the present day, capable of appreciating the *real* merit of a musical composition; and it is by a comparison of the *best* of the ancient music with the *generality* of the modern, that such persons are induced to give a preference to the former. Perhaps there are some admirers of the old music, who do not duly

consider, that the age of Corelli and Purcell did not produce all musicians of equal genius; many compositions of that day are scarcely remembered; and a still greater number are totally forgotten. On the other hand, it is probable that some few of the modern compositions may live in succeeding ages, when the greater part of them will be buried in oblivion, never to obtain a resurrection.

It is likewise to be understood, that the admirers of Corelli's, Purcell's or Handel's music, at least such of them as are best able to judge of those productions, do not consider them as perfect models. Absolute perfection is unattainable by the greatest genius, and those who have approximated the nearest to it, still afford us ground to pronounce them not infallible. Various instances might be adduced in proof of this, from the works of the abovementioned great masters.—Even Corelli has indulged himself in some fantastical conceits, for an example of which see his *Follia*, op. 5.—Purcell too has been guilty of many absurd imitations.—And Handel is chargeable with numerous improprieties. The incongruities which appear in his management of the accents, can scarcely be enumerated; these, however, are very excusable in a person who did not write in his native language. But we also find, in his works; other defects, among which may be noticed his want of discrimination between the very different styles of *sacred* and *secular* music; or, at least, a want of attention in their application. An instance of this, on the one hand, we find in the beginning of the chorus, "Wretched lovers" (in *Acis and Galatea*), which is quite in the church style. And, on the other hand, we have an instance of the secular style in the chorus, "All we like sheep" (in *Messiah*). The conduct of this chorus is really reprehensible,—instead of those *plaintive* and *penitential* strains which, from the words, one is naturally led to expect, we find an eccentric composition, calculated to excite no other idea than that of a flock of sheep, just released from the fold, skipping and exulting in the liberty they have regained.

But notwithstanding these defects, the merits of those composers will always predominate, and their works will remain as monuments of their exalted genius to the latest ages.

If we descend to the present day, and take a view of the voluminous mass of modern music with which the public is burthened, we shall find little to commend, and much to reprobate. If we compare the music of the present day with that of the

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the preceding age, the former will appear exceedingly deficient. This, however, cannot be entirely owing to a real defect of genius; but rather to a wrong bias, communicated by the degeneracy of the times. There is no criterion which more strongly marks the character or manners of any age or people than the general style of their music; and the frivolity, effeminacy, and dissipation of the present day may be distinctly read in the greatest part of our modern musical compositions. It is much to be lamented, that, while real genius is neglected, the greatest encouragement is given to the most contemptible trash; and parties are employed to applaud or condemn a composition, just as it happens to coincide with, or is opposed to, the present depraved taste.—And still more is it to be regretted, that musicians can be found who will sacrifice their better judgment to the vanity or caprice of an ignorant patron. But “they have their reward.” A musician who can condescend to demean himself, and degrade the science by writing for those *puerile toys*, the *triangle*, and the *tambourine*, ought to expect nothing more than the *honorary prize of a fool's cap and bells*.

From the encouragement given to this species of music, if it may be so called, an ingenious composer has much more to fear than from any predilection in favour of the ancient music which may be discovered either in individuals or societies. If Mr. B. attempts to recommend his works by complying with the depraved taste of the present day, he will, doubtless, be treated with a certain degree of contempt, by all who are able to discriminate between real and apparent merit. On the other hand, if he shakes off the fetters of fashion, and exhibits a composition founded on the solid basis of reason and science, he will scarcely fail of proper encouragement and applause. But if, as in music, as in morals, whoever wishes to promote virtue, and to stem the torrent of vice, must dare to be singular

“in the midst of a perverse generation;” and a musician who dares to oppose the depravity of the reigning taste, will doubtless meet with opposition; but, sooner or later, will find an adequate reward. If, for the present, he does not obtain that pecuniary encouragement which his merit entitles him to expect, he will, at least, have the approbation of the discerning few; and the satisfaction of transmitting to succeeding ages works of which the present are not worthy.

From some hints which Mr. B. has dropped, we are led to expect that the style of his compositions will be much superior to that of modern music in general; that it will have a tendency to reform the present taste; and therefore we wish him complete success.

July 23, 1799.

W. X.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

D^{R.} JOHNSON says, in his *Life of Prior*, he was informed that “he poached for prey among obscure authors;” and in support of this charge, adduces a Latin epigram of Georgius Sabinus, which he supposes afforded the subject of the *Thief and the Cordelier*. As we have no certain proof of Prior's acquaintance with Sabinus' epigram, I am rather inclined to think that we are indebted to the following passage in his favourite Montaigne, for this excellent ballad. “One that they were leading to the gallows, answered his confessor, who promised him he should that day sup with our Lord:—Do you go then, said he, in my room; for I, for my part, keep fast to day.” Vol. i. p. 403. Lond. 1700. It was probably the same amusing essayist that furnished the subject of the little piece beginning

“Democritus, dear droll, revisit earth, &c.”

See the Essay entitled *Democritus and Heraclitus*.

Dublin, June 18, 1799.

H. R. R.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

BY an oversight of the *Corrector of the Press* a most execrable error disfigured Mr. WAKEFIELD's Letter, relative to the *Slave Trade*, in our last Number. In the extract from Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, the unmeaning word *BOW* is inserted and repeated instead of *LAW*. As the error renders the passage ridiculous, the Reader is particularly requested to correct it with the pen.

A Correspondent wishes us to state, that Claude le Jeune was the author of the Hundredth Psalm Tune in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

W. H. thanks *Ruficus* for his hints relative to President Bradshaw, and he shall direct his inquiries in the way suggested.

Mr. Batchelor's last Letter is returned to the Post-Office for the expence of the postage. The favours of Correspondents, if admissible, are never neglected.

Once more we repeat our request, that our friends will favour us with Biographical Memoirs of Persons recently deceased, and with communications relative to any other interesting matters of fact within the sphere of their observation.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE CELEBRATED ASTRONOMER LE MONNIER.

[From the German of F. Von Zach, Editor of the *Allgemeine Geograph. Ephemeriden*, Director of the Observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha *, &c.]

PETER CHARLES LE MONNIER, the oldest astronomer in Europe, but who had long ceased to exist for the science of astronomy, died on the 2nd of April 1799, aged eighty-four years, at Lizieux in the *ci-devant* province of Normandy. He was born at Paris on the 20th of November 1715. From his earliest years, he devoted himself to astronomy: When a youth of sixteen, he made his first observation, viz. of the opposition of Saturn. At the age of twenty, he was nominated a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. In the year 1735, he accompanied Maupertuis in the celebrated expedition to Lapland to measure a degree of latitude. In 1748, he went to Scotland to Lord Macclesfield, to observe the annular eclipse of the sun, which was most visible in that country; and he was the first astronomer who had the pleasure to measure the diameter of the moon on the disk of the sun.

Lewis XV. it is well known, was extremely fond of astronomy, and greatly honoured its professors; he loved and esteemed Le Monnier. I have seen the King himself (says Lalande) come out of his cabinet, and look around for Le Monnier; and when his younger brother was presented to him on his appointment to the office of first physician, his Majesty was pleased to wish him the merit and reputation of his brother the astronomer. All the remarkable celestial phenomena were always observed by the king, in company with Le Monnier. Thus he observed with him, at his chateau of St. Hubert, the two celebrated transits of Venus through the disk of the sun in the years 1761 and 1769; as appears from the Memoirs of the Royal Parisian Academy of Sciences. It well deserves to be here recorded in what manner the King behaved

during these important observations, and how little he disturbed his astronomers (the celebrated La Coudamine being likewise permitted to observe the transit in his presence) in this occupation; the proper time for which, if permitted to pass by, could not be re-called. Le Monnier relates in his Dissertation, that, "his Majesty perceiving that we judged the last contacts to be of the greatest importance, a profound silence at that moment reigned around us." At the transit of Venus in 1769, the King allowed the Marquis de Chabert, an intelligent and expert naval officer, who was just returned from a literary voyage to the Levant, to assist at the observation. In a Court like that of Lewis XV. so scrupulously observant of etiquette, there will be allowed to have been most distinguished marks of honour, and of royal favour and condescension.

In the year 1750, Le Monnier was ordered to draw a meridian at the royal chateau of Bellevue, where the King frequently made observations: the monarch on this occasion rewarded him with a present of 15,000 livres; but Le Monnier applied this sum of money likewise in a manner that redounded to the honour of his munificent sovereign and of his country, by procuring new and accurate instruments, with which he afterwards made his best and most remarkable observations. In 1742, the King gave him in Paris, *Rue de la Poste*, a beautiful free dwelling, where, till the breaking out of the revolution, he resided, and pursued his astronomical labours; and where his instruments in part yet remain: some of them the present French government has, at the instance of Lalande, purchased for the National Observatory. In 1751, the King presented him with a block of marble, eight feet in height, six feet in breadth, and fifteen inches in thickness, to be used for fixing his mural quadrant of five feet: this marble wall, together with the instruments appended to it, turns on a large brass ball and socket, by which the quadrant may be directed from south to north; thus serving to rectify the large mural quadrant of eight feet, which is immovably made fast to a wall, towards the south.

With these quadrants Le Monnier observed, for the long period of forty years, the moon with unwearied perseverance at all hours of the night. It is requisite to be a diligent astronomer, to be able to conceive, to what numberless inconveniences

* Of this Observatory Lalande justly remarks; in the oration pronounced by him at the opening again of the Collège de France, p. 9. "*L'Observatoire de Gotha est le plus beau ***** qu'il y ait en Allemagne. Le Duc y a dépensé plus de 200 mille francs: aucun prince, aucun roi, n'a donné dans ce siècle, ni suivi cet exemple.*"

ences the philosopher is exposed during an uninterrupted series of lunar observations. As the moon during a revolution may pass through the meridian at all hours of the day or night; the astronomer who day after day prosecutes such observations, must be prepared at all, even the most inconvenient, hours, and sacrifice to them his sleep and all his enjoyments. How secluded from all the pleasures of social intercourse, and how fatiguing such a mode of life is; those astronomers, indeed, know not who then only set their pendulum-clocks in motion, when some of the eclipses of the sun, moon, or of the satellites of Jupiter, are to be viewed. At this time, and in the present state of the science, these are just the most insignificant observations; and an able astronomer, well supplied with accurate instruments, may every day, if he take into his view the whole of his profession, make more important and more necessary observations.

Le Monnier was Lalande's preceptor, and worthy of such a scholar: and he promoted his studies by his advice and by every other means in his power. Le Monnier's penetrating mind, indeed prefigured in young Lalande, then only sixteen years old, what in the sequel has been so splendidly confirmed. In his twentieth year, he became, on the recommendation of his preceptor, a member of the Royal Academy: and in 1752 he was proposed by him as the fittest person to be sent to Berlin, to make with La Caille's, who had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, correspondent observations for the purpose of determining the parallaxes of the moon, then but imperfectly known. Le Monnier lent his pupil for this expedition his mural quadrant of five feet. His zeal for astronomy knew no bounds. For this reason, Lalande, in his *Notice des Travaux du C. Le Monnier*, says of himself: "*Je suis moi-même le principal résultat de son zèle pour l'astronomie.*"

Le Monnier was naturally of a very irritable temper; as ardently as he loved his friends, as easily could he be offended; and his hatred was then implacable. Lalande, as he himself expresses it, had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of his beloved preceptor; and he never after could regain his favour. But Lalande's gratitude and respect for him always continued undiminished, and were on every occasion with unremitting constancy publicly declared: patiently he endured from him undeserved ill treatment; so much did he love and esteem his instructor and master to the day of his death. "I have

not ceased to exclaim (writes Lalande), as Diogenes exclaimed to his master Antisthenes: you cannot find a stick strong enough to drive me away from you!"

What a noble trait in the character of Lalande! If the readers of his correspondence in the *General Geographical Ephemerides* have not already perceived that nobleness of soul and unaffected candour form the outline of his character; they would be completely convinced of it, if I were permitted to print many other interesting passages in his letters. Such characteristic traits of celebrated men deserve to be recorded and made public; not their trifling and innoxious weaknesses held up to view with all the glaring colours of witticism. In 1797, Lalande wrote an eulogium on Le Monnier for the *Conn. des Temps*, in the language of a grateful pupil, penetrated with sentiments of profound veneration and esteem for his beloved master: but Le Monnier refused to read it. When I had the pleasure of enjoying the familiar conversation of Lalande in 1798, often has he related to me many particulars of the harsh and implacable treatment and resentment of Le Monnier, whom he never ceased to revere; and as he told me the affecting history of their variance, tears would involuntarily start into the eyes of the worthy old man.

This is not the place to give a circumstantial account of this intricate quarrel; we shall only farther remark, that Lalande was the warm friend and admirer of the no less eminent astronomer La Caille, whom Le Monnier mortally hated. An intimate friendship likewise subsisted between Le Monnier and D'Alembert, but Lalande had no friendly intercourse with the latter.

The celebrated geometrician and professor of Mathematics at Utrecht, Hénert, may likewise be reckoned among the scholars of Le Monnier. I here subjoin an extract from a letter which Mr. H. wrote me from Utrecht, the 26th of May, 1797: "Le Monnier is a penetrating and philosophical astronomer: I learned much from him in Paris; though I lodged with the late De l'Isle, where I frequently made observations in company with Messier. Le Monnier was the friend of D'Alembert; and consequently an opposer of Lalande."

Le Monnier left behind him some valuable manuscripts, and a number of good observations, with respect to which he had always been very whimsical, and of which in his latter years he never would publish any thing. He had by him a series of lu-

nar observations, and a multitude of observations of the stars, for a Catalogue of the Stars, which he had announced so early as the year 1741; among which was twice to be found the new planet *Uranus*. (See *Lalande's Astronomie, Tables*, p. 128.) The more he was requested to communicate his observations, the more obstinate he became; he even threatened to destroy them. At the breaking out of the revolution, Lalande was greatly alarmed for the safety of these papers; he wished to preserve them from destruction, and made an attempt to get them into his possession; but all his endeavours were in vain. He was only able to learn, that Le Monnier had hidden them under the roof of his house. Le Monnier having been first seized with a fit of the apoplexy so early as the 20th of November 1791; Lalande apprehended, lest, if no one except himself should know where he had hidden his papers, the infirm old man might perhaps have himself forgot it. He hopes, however, that his son-in-law, La Grange, may have some information concerning them. Le Monnier left behind him three married daughters, the second of whom was on the 31st of May, 1792, led to the altar of Hymen by the celebrated La Grange.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

[*Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.*]

WESTERMANN.

ON the 3d of July 1794, General Westermann, at the head of three thousand five hundred men, took possession of Châtillon, in La Vendée; and delivered more than six hundred prisoners of the troops of the line, with the wives, mothers, and daughters of the administrators of Parthenay, whom the royalists had taken as hostages, after having pillaged every thing which that unfortunate town contained.—The royalists made a gallant resistance; but they were the victims of a rash mode of warfare, which they had employed with success against troops less injured to war. They endeavoured to throw themselves upon the cannon, and carry them off by main strength; but a few discharges of grape-shot brought great numbers of them to the ground, and put the rest to the rout. They owed their safety to flight, and to the *Buis aux Chèvres*, (Goats' Wood), which afforded them a place of refuge.

Two days after they contrived to take

their revenge in a manner equally artful and sanguinary. The republicans being *au bivouac* under the walls of Châtillon, at twelve o'clock in the day, the hour at which the grand guard was relieved, the out-posts perceived a large drove of oxen on the high road advancing towards them with hasty steps, and made no doubt that they would turn out an excellent prize. These oxen were driven on by a column of royalists who were concealed by a cloud of dust raised by the feet of the cattle. At the moment when the republicans were about to seize their prey, they were assailed by the above column, and by a great number of royalists hid among the corn. The cavalry had only time to leap upon their horses, while the enemy fell upon the artillery, and massacred the cannoneers at their post.

An artillery-man seeing all his comrades lie dead by his side, having one of his arms broken, and being on the point of falling into the hands of the enemy, took up the match, placed himself before the gun, and thus blew himself from its mouth. The royalists killed every thing that came in their way. Only a small part of the cavalry escaped, and sixty infantry commanded by a chief of battalion. There were all that remained of Westermann's legion*.

The stratagem of the royalists was however soon repaid by another.

In the month of October following, Chabos, General of Division, marched to Châtillon at the head of twenty thousand men, and took possession of the place. Three days after, Westermann, who commanded the van guard, going out to reconnoitre, perceived the enemy advancing towards the town with a superior force. He halted to send information of it to General Chabos, and advised him to prepare to repel the attack. "This is a mere vision," (answered Chabos); Westermann does nothing but dream." He was soon undeceived. The royalists attacked, on

* This was not the first time that oxen had been employed in stratagems of war. The classical reader will remember with what address Hannibal made use of them, in order to extricate himself from a perilous situation, between the rocks of Formiae on one side, and the marshes of Linternum on the other. That able general collected two thousand oxen, tied bundles of vine-cuttings to their horns, set fire to them in the night, and then drove the infuriated animals towards the heights and passes occupied by the Romans, who fled panic-struck, and gave the Carthaginians time to pass the defile.

every

every side, the small detachment commanded by Westermann, who fell back upon Châtillon, thinking there to find assistance; but the royalists entered the place at the same time, and met with no resistance from the troops stationed there, who were completely surprised. The republican column was consequently put to the rout, and all the baggage fell into the hands of the enemy.

The fugitives being rallied in the *Bois aux Chèvres*, Westermann arrived in a rage against Chabos, called him a coward, and a man incapable of commanding republicans, threw away his sabre, and swore that he would abandon the service. His comrades crowded round and consoled him. "Where (said he) are the casks of brandy?" "The brigands have got them."—"So much the better. Where were they left?"—"At the entrance of the town."—"Are there sixty brave fellows among you, who will follow me?"—"We will, all!"

To these sixty men he added three hundred chosen grenadiers; threw his coat upon a hedge, set off for the place where the brandy had been left, ordered his detachment to use the same *cri de guerre* as the royalists, and not to fire a shot. He reached Châtillon at the beginning of the night, crying, *Vive le Roi*; cut down every thing that came in his way; set fire to the town in all quarters, and made a horrible carnage of the royalists, who were dead-drunk with brandy. He was discovered by only a single man, who, perceiving himself wounded by the general, cried out, but too late, "'Tis Westermann!"

CAVERNS OF LA VENDÉE.

It is not without reason that the war of La Vendée has been considered as one of the most extraordinary that the annals of the world ever had to record. It was said in ancient times that armies sprang out of the earth; but this was merely a poetical fiction. In La Vendée it was realized. The royalists had dug caverns into which they carried pieces of cannon, and stationed there considerable bodies of troops. It was there in particular that the priests, monks and brigands concealed

themselves. The alarm was given to them by men, generally dressed like woodcutters, who climbed to the top of trees, and by whistling informed them of the approach of their victims. Sometimes this sanguinary ministry was filled by women, who tended cows, by young shepherds, or by children.

The entrance to these caverns was a heap of earth covered with sod, over which the passenger might tread without suspicion. They were discovered in the following manner. Two Chouans who were taken prisoners, carried to L'Orient, and about to be tried by the Military Commission, promised to point them out, provided a pardon were granted them. They obtained it. *Dardure*, lieutenant of grenadiers, of the eleventh Parisian battalion, undertook to go and visit these gloomy retreats, put on the disguise of a Chouan, and set off accompanied by the two guides, who shewed him one of the caverns, but from a distance, for fear of being recognized.

Over this subterraneous camp a very aged woman was standing sentinel. To her *Dardure* addressed himself in the language of a Chouan, and by dint of artifice and entreaty prevailed on her to indicate the entrance. He had before concerted his measures with a detachment concealed at a small distance. A gesture was the signal for their approach; *Dardure* entered at the head of them, and found the cave full of peasants, with monks and priests in their clerical habits. They were immediately seized, conducted to L'Orient, and shot. Ere long, the department of Morbihan, which was particularly infested with brigands, was cleared of these mysterious retreats whence they issued unawares.

This was not the first brave action of lieutenant *Dardure*. At Vertont, a village a league distant from Nantz, he found himself surrounded by three hundred royalists, his detachment, from which he was separated, consisting of only thirty six grenadiers. He immediately cried out, "*Fire upon me, I am in the midst of the brigands!*" But he defended himself with so much strength and dexterity, that he contrived to escape, leaving seventeen of his men dead upon the spot.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HYMN TO CUPID*.

I.

HAIL, rosy son of Venus! hail!
To thee our vows and incense rise.—
Leave, at our call, thy native skies,
And in thy vot'ries' bosoms dwell!

II.

All hearts with glowing shafts subdue;
With ten-fold heat inflame each soul;
'Till lovers sigh from pole to pole,
And ev'ry knee is bent to You!

III.

Oh! may bright Venus' orient beam
Soon usher in th' auspicious day,
When thou on earth, enthron'd supreme,
Shalt reign with unresisted sway!

IV.

Thy counsils Love and Joy shall guide,
And frame thy laws to rule the land;
And blooming Beauty, by thy side,
Thy trusty minister shall stand.

V.

Thy guards shall be the dimpling smiles,
And lightnings shot from melting eyes,
And conscious blushes, wanton wiles,
And whispers soft, and am'rous sighs.

VI.

Gay Youth shall o'er their flutt'ring bands,
As chief, preside,—attentive still
To watch thy nod, bear thy commands,
And execute thy mighty will.

VII.

Lo! from thy amarantine bow'r
Their host quick rushes at his call:—
And soon shall each opposing pow'r
Before their conqu'ring legions fall.

VIII.

Then, in thy silken fetters bound,
Earth's various tribes, around thy throne,
Shall captive bow their heads to ground,
And ~~THEIR~~ their sovereign ruler own.

IX.

E'en stubborn Mars, subdu'd, enchain'd,
Before thy shrine submits shall kneel,
Shall rend the wreath by valour gain'd,
And sighing break the murd'rous steel.

X.

With his own hand from earth he'll tear
His fav'rite laurel drench'd with blood,
And in its place the myrtle rear,
With nectar's juice by thee bedew'd.

* The difference, in the arrangement of the rhymes, between the first two and the succeeding stanzas, arose from casual oversight, and their having been written at very distant periods from each other; the latter being now added at the request of a friend who wished some addition to the former, on seeing them in print.

XI.

No more shall his shrill clarion fire
With madd'ning notes the warrior train
To fate a tyrant's ruthless ire,
And float with gory tide the plain.

XII.

Himself, amid th' embattled throng,
To the soft lute shall tune his lay,
And Lydian measures sweet prolong,
'Till frowning Discord his away.

XIII.

And, lo! their louring knitted brows
Gradual the adverse hosts unbend:
Each heart relents; each bosom glows;
Each hails his former foe a friend.

XIV.

Now, join'd in Concord's flow'ry bands,
Joyous they shout the sacred name
Of Brother! and, uniting hands,
Eternal peace on earth proclaim.

*Brayne's-Row, Clerkenwell. J. C***r.*

SUMMER.

IMITATED FROM METASTASIO.

NOW Spring withdraws her milder beaming
ray,
And Summer, glowing o'er the ripening
corn,
Leads to these northern climes the blushing
day
From Ethiop's burning plains resurgent
borne.

No cloud across the welkin steers its course
Upon the earth to pour its genial show'rs;
No fountain bubbles from its mossy source,
No sparkling dews refresh the fainting
flow'rs.

The beech just deck'd in April's varied hues,
Droops o'er its grassy seat all faint and pale;
Its widely spreading arms their foliage loose,
And yield their ripening honours to the gale.

Beneath the golden sheaf, (his labour done)
The weary reaper lays him down to rest;
Whilst lovely Sylvia shades him from the sun,
Or wipes the drops from off his brawny breast.

There too extended on the burning ground
The silent cur reclines beside the pair;
The happy group repose in sleep profound,
Lull'd by the murmuring flies that fan the
air.

The amorous bull, that burnt with fierce de-
fire,

And smote the rugged oak with angry roar—
Languid and weak, now see him slow retire,
To cool his passion on the breezy shore.

There as he bellows 'mong the echoing caves,
And to the breeze uplifts his curly brows,
The conscious heifer, standing in the waves,
Answers his ardent flame with gentle lowes

The

The aerial throng refuse to pour their throats,
Or spread their wings, to Phœbus' noon-tide
beam,
But to the woods retire to tune their notes
To the wild warblings of the mountain
stream.
The purple day-fly spreads his silken sails,
And down the streamlet winds his busy
rounds;
And as he glides before the fervid gales,
His fairy horn with ceaseless din resounds.
The silent tenants of the glassy pool
Fly from the fervour of meridian heat,
Down to the deep abyss, and cavern cool,
To court the Naiads in their dark retreat.
The spotted snake, clad in his colours gay,
With spiral folds yon silvery beech en-
twines;
His smooth skin, glitt'ning in the burning ray,
With all the varied tints of beauty shines.
Phyllis, with thee I'll seek the cooling glade,
Where from the shadowy rock the stream
distills; [shade,
There will we walk content the humble
Nor fear the dark'ning cloud of future ills.
Liverpool, May 9, 1799. N. N. S.

TO LIO.

(Written in May.)

FROM THE WELCH OF GWILYM TEW.

AH! why, my Lio, e'er upbraid
My chang'd affection—fix'd and strong?
For Heav'n bears witness, dearest Maid!
I've lov'd but thee, and lov'd thee long.
Swift to the shades of Death I go,
Yet still my bosom heaves for thee,
Doom'd tho' I am with keenest woe
To love the maid that loves not me!
Is there no fav'rite meadow bound,
Or wild wood cool with chequer'd shade,
Where thou, while Summer pranks the
ground,
Might'st love to wander, cruel Maid?
Ah! think how blithsome is the view,
When groves the jocund May adorn,
And op'ning buds of loveliest hue
Are seen to grace the savage thorn!
Thro' ev'ry mead the cuckoo's lay,
With pleasing call, unvaried floats;
While blackbirds, from each lonely spray,
Responsive pour their prouder notes.
O! that my Lio now with me
Might hear the untutor'd charm of song!
No gayer warblings sure can be—
No sounds more sweet to woods belong!
The trees put on their liveliest glow:—
O were my soul's blest idol here!
The mountain streams melodious flow!
'Tis beauty all, to eye and ear!
Hush'd are the winds on Arvon's brow,
The waves no longer lash the shore!
A sky more bright, more calm, than now,
No Cambrian bard e'er sung before.

Should Lio say, "I'll meet thee there,
At noon, beneath yon beechen shade!"—
To deck a bower, with fondest care,
I'd rifle ev'ry funny glade.

Then come, dear Maid, of modest mien!—
With him who loves thee, deign to rove:
Nor shun to trace the woods of green,
And taste th' unfulfill'd bliss of love!

Clifford's Inn.

A. S. C.

SONNET,

TO A BEDBREAK.

IN Autumn's wane thy sweetly-soothing lay
And plaintive warblings lull'd my cares
to rest:

When Winter came in gloomy horrors
drest,

I saw thee silent on the naked spray.
The trees again bedeck'd in foliage gay,
While rays reflected streak the roseate West,
Again thy cadence soothes my anxious breast,
And trills the requiem of departing day.
Thus when my love in wasting sickness pin'd,
Though drooping, sad, I mourn'd forjorn
the while,

Yet would the Muse the painful sense be-
guile,
Till hope to silent darkness was consign'd;
And now one gleam benignant from above
Refrings a mournful lyre,—but tun'd to
love.

A RIDDLE,

ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES.

LOVELY, gay, fantastic creature,
Source of ev'ry joy and pain,
Fair, imperfect, work of nature,
Tender, credulous, and vain;
False, subtle, changing with the hour;
Pleas'd, displeas'd, uncertain why;
Pleasure's votary, slave of pow'r,
Flatt'ry's victim,—what am I?

PETRUCHIO.

SONNET.

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FE-
MALE MANIAC IN BEDLAM.*By George Dyer.*

SWEET Maid! when sickness mars that
angel face,
Like the rude worm that riots on the rose,
While goodness in the gentle bosom glows,
Can beauty leave her dear accusom'd place?
No:—still the languid eye can beam a smile,
As near a cloud the sparkling sun-beams play,
Kind harbingers of more refulgent day,
Tho' the fair sun conceals himself awhile:
But, ah! since MELANCHOLY's baneful hand
Hath its vile poppies round thy temples
spread, [head,
Since moonstruck horrors haunt thy restless
All-hopeless PITY here shall take her stand.
Pity for thee shall spare her tenderest sigh;
For thou wast PITY's child, the friend of
Misery.

4 M 2

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CLINE will begin his course of anatomical and surgical lectures, on Tuesday the 1st of October, at one o'clock, at the Theatre St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, at the same place, on Friday the 25th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening *.

Mr. PARKINSON has in the press a work intended as a *Vade Mecum* for the chemist or mineralogist. It consists of chemical memoranda, arranged in an analytical sketch of modern chemistry; with a description of the external characters of stones, minerals, &c. from Kirwan; tables of affinities from Bergman; &c.

Major OUSELY, so justly celebrated for his knowledge of Persian and Eastern literature, will publish, in a few days, an "*Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia*," translated from the *Jehan Ara*, a Persian manuscript, with a map of Persia, a view of the ruins of Persepolis, some ancient gems, &c. in one small volume.

Captain SYMES's interesting Account of his "*Embassy to Ava*," in one large 4to. volume, with several maps and splendid engravings, will be soon ready for publication.

A translation of "*Asiatic Researches*" has just made its appearance in Germany.

The second and last volume of the valuable "*Travels through North America*," by the Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, with the maps, &c. will be ready in a few days.

A Russian, of the name of LEBEDEFF, has lately arrived in London from India; where he has resided about twelve years; the whole of that time he devoted to the study of the Bengal, mixed Hindostan, and Shansee languages. The result of his labours are, a Dictionary and Grammar of the Bengal Language, and a translation of an ancient Work written in the Bengali and Shansee languages. The Emperor of Russia, on being informed of his arrival in Europe with these works, has honoured him with his particular patronage, and munificently granted him leave to publish the

abovementioned works at the expence of his Majesty, leaving the whole profits to Mr. Lebedeff.

We have already offered a few hints on the construction of Farm Yards, which is a matter of very great importance, though it would seem to be less understood or less attended to than many other things of very inferior consequences in farming. If the making of good manure in large quantities be deserving of the particular regard of the practical farmer; the form and construction of the places in which it is to be made or preserved, surely still more powerfully claim his regard, as being not only the principal hinges on which his success must depend, but on which that of his whole system of husbandry must turn. It is however extremely common to see extensive farm-yards unprovided with the means of collecting and preserving the richest and most powerful manures, and farmers quite inattentive and regardless of their loss. In some instances there are neither drains for conveying the moisture from the places in which the animals are kept, or reservoirs for receiving it; in others it is designedly conducted away and lost, as if it were of no value. In general too, the solid part of the manure is by no means well managed, much of it being suffered to be scattered about and exposed to the action of the sun and wind, by which much of its virtue is dissipated and lost. In many cases indeed where dung is permitted to be thus exposed for a length of time, it becomes perfectly inert; and three or four loads are required where one would have been fully sufficient. It is evident therefore that every farm-yard should not only be provided with convenient drains for conveying the excretions of animals, and proper reservoirs for containing them, but means should be taken for mixing and impregnating other substances with them, in order to augment and increase the quantity.

The quantity of manure of a farm may be considerably increased by proper attention to the mixture of other substances with the urine of animals, especially where all the different offices for cattle and other stock are so contrived as to discharge the liquid matters which they contain into a proper receptacle. In Sweden and many other countries particular regard is paid

* Other Lecturers are requested to send the announcements for insertion previously to the 15th of September.

to this business, and a great variety of vegetable products as well as soils of different kinds are thus immersed, and even frequently placed under the cattle in the houses in which they stand.—What proportion, in respect to strength and effect, manures thus prepared bear to that of fresh dung, has not yet perhaps been fully ascertained. There cannot however be any doubt of manures prepared by means of the process of fermentation being very efficacious in improving the condition of land, when properly applied.

The stall-feeding of cattle is likewise another advantageous mode of procuring manure, as well as of producing large profits of other kinds; but it requires large capital, great attention and much labour. It is well known that a piece of ground which in grass could not afford food for one animal, will supply four in the stall, provided its produce be cut at a suitable time and properly administered to them. Besides, double the quantity of manure is made from the same number of animals. The advantages in the way of milk and fattening are also much greater than in the common practice. This method of management is probably not yet sufficiently employed in many parts of the country.

In the Low Countries cattle are sometimes fed with coleseed cake, which is found to be a very wholesome and nutritious fodder. The expence of cultivation and preparation are however probably too great for such a practice being generally introduced with any prospect of advantage. Other similar substances may perhaps be employed with more success.

Dr. PRIESTLEY will shortly commit to press a work, "*On the Institutions of MOSES, compared with those of BRAHMA and the Eastern Asiatics.*" A candid comparison of the laws of the HEBREWS with those of the HINDOOS, by so able a writer, cannot fail to interest every friend of literature.

A singular phenomenon in regard to Cream.

—The following phenomenon is announced in the Journal de Physique, 6th Thermidor, 1798, by Citizen Serain, officer of health, at Saintes:—"This summer I was witness to an extraordinary fact, to me totally new, and which, in my opinion, cannot easily be accounted for. One day, when some people in this neighbourhood were preparing to churn butter, they were astonished to find all the cream of a fine Prussian-blue colour. The caseous part was only blueish. Every attempt to discover the cause of this extraordinary colour was fruitless, though the cream ex-

hibited the same appearance for nearly three months. It could not be ascribed to the vessels in which the milk was preserved, as they were kept perfectly clean, and covered with fir boards. The cows were in exceeding good health, and fed on meadows on which they had grazed for several years. This milk was used as food, without any hurt ensuing, and it had no uncommon taste; but the cream and caseous parts were thrown away, as they inspired some dread. The cream gradually changed its colour; but this could not be ascribed to the means employed during the continuance of the phenomenon—means, indeed, so ridiculous, that I do not think it worth while to detail them.

In the '*Ephemerides of the Curious of Nature*,' Dec. 2, 1688, we find instances of milk being coloured green, black, red, and yellow; but I am acquainted with no observation similar to that abovementioned.

The plan of government, which the new Elector of Bavaria has adopted, is excellent. All salaries of the public functionaries are to be considerably increased, and all sinecures to be abolished. The expences of the Court have been much curtailed; the servants of the kitchen and the life-guards have been reduced to one half of their former number, and the pages to six. The Electoral treasury administers the expenditure and the receipts of the theatre of Munich. All country school-masters are to have a fixed salary, and a new seminary for educating school-masters is to be erected as soon as peace shall be restored to Germany. The Elector examines every thing personally, and is the most active commissary of police at Munich, which under the late government was superintended by Count Rumford. Professor Lawrence Hübner, of Salzburg, who was very odious to the late government of Bavaria, on account of his connexion with the famous order of Illuminati, is going to be called to Munich, to have the direction of a newspaper, which is to be published there under the protection of the Court. All foreign literary gazettes and periodical papers, which were prohibited hitherto in Bavaria, are now permitted to be imported freely. All members of the committee who were appointed by the late Elector to examine manuscripts and books, previous to their being permitted to be printed or circulated, and who rendered the name of their country odious by their literary tyranny, have been dismissed with the exception only of Westenrieder, who is a very enlightened and just man, and now is president of the new literary board

board of examination, composed of Messrs. Fluck, Klein, Bahr, Mann and Impos, men perfectly qualified for that arduous task, and known as zealous promoters of real knowledge. The Ex-Jesuit Wölflinger, one of the most furious persecutors of the *Illuminati*, who acquired a considerable fortune by the sale of fanatic and ascetic publications, died March 4, of a bilious disorder, which was brought on by the vexation which the philanthropic and tolerant regulations of the new government had occasioned. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the present Elector, who possesses an enlightened understanding, and who has at all times paid a just tribute to the literary and moral merit of eminent genius, bids fair by his administration to realize his favourite motto: *Quod populo, id mihi*.

VAN MONS, in a letter to Brugnatelli, relative to fulminating substances, observes, that oxyds of gold, when precipitated by the oxyds of other metals, do not possess the property of fulminating by themselves; whence he infers, that some of these oxyds, formed by alkalis, owe that property to the azote which they contain, and which forms the combustible property, as in fulminating gold. The oxyd of silver fulminates, under similar circumstances, with much greater force than that of gold. The grey oxyd of mercury, precipitated by ammoniac, fulminates by compression alone.

M. HUMBOLDT, who has distinguished himself by many new and surprising experiments on galvanism, or metallic irritability, intends, as we are informed, to make a voyage to the West Indies, and into the South Sea, to prosecute his inquiries concerning animal nature, and the influence of climate and air on animal bodies in those latitudes. He is an able chemist, mineralogist and botanist, and has discovered many new *subterraneous plants and mosses* in the mines. He is a director of several mines in Franconia, and possesses such an universal genius, that much more may be expected from his researches.

This gentleman lately wrote from *Marseilles*, that he found the inclination of the needle at that place to be $65^{\circ} 9' 36''$; at Paris he observed it to be $69^{\circ} 28' 48''$; the declension at Marseilles $20^{\circ} 55' 30''$, and at Paris $20^{\circ} 15'$.

Bouvard, Cassini, Duc la Chapelle, Van Swinden, Aeneas Bugge, and Tralles, made (between the 9th and 14th of Brumaire, 1798) several experiments on the needle, at Paris, and found the declension to be $22^{\circ} 13'$. *Bouvard* found (on the 17th of June 1798) 23° .

Professor HORNEMANN writes from *Cairo*, October 14, 1797, to Professor HEEBEN of Göttingen:—I have here met with an Abyssinian bishop, who has informed me of several particulars concerning the famous BRUCE. He told me that a certain Englishman, JACOBO BRUCE, had been in Abyssinia; and had been highly honoured by the king and the nobles of the country; that he frequently had looked at the sun through an instrument like those which are used at sea, inquired of every one respecting the sources of the Nile, and at last had made a journey thither, &c.—The bishop told me he had not known him personally; but his father had been intimately acquainted with him, and frequently conversed about that singular man. Thus the bishop has, at least, vindicated Bruce against the charge of his having never approached the sources of the Nile.

LA PLACE's *Mecanique Céleste* is advanced already to the 257th page, at which place he gives the formula of the perturbations of the planets in a *finite* form, which is extremely important with regard to the comets. The indefatigable Dr. BURCKHARDT, a learned German, contributes very much to the correctness of the printing of this valuable work.

A collection of Voyages and Travels is printing at present at *Madrid*, under the title, *El Viagero Universal*; par D. PEDRO ESTALA, *presbitero*. They are indeed only a compilation, but are collected with considerable judgment. The editors promise in No. XLIII, which contains an abridgment of ULLOA's Travels, and some manuscript *Observations on the Spanish Colonies*. No. LVIII and LIX contain the latest intelligence from *Cuba*, *Buenos-Ayres* and *Peru*.

M. VON ZACH, the celebrated German astronomer, is at present occupied in composing new tables of *Mercury*. He promises to pay peculiar attention not only to the perturbations of *Venus* which *Oriani* has computed, but also to those which the latter has totally neglected. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha assists in the composition of these tables; and has promised to have them printed at his own expence, to be distributed *gratis* to all astronomers who wish to have them.

The present amiable monarch of Prussia has broken the fetters which the influence of some despotic and fanatic priests had forged to enslave his formerly free subjects. The independent spirit of inquiry, which under the reign of Frederick the Great grasped every object that can be interesting

teresting to mankind, has been reinstated again into its former rights, with all its attendant beneficial consequences. The friend of truth is at full liberty in Prussia to extend his inquiries upon any subject, and no despotic mandates prevent him from publishing the results of his investigations. Opinions are no longer criminal; the amiable monarch of Prussia suffers his subjects to declare their mind freely, even with regard to his own person, because he is conscious that he has no reason to fear the judgment of his contemporaries, and has sufficient power to prevent any abuse, by a wise and paternal government. It is therefore not matter of astonishment, that the life of the late king, which is far from being flattering, is circulated without any fear at Berlin, and in the Prussian dominions. The title of this book is, "*Saul the Second, called the Corpulent, King of Cannonland*," Berlin and Potsdam, 1798, 8vo. &c. &c. The King of Prussia and his amiable Queen rival with each other in displaying their laudable zeal for the promotion of mental illumination, and hold out every encouragement to merit. The two following letters, which we extract from the Annals of the Prussian Monarchy, a periodical work of considerable merit, will convince our readers that our assertion is not unfounded.

To the Rev. — FIEDLER at Spandau.

FEELING the highest interest for every thing which tends to promote the improvement of the lower classes of my people, and which leads them to useful activity; the Sunday School instituted by you at Spandau could not fail to interest my attention. It has afforded me pleasure to observe the progress of this institution, the active support which it has received from benevolent citizens, and your laudable zeal for the enlargement and improvement of it. The benefit which your congregation has derived from it, also has not escaped my notice. You have evinced thereby real merit, which is so much the more deserving to be acknowledged by your Sovereign, as your modesty, a virtue so rarely to be met with in our times, has not permitted you to seek for the reward of it any where else but in the consciousness of having performed a good and useful action. I have therefore waited only for an opportunity of accompanying my approbation with an actual reward. This has offered itself at length, by the vacation of the vicarage of *St. Michaelis Archangeli*, of the chapter of *Minden*, which I confer upon you, as your

Affectionate King,

Dec. 1798. FREDERIC WILLIAM.

To G. E. L. PAULMANN, at Halberstadt.

RECEIVE my sincere thanks for the poems which you sent me; I consider the commu-

nication of them as a proof of your attention, and assure you, with pleasure, that I shall always remain Your affectionate Queen,

November 18, 1798.

LOUISE.

All the Censors at Riga are Russian priests, who know no other language but their own; for which reason every book which requires a licence to be imported, must be previously translated to them. If they suppose they have discovered something objectionable in a book, it is confiscated immediately, and committed to the flames. One of the young Livonians who returned this summer (1798) from Germany, took the splendid edition of Wieland's Works with him. Unfortunately a volume was taken up for inspection, which contained something that appeared to the priest to militate against the tenets of the Greek Church; and the volume, with its beautiful prints, was instantly thrown into the fire, which spoiled the whole set, worth twenty-six guineas — Whole leaves are cut out of the foreign newspapers, before they are circulated; and it is even said, that they are to be prohibited entirely.

The following is an extract from the list of books lately prohibited in Russia: The celebrated literary Gazette of Jena. Annals of the latest Theological Literature and Ecclesiastical History. The Annals of the British Literature and History, by *Archenholz*. The Minerva of the same author. Biographies of Lunatics, by *Spieß* (a most innocent and useful work). All the works of *Bürger*, the celebrated author of *Leonore*, &c. The Maid of Marienburg, by *Kratter*. The Happiness of Love, by *Kleist* (a most elegant and beautiful poem). All the works of *Diderot*. The latest Children of my Humour, by *Kotzebue*. *Edward*, &c. by *Moore*. *Zeluco*, by the same. The Life of Baron *Trenck*. *Etat présent du Royaume de Portugal*, par *Dumourier*. All the works of Professor *Kant* and his followers. *Goethe's* Writings. *Gustavus Vasa*, the Deliverer of his Country, a tragedy, by *Brooke*. *Hermisprong*; or, Man as he is not. The German Encyclopædia of Professor *Krunitz* (a work of uncommon merit, and of an entirely harmless tendency). *Lucius Junius Brutus*, Father of his Country, a tragedy, by *Brooke*. *Menzikoff* and *Natalia*, a drama, by *Kratter*. All German Almanacs. — *Wieland's* new Mercury of Germany. *Debonde's* New French Grammar for Germans. Prophecies of *J. Brothers*. *Rudolph of Werdenberg*, by *Lafontaine* (a most excellent novel, intended to promote love

love of truth, obedience to the laws, and of private as well as social happiness). The Town and Country Magazine, or Universal Repertory of Knowledge, Instruction and Entertainment. The Monthly Review. Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany. William Meißner's Apprenticeship, by Goethe. The whole of Wieland's Works. Wollstonecraft's Rights of Women, &c. &c. &c.

From six to seven thousand books are printed annually in Germany, which contains above 20,000 authors who live by writing. More than seven thousand novels have been published in that country within the last twenty-five years.

La Fayette and his lady resided, after his enlargement (1797), at *Wittzold*, an estate near Plön in Holstein, which belongs to a relation of the Marchioness. The latter repaired in person to Paris, to procure a permission for her husband to return to his native place; but her application was rejected. *La Fayette* went afterwards, with the permission of the French government (as is reported), to Vianen, in Holland, where he lives at present.

A. von KOTZEBUE, the celebrated dramatist, who was director of the National Theatre at Vienna, was reported, (Oct. 1798) by some German newspapers, to have been confined, on a charge of treasonable language and democratic principles. Soon after the circulation of this report, the following paragraph appeared in the Vienna Court Gazette: "His Majesty has been pleased to dismiss **A. von Kotzebue**, upon his own requisition, on account of ill health, and to grant him a pension of 1,000 guilders*, permitting him to live any where out of his hereditary estates." It is reported that he is appointed director and composer of the theatre at Frankfort on the Mein, with a salary of 3,600 guilders. **F. G. von Retzer** and a **Mr. von Eichrich** are his successors at Vienna.

During the dreadful revolution at Naples, which broke out in January last, **La Combe St. Michel**, Ambassador of the French Republic to the King of Naples, and **Sieyes**, Consul-General, a brother of the present Director, fled on board of a Genoese vessel, and had the misfortune to be taken by a corsair, and carried into Tunis. When they arrived at Tunis as prisoners, war had not been declared against France by that State, and they obtained permission of the Dey to return to

Genoa; but while they were taking in provisions and preparing for their departure, the Dey was compelled by the Porte to declare war. They now apprehended themselves to be lost: but the Dey sent them word, that he had given them his promise, and was determined to keep it sacredly. Both departed undisturbed, and arrived towards the end of January at Genoa.

Citizen J. M. Affsprung, a German of some literary fame, who was naturalized in Switzerland in the beginning of the revolution, addressed, like Lavater, an energetic remonstrance against the conduct of the French army in Switzerland, to Rewbell, and censured it in the severest terms. He was in consequence taken up at St. Gallen, where he resided, and carried to the French head quarters at Zurich; however, General Massena ordered him to be again set at liberty.

The late Transit of Mercury on the 7th of May, 1799, was observed at Hamburg, by Director **REINKE** and **Mr. EIMBEKE**, merchant, as follows:

	Entrance.	Reinke.	Eimbeke.
First contact uncertain	} 21h 51' 16"	21h 51' 16"	21h 51' 29"
Interior contact			
Exit.			
Interior contact	5 12 20	5 12 20	5 12 16
Last contact uncertain	} 5 14 16	5 14 16	5 14 10

At *Eichstädt*, professor **PICKEL**, celebrated for the accuracy of his astronomical observations, observed

The first interior contact	- 21h 58' 28"
The second	- 5 6 57

At *Madrid*, the vice director of the Royal Observatory, **Mr. CHAIX** observed

The first interior contact	- 20h 59' 43"
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At *Berlin*, by professor **BODE**,

The four contacts	22h 0' 28"
	22 3 46
	5 22 17
	5 25 30

At *Vienna*, **Dr. TRIESNECKER** observed at the Imperial Observatory

The first external contact	- 22h 12' 47"
The drop	- 22 15 43
The streak of light	- 22 15 45
The streak of light by Mr. BURG , his adjunct	} 22 15 47
The same by Major VEGA	
	- 22 15 52

The exit could not be observed, but **Dr. Triesnecker** measured with an heliometer many distances of the margins, particularly at the time when they were smallest. He found by these observations the time of the apparent conjunction of ☉ and

* About 40s. sterling.

and \varnothing from the drop $2^h 11' 18''$, 5, and two seconds more from the streak of light. He has calculated the same from the observations at *Osen*, as follows: $2^h 22' 1''$, '3, after BRUNA's observations, 1", 1 more than after those of TAÜCHER. The radius \odot , here supposed $= 15' 50''$, 9, and that of $\varnothing = 5''$, 5 has been found by him by a number of observations made on the spot. For *Vienna*, he found the time by other means. By ten observations, made with the objective-micrometre, he obtained the smallest distance of the centres, as seen from the centre of the earth, $5' 40''$, 8. This distance, compared with several other distances before and after the medium of the transit, proved the time of the medium of the transit to have been $12^h 55' 37''$, 6. By means of the same smallest distance of the centres, he found the apparent geocentric latitude of \varnothing in $\odot = 5' 46''$, 5, the true one $5' 49''$, 8, and the difference between the conjunction and the medium of the transit $= 62''$, 81, in time $15' 41''$, 9. Consequently the apparent conjunction at $2^h 11' 19''$, 5. From this he computed the heliocentric latitude in \odot to be $7' 4''$, 8, S. longitude $\Omega \varnothing = 1^\circ 15' 56' 47''$, 6.

Dr. PEARSON's "*Nomenclature of the New Chemistry*" being out of print, it is now reprinting, and will be issued in October next for the use of his pupils in particular, and the public in general. In this edition will be added BERGMAN's Tables of single and double elective attraction, with new columns and instances in the present language of chemistry. The chemical symbols of *Geoffroy*, *Bergman* and the French academicians will also be printed in tables, as well as the tables of affinities, denoted numerically by *Kirwan*, and the single and compound attractions be illustrated by symbolical diagrams.

The celebrated Mr. KIRWAN of Dublin is now in London, and occupied in printing and preparing for the press, three works; 1. On Mineral Waters. 2. Geological Observations. 3. A Treatise on Affinities, and the real quantities of Acids and Bases in Double Salts.

The Medical and Chemical Lectures at St. George's Hospital and Leicester-square, by Dr. PEARSON, commence in the first week of October next, at the laboratory in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square. The Lectures on the *Materia Medica* are given in a morning from a quarter before to half after eight; on the *Prælice of Physic* from half after eight to a quarter after nine; and from a quarter after nine to ten every day, but Saturday morning, when a Clinical

Lecture is given from nine to ten.—A register is kept of the cases of Dr. PEARSON's patients in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them at the Clinical Lecture. Proposals may be had in Leicester-square, and at St. George's Hospital.

Mr. EDWARD HOWARD has lately discovered a Fulminating Mercury, the exact preparation of which is not yet made public, but the effects are very wonderful.—Two grains laid on an anvil and struck with a cold hammer exploded with a stunning noise and concussion. Both a powder-proof and a musket-barrel were burst by a few grains of this destructive compound. It explodes at about 400 degrees of Fahrenheit. We hope we shall soon have more particulars concerning this curious discovery.

KASTELYN has published the method of manufacturing the beautiful pigment called Brunswick Green, which is much used on the Continent for oil-painting and printed paper. Shavings of copper are put into a close vessel and sprinkled with a solution of muriate of ammonia (crude sal ammoniac). The copper appears to be first dissolved by the acid and then precipitated by the volatile alkali in this process. The precipitate is washed and dried upon cloth or in wooden boxes. Three parts of the muriate of ammonia are sufficient for two of copper, and they produce six parts of colour.

The return of that dreadful scourge of the United States, the yellow fever, in the summer of 1798, and its extensive range, have still turned the public attention towards this important subject. The facts appear to be as follows.—The disease broke out in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New London, and many even of the most healthy towns in the Northern States. It is to be remarked, that the summer was excessively dry and sultry, and the average of the thermometer during the summer months much higher than usual. A pretty general opinion seems to be prevailing, that in all these instances the disease was not imported by any contagion, but produced in each place by a variety of putrescent animal matter; in Boston especially, by a large quantity of raw hides and ill-cured fish and beef, which remained during the whole summer in warehouses, owing to a prohibition of all exportation to the French West India Islands. In Philadelphia, however, the opinion of the importation of the disease appears to be very prevalent, inasmuch that, in a public letter from that city

to the mayor and inhabitants of New York, it is proposed by them to recommend to Congress a general prohibition of all communication with the West India Islands throughout the States during the months of July, August and September. This proposal, however, has not been brought forward.

Those who deny the importation of the disease, and assert it to be of home growth, go so far even as to doubt its contagious nature in any circumstances—an opinion which we imagine to be highly dangerous and not at all established by the detached facts which are brought forward. In other respects this idea of the origin of the disease is certainly likely to be of general service to the health of the American towns, by inducing the inhabitants to pay particular attention to the cleanliness of their streets, houses and warehouses, in which at present they seem rather deficient. We cannot help noticing the acrimony with which this controversy concerning the origin of the fever is carried on; even in the letter from the General Committee of Citizens in Philadelphia to those in New

York, they begin by declining to enter upon this controversy, "more irritating than profitable."

Dr. MITCHILL, of New York, who appears to take an active part in the controversy concerning the origin of the Yellow Fever, has advanced some very singular opinions concerning the nature of pestilence. He supposes it to be occasioned by azote in its uncombined state, or only united with those qualities of oxygen necessary to constitute it respectively oxyd of azote, nitrous gas, and nitrous acid. The production of azote from putrescent animal matter, and the *septic properties* of this acid of pestilence, which would "threaten ruin to the animated world," he conceives are best kept under by alkalies and alkaline earths, and hence their use in cleansing and purifying from the contagion of putrescence. This has led him to give to azote the name of *septon*; and thus throughout the nomenclatural conjugation, the nitric acid *septic acid*, *septate of lime*, *septate of potash*, &c. This term appears to be coming into fashion with the medical men in the United States.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BREWIN'S FOR TANNING.

ON the 15th of June 1799, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. BREWIN, Tanner, of the Grange, Bermondsey, for a new and improved method of tanning.—Mr. BREWIN describes his invention in the following terms: "Provide," says he, "twenty-four vats, with an eye in each similar to a leak eye, but two feet in height will be sufficient, and the bottom should be about four inches lower than the bottom of the vat, in order that the whole of the ooze may be pumped out of the vat, and twelve leaks that shall each contain half as much more as each of the vats, also with the eye four inches deeper than the bottom of the leak, planted and numbered according to the plan in the margin hereof.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
3	4	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24 Vats.
1	2	5	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	24	12 Leaks.

The quality or strength of the oozes is denoted in each of the 12 leaks and 12 lowest numbered vats, by the number of each, the highest number being the strongest ooze, and the lowest number the weakest ooze. Make the whole of the leaks and

also the last mentioned vats, in the same manner that a common set of leaks are usually made, but with these exceptions: instead of filling up the leaks at different times with bark, put into each leak the whole quantity at once; and instead of putting bark in the vats, put in such a quantity of hides, or skins, as may be deemed consistent with the size of the vats (which in general should be the greenest goods in the yard), and handle them as often as may appear necessary, judging from the state and quality of the goods, and the strength of the oozes: The other 12 vats fill, so far as that will contain the usual quantity of goods, with oozes drawn from the best leaks, as often as the oozes in the course of making the leaks shall appear to be of a desirable strength, into which put the remainder of your goods. An ooze of ten times the strength of the best oozes that are in general used will be better than a stronger. Supposing the whole of the vats and leaks to be completely in work, as soon as any of the oozes in the vats numbered above 24 shall appear to be in a small degree spent, and that the bark in the leak next better than the greenest pack is so far spent as that the ooze and water will afterwards, in the course of working the leaks, be sufficient to completely spend it; proceed.

ceed to cast your bark and make a new leak; work the leaks as far as about the second best, when, instead of working them through, fill up the first and second best with the ooze from one of the vats numbered above 24, which contains the ooze that you wish to renew. After they have stood about half a day, or a day, draw your ooze into the empty vat, continue to work through the three best leaks as many of the strong oozes, numbered above 24, as you think proper; after which work through the whole 24 vats and leaks, in the order in which they are numbered; and it will be observed that the worst leak will become the best, and must be the highest number, and that which before was the worst but one will become your worst; but the vats should never be changed, as in the course of working them, as soon as one is empty, it must be filled up again from that leak that it was worked upon; by doing this the labour of shifting the goods from one vat to another every time you make a leak is rendered unnecessary; also observe the quantity of ooze that will be required to make up your leaks after the strong oozes are drawn, will be abundantly sufficient to empty one of your vats; but your vats must be sufficiently large to take the whole of the liquor from one of your leaks, so that in the course of working the leaks and vats the oozes in each leak and vat will never be mixed together. The hides and skins when put into the vats may either be thrown in and handled in the usual manner, or be suspended upon sticks, which sticks may again be suspended upon a wooden frame adapted to the inside of the vat, so that it may readily move up and down in the vat, and which frame should be suspended by a rope fixed at each corner of it, which should be in length nearly equal to the depth of the vat, in each of which ropes a noose should be made about 2 inches from the top of the frame; so that a strong stick, by being put through the noose at each end, by being laid upon the side of the vat, will support the hides and skins; or small hooks tinned, or made of brass or copper, may be used to suspend the hides or skins fixed into the sticks or frames; or they may be tied or sewed with strings one or more together, or separately. To shift them from one vat to another, a crane or machine for raising great weights may be used, fixed in a square frame, and made moveable upon four wheels placed at each corner at the bottom of the frame, so that each wheel shall stand 4 or 6 inches from the point of

the four corners of the vats, and the frame so made that it shall not in any part cover the vats it may stand over, so as to prevent the highest part of the goods being drawn up as high above the top of the vat as the vat is in depth; the ropes upon the frame which supports the hides, are to be fixed upon a roller, and by means of a pulley attached to the frame of the machine, the ropes will work in a perpendicular direction; the power of the machine should be such that two men may readily work up the whole of the goods in the vats, to such a height as that nearly the whole of each hide will become higher than the top of the vat; the machine and goods may then be moved together, either by a capstain or otherwise, and placed over that vat that you intend the goods to be put into, and the goods may, by the means of the machine, be lowered down into the vat; the machine may also be used for the drawing up the hides, and letting them down again in the same place, which will generally be found to answer the purposes of handling in the usual way. A variety of machines may be used for the purpose, but none I conceive so advantageous as this now described. In general the greenest goods should be in the lowest numbered vats, and the goods in the vats numbered under 24 should be shifted forward every time a green pack is taken into the yard, in the same manner as goods in the floaters are in general, and the most forward pack put into such of the vats above 24 as may appear most convenient; the goods, when taken into the yard to tan, should be in the usual state. It is not necessary that the goods should be taken out of the vats every time the ooze is pumped out, nor is it absolutely necessary that every part of the goods should go through the whole 24 vats under number 24, but it will in general be proper that they should do so, excepting dressing leather, which will be of a brighter colour if at first put into one of the forwarder vats, and not suffered to be put into the three worst oozes at all. The advantages gained by this method of tanning, above any other method hitherto practised, are principally these: First, that much labour will be saved; secondly, that the oozes used with the forward goods may be obtained of any degree of strength that may be required, and at the same time the bark will be perfectly spent before it is cast to the tan-hill, by reason that all the oozes, before they become the best oozes, are made to run through the whole of the leaks, but more particularly by being made to run through the

vats that contain the green goods; for as the liquor in the course of being worked from one leak to another becomes stronger, so it proportionably expends the bark in each leak; and again, as the green goods in the course of passing through the vats numbered 24 become in a great degree tanned, they serve materially to diminish the strength of the oozes they are in, which of course, when the leaks are again worked, serves greatly to expend the bark in the leaks. Thirdly, the leather manufactured by this process does not require half the usual time to manufacture it that is in general required; it is in weight superior to the best tannage in this country, and in other the most essential qualities superior to any other leather yet manufactured, as it is more elastic, and possesses more of the quality of extending during the process of currying; is stronger, tougher, more durable, and less penetrable by water; as by means of the ooze passing through the leaks in the progressive and frequent manner it does, the ooze is deprived of an acid quality, which I find all oozes to become possessed of, and in the proportion as they become spent by the goods, and which I have also observed to increase in proportion to the original strength of the ooze, being in weak liquors less than in strong, and which I have discovered to be the chief reason that all leather hitherto manufactured by strong oozes is so greatly deficient in all the six last mentioned most valuable and most essential qualities. The observation so frequently made in respect to the quality of the leather of the present day, that it is not equal to what leather formerly was, may be accounted for in this way, that it is generally tanned in less time, and of course in stronger oozes, which, from their becoming possessed of the acid in a greater degree, causes the leather to be less elastic, less capable of extension during the process of currying, not so strong, more brittle, less durable, and more readily to imbibe water. In respect to the disposition of the vats, it is not altogether necessary that they should be placed as in the above plan, but in general I have found it to be the most advantageous way of disposing them. More or less in number of each description may be used according to circumstances; but if less, the advantage of the process will be in most cases only obtained in part; but the chief thing required is to dispose the leaks and a certain number of vats, containing the green goods, in such a manner that they may be worked as though they were one

set of leaks, and that the vats in which are the forward goods may be so placed that they may conveniently be drawn through the best leaks, so often as may be required for the purpose before observed, the renewing of the strength of the ooze, and keeping it so free from what I term the acid quality, as that it shall not materially injure the leather. Should a better ooze be required than can be obtained by making one leak only, proceed to make another before you draw any of the vats; after which as many vats may be drawn through the two, as would have been drawn had one only been made before you drew the vats, the first wooze will be particularly good, which however will cause the last not to be so good as usual, provided as many are drawn as would have been from the two; if ooze of less strength is required for the forward goods, draw it from that leak that you conceive to be of the strength required; or should the filling up of the whole leak at one time make a better ooze than is wanted, and the last made leak shall not be good enough, make a new leak, and put in so much bark only as will make the ooze of the strength you wish it to be; it may afterwards be made up at one or more times, according to the quality of the ooze required. Much of the labour of pumping the wooze may be saved by connecting two or three or more of the leaks together, with a pipe laid about 12 inches from the top of the leak, in such a manner that the ooze may be made to pass through the whole body of the leak, by means of the eye being water tight, and of the pipe that forms the communication between the leaks being placed the one end in the body of one leak, and the other in the eye of the other leak; the vats must also be connected in the same manner, and will require an extra eye but of about 3 inches square only, and the pipe that connects the vats should be within 2 or 3 inches of the top of the vats. In this case the oozes are in some degree mixed in the course of working the leaks and vats, which should be avoided. The pumping may be saved by placing the vats such an height one above another, as that they would run one into another by means of a cock. In general it will be found most advantageous to work the pumps and handling machine by a cheaper power than that of men, viz. by horses, water, &c. It will often be found convenient in adapting an old yard to this process to connect two or three or more vats together by means of a pipe at the bottom of the vats, and work them as one vat, as it will save

Save the labour of shifting the pumps, and the expence of the eyes, and also the sinking of the bottom of the vats, as one eye and one lower part for a pump will serve for as many vats as may be connected together. By this process the essence or extract of bark made very strong, and at a great distance from the tannery, may be used to more advantage than by any other process, as the working of it frequently through the leaks will considerably purify it from the great acidity that it possesses, and which is one of the greatest objections to its being generally used for the purposes of tanning. The oozes and the extract

may be freed from the acid by passing or filtrating them through various substances beside bark, but bark is at present found to be the most convenient for the purpose. By this method of tanning, many other kinds of bark may be used to advantage, beside oak-bark, viz. elm, ash, &c. as the ooze may be obtained of any degree of strength that may be required, though the bark may not be so strong a tan as oak-bark. From experiments I have made, I have reason to think that as good leather in every respect may be made by this process, from elm bark, ash, &c. as ever was made from oak-bark.

Several other New Patents are deferred till our next for want of room. We particularly entreat the use of copies of specifications as soon as enrolled.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

[As this Article will in future be continued regularly, all Printfellers, Engravers and Publishers, who wish for an early Notice of their Works, are requested to forward a Copy of each as soon as published, to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.]

BOYDELL'S SHAKESPEARE.

WE noticed in our last Review that the 14th number of this great and extensive work is now published. It contains the following large prints.

Plate I. *From As You Like It, Orlando and Oliver in the forest; engraved by Wilson, from Raphael West, son to the President of the Royal Academy.*

The painter has selected from this delightful Comedy the narrative of the scene where Orlando rescues his brother Oliver from the Snake and Lions.—The grotesque oak,

—“*Whose boughs are moss'd with age,
And big top bald with dry antiquity,*”

is, as we have been told, copied from an old tree in Windsor forest; and in this, as well as some other parts of the picture, the young artist has evidently aimed at producing the savage grandeur of Salvator Rosa. The engraver has done justice to the picture.

Plate II. *The Prison Scene between Arthur and Hubert, in King John. James Northcote, Esq. R. A. Thew.*

This clear and well coloured picture, Mr. Thew has transferred from the canvas to the copper, with his usual fidelity and spirit. It is very well engraved, and gives a good idea of the manner of the master.

Plate III. *Falstaff and his Recruits, from Henry IV. Durno.—Ryder.*

Mr. Durno, we believe, painted this picture at Rome, and though it has a degree of merit, we do not think it possesses that broad English humour so conspicuous in some of the pictures which Smirke and

some other artists have so eminently displayed in the pictures they have painted for the Shakespeare Gallery.

Plate IV. *The King, Scroop, Cambridge, Gray, from Henry V. Fuseli.—Thew.*

The talents of Mr. Fuseli are displayed in the pictures now exhibiting at the Milton Gallery. Mr. Thew's engraving is a correct copy of the original picture.

SMALL PRINTS IN THE FOURTEENTH NUMBER.

Plate I. *Shakespeare seated between the Dramatic Muse and the Genius of Painting; copied from the Alto Relievo in the front of the Shakespeare Gallery.—J. Banks, Esq. R. A.—James Stow.*

This sculpture is poetically conceived; but why should the rock on which the poet is seated, be fixed on the base of a pillar. The rock would have formed a whole; and the poet of nature should have been represented on a natural rock—were it of adamant, his works would have a longer date—they must be eternal. In every other respect it is a classical and elegant print, and does honour to the sculptor and engraver.

Plate II. *Ferdinand and Miranda, from the Tempest.—W. Hamilton, Esq. R. A.—Anker Smith.*

A clear and brilliant print.

Orlando and Adam, from As You Like It.—R. Smirke, Esq. R. A.—G. Noble.

Mr. Smirke is so singularly successful in works of humour, that we almost regret seeing his pencil employed on any subject that does not give him an opportunity of displaying.

displaying it. This is however well conceived, correctly drawn, and admirably engraved.

Plate III. *Rosalind, Celia, and Oliver, from As You Like It.* R. Smirke, Esq. R. A. — W. C. Wilson.

Exquisitely engraved: the shadow under the hat, has a very good effect.

Plate IV. *King Henry and his train before the gates of Harfleur, from Henry V.* R. Westall, Esq. R. A. — James Stow.

The spirited picture from which this is very well copied, is honourable to the taste and talents of the admirable artist who painted it.

Plate VI. *The Three Witches, from Macbeth.* R. Westall, Esq. R. A. — James Stow.

This is classically conceived, and well engraved.

Considering *Shakespeare's Seven Ages* as the finest pictures that ever were painted, we have often wondered that they have not been oftener transferred from the poet to the painter. Smirke's series of pictures from this beautiful description, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1788, were purchased by Messrs. Boydell, and are to be engraved.

A series, consisting of seven prints and a frontispiece, engraved by Bromley, from designs by Stothart, have been published in a thin folio, boards, at a guinea.

The School-boy.—

"The whining school-boy with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school,"

is admirably conceived. The delineation of *second* childishness is addressed to the heart, and cannot be contemplated by a feeling mind without a sigh.

Ward's print from Sir William Beechey's very capital picture of his Majesty, the prince of Wales, duke of York, &c. is one of the best mezzotintoes that has been lately published. It has the freedom, spirit, and transparency of the original picture.

Harriers engraved by G. Laney; from the original picture painted by Hackert for William Beckford, Esq. now in the possession of Mr. George Nicol. Boydells.

This is a very fine print; the picture, which has an uncommon portion of merit, is faithfully copied, and the character of the animals, in which Hackert had great merit, are well understood.

The Right Hon. William Pitt, published by J. Brydon, No. 7, Charing Cross.

This, as the inscription informs us, is copied from the original picture painted in crayons by J. De Kostar, and exhibited at the London tavern, August 14, 1799. Though the name of the engraver is not

inserted, it is a good print. Distinguishing a prime minister's portrait by no other circumstance, than its having been exhibited at the London tavern, must give a foreigner an odd idea of the distinctions of this country.

Field Marshal Count Alexander Suvorov Rimniskov, commander in chief of the combined armies in Italy. 6s. C. Hampe del. N. Schiavonetti sculp.—published for the Engraver.

This portrait is said to have been copied from a bust in the possession of the Emperor, and now at Vienna. Shakespeare says of Benedick, that he looks like a man and a soldier. This portrait, which is very well engraved, has certainly the latter distinction.

The Cowherd; engraved from a most capital picture as large as life, being the chef d'œuvre of Paul Potter, lately in the collection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, to whom this print is dedicated. Engraved by G. S. and J. C. Facius, and published by Messrs. Boydell.

There being comparatively few pictures by this great master gives an additional value to this print, which is very well engraved. The animals have the character which belongs to the painter's country; neither cowherd, cow, nor bull are English.

PORTRAITS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. and the Glorious Victory of the Nile, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August 1798, in which the French fleet, consisting of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Brueys, were destroyed or taken, excepting 2 ships of the line and 2 frigates.

"O God, thy Arm was here;
And not to us, but to thy Arm alone
Ascribe we all!"

Inscribed to J. F. Angerstein, Esq. and the gentlemen who have so humanely, strenuously and successfully exerted themselves for the relief of the widows and orphans of those seamen who bravely fell on the above occasion, by George Riley.

The portrait from an original picture painted by J. F. Abbot, Esq. The embellishments drawn and engraved by Piercy Roberts.

The Admiral's portrait, which is in an oval frame, rests on the fragment of a rock on which lies a trophy, flags, cannon, ball, ram-rod, &c. &c. The anchor on which it rests, is appropriate and picturesque. The rock, or whatever it must be called, with the surrounding foliage of leaves, roots, &c. &c. is exquisitely engraved, and managed with great taste,—but at the same time that we saw and admired the merit of the artist, we could not help asking

"How the devil came it there;"
and it in a degree reminded us of Swift's
Flying

Flying Island. A very spirited, and we have been informed very accurate view of the engagement at the awful moment of the French admiral's ship *l'Orient* blowing up, is represented beneath the oval. The large shell (if for a shell it be meant) which is placed at the bottom of the print, we think might have been stronger marked, without taking off the attention from the rest of the print, which is evidently the artist's reason for leaving it in so indefinite a state. The arms, surmounted with the aigrette and mural crown, with a British seaman bearing an ensign and olive-branch, and a lion with a tattered flag in his mouth, for supporters, are drawn and engraved with great taste;—the motto, *PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT*, is highly appropriate. Considered on the whole, the print is worthy of the admiral and the victory.

An explanatory accompaniment commemorating the battle of the Nile, with references, a copy of Lord Nelson's letter, &c. is given with the print.

Captain Sir Edward Berry of the Vanguard, from a miniature by Grimaldi;—and Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson of the Leander, from a miniature by Engleheart,

are upon a smaller scale. The heads are engraved in a very spirited stile, and the views of the engagement beneath the oval display the taste of the artist.

Portrait of Captain George Westcott, who fell on board his Majesty's ship the Majestic of 74 guns, bravely defending the honour of the British flag, in the ever memorable victory of the Nile, on the First of August 1798.

Inscribed to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Nelson, and the surviving Officers of his Lordship's Fleet, by G. Nelson.

This mezzotinto print is engraved by E. Bell, from a portrait in the possession of Mrs. Loft of Honiton, the late Captain's sister, and we have been told is a strong resemblance, but the face wants clearness, and the drapery and ground would have had a better effect if they had not been quite so black.

We are happy to see that it is at length determined to erect a more lasting monument in commemoration of our naval victories, and that upwards of 2000 guineas are already subscribed to defray the expence. The following advertisement has appeared in the public papers, which, considering it as an address to artists, we have inserted.

"As the intended national structure in commemoration of our naval victories, while it proclaims to future ages the glorious achievements of our naval and marine heroes, should also be a monument of national taste, and exhibit a specimen of British art in that improved state to which

it has been raised during the reign and under the immediate auspices of our beloved sovereign: and therefore, that the honour of giving the design for a work of such magnitude and importance may be open to all, and the genius and talents of the country fairly exerted, artists of every description are hereby solicited to offer designs for this purpose, consisting of plans, elevations, sections, and such other drawings as may be necessary to explain fully the idea of the artist.

"It is proposed that the altitude of the pillar, obelisk, or whatever form may be adopted, shall be two hundred feet; and in order that the view of this edifice may not be intercepted by buildings or other obstructions, it is proposed to be placed within an extensive area, upon a mound or basement thirty feet high, to be ascended by flights of steps on four sides. Tablets for inscriptions must be provided, and suitable trophies introduced; but as a profusion of ornament is incompatible with buildings of this magnitude and character, a chaste and classical simplicity in its embellishments, as well as its general form, is particularly requested.

"For the design which shall be deemed by the committee, the most appropriate, a gold medal, value thirty guineas, will be given. The sum of twenty guineas will also be given to the next in merit; and fifteen to the third.

"The drawings to be made to a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot. They are to be delivered to me with a proper description, on or before the 20th of December next; each design being accompanied with a sealed letter, with a motto or mark in the cover, corresponding with a similar in the drawing to which it is attached.

ALEX. DAVISON, Treasurer.
St. James's Square, Aug. 15, 1789.

The following, though not directly relative to the Fine Arts, must be interesting to every well-wisher to the English navy.

A very material improvement in the rigging of ships has been lately made by an officer in the service of the East India Company, who has constructed a most complete model of a vessel with the improvements made by his inventions, and is now superintending the building of a ship on the same principles. The advantages derived from this, are an extreme degree of celerity in sailing, with the certain power of guarding against a lee shore; which are considered by nautical men as a very great improvement. The masts are five in number, and so light in their construction

as to allow of spare masts being taken aboard; the utility of this must be obvious; but no one, before this gentleman, has attempted to put it in practice.

Engravings on wooden blocks, which were at one time almost the only ornaments for books, have been revived by the Bewicks of Newcastle. One of them is dead, but the art is not dead; a son of Doctor Anderson, who we believe was their pupil, and several other young men have carried the art very high, and some of their vignettes have a spirit brilliancy, and force, which rivals the first and finest productions on copper. For books this style of engraving is particularly convenient, as the print may be impressed at the same time with the type; and every one who has ever had any connection with prints stamped on the same page with letter press, must have felt the trouble and

inconvenience which attends the page passing through so many hands.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Sharp is now engaged in finishing the print from Copley's Siege of Gibraltar. Middiman is engraving a large print, the size of *The Shepherds' Amusement*, from a very capital picture by Salvator Rosa.

Every lover of the arts must regret the death of the well known sculptor John Bacon, Esq. R. A. a man distinguished from all his predecessors of the English school, in having risen to so high a pitch of excellence, without being regularly educated to the profession.

Some of his most capital productions shall be noticed in next month's *Retrospect*.

Erratum.—In the last month's *Retrospect*, p. 561, line 6,—for 300l. read 1500l.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN Essay on Practical Musical Composition, according to the Nature of that Science and the Principles of the greatest musical Authors, by Augustus Frederic Christopher Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's. 11. 1s. Dale.

In our last remarks on this learned and ingenious work, we proceeded to the end of the seventh chapter of the second volume. The eighth chapter treats of canons; in which the simple canon, the double canon, the triple and quadruple canon, as well as the finite and infinite canon, are clearly described. In the ninth chapter, Mr. Kollmann proceeds to explain what is meant by "the construction and resolution of canons." He then treats of canons in equal motion, and gives the rules for those in reverse, retrograde, and reverse retrograde motion; illustrating his observations by examples from Emanuel Bach, Dr. Burney, Graun, Fasch, Kirnberger, Marpurg, Handel, and other eminent composers. Chapter tenth consists of remarks on Vocal Music. Speaking of this species of composition, he very justly calls it "the principal branch of musical writing," and offers as his reason, that "the words give a more distinct meaning to the sounds to which they are set, than can be derived from them without verbal assistance, and that consequently vocal music will be more interesting than that which is merely instrumental." In this part of his treatise, we find many observations judiciously introduced, and which cannot but be highly useful to most vocal composers. His remarks on reci-

tative are accurate; and the rules he lays down, as the principal guides in the construction of airs, are worthy the notice of every musician. Having noticed those particulars most consequential to the vocal author, he proceeds, in chapter eleventh, to the consideration of instrumental music; and in the different sections of the chapter treats of the "stringed bow instruments, wind instruments, the combination of different instruments, the different kinds of instrumental music—that for an orchestra, for a military band, and for the organ." In the twelfth and last chapter, Mr. Kollmann, considers the various styles of composition; and in his remarks on national style is extremely correct and interesting. His observation that Italy, Germany and France have each a style of their own; while England seems to form a composite style, a cast of melody borrowed from her musical neighbours, is in a great measure just; and his notice of the distinct character of the Scotch airs, is equally so; though we wonder he has not thought proper to account for that distinction, which he might have done on scientific principles. We have now followed the assiduous author through his arduous and elaborate publication, and are happy to be able to recommend it to the public as one of the best treatises on the science which has appeared in this, or, perhaps, any other country, for a great number of years; and we hope that Mr. Kollmann will derive that applause and emolument due to so ingenious and laborious an undertaking.

A Mi-

A Miscellaneous Collection of Songs, Ballads, Canonets, Duets, Trios, Glee's, and Elegies, in Two Volumes, properly adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Glee's harmonised from selected Melodies, by Mr. Webbe, and the Italian Airs adapted by Mr. Shield, expressly for this Work. The whole carefully compiled from the most celebrated Compositions of the best Authors, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Lytton, by Frederic Augustus Hyde. 11. 6s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The first volume of this judiciously selected work now lies before us. Of the value of the publication our readers will in a considerable degree be enabled to judge, when we inform them, that the contents, which occupy more than two hundred pages, are derived from masters of no less eminence and celebrity than Dr. Arne, Dr. Howard, Vento, Purcell, Bach, Travers, Mr. Boyce, Dr. Arnold, Sacchini, Sarti, Galluppi, Giordani, Hayden, Dr. Haydn, Galliard, Rauzzini, Battistini, Linley, Shield, Baildon, Dr. Green, Jackson of Exeter, Paisiello and Mozart. Mr. Webbe in the department he has taken of harmonising some of the most popular airs, has acquitted himself with his usual ability; and the whole selection, together with the truly beautiful frontispiece, reflects considerable credit on Mr. Hyde's taste and judgment.

The favourite Overture in the New Pantomime called The Seasons, performed at the Royal Circus, composed by J. Sanderfon. 2s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This overture contains three movements; the first of which is in common time, *allegro maestoso*; the second in common time, *largo affettuoso*; and the third in $\frac{6}{8}$, *allegro moderato*. The several movements contrast each other with much force of effect, and evince the orchestral knowledge of the composer. The opening is novel and spirited, the succeeding Scotch air is most happily introduced, and the jig forms a strikingly pleasing conclusion.

Where shall I go to seek repose? A Song composed by Matthew Payne, Organist at Coventry. The words by G. S. Carey. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This song is printed in score for a first and second violin, a tenor, and bass, with a separate part for the voice and piano-forte. The melody possesses some degree of sweetness, and the bass and accompaniments do credit to the taste and science of the composer. Had he employed somewhat more of modulation, the effect would certainly have been more varied, and still

more interesting; but Mr. Payne has on the whole acquitted himself so well in this his first publication, as we believe, that we cannot dismiss the article without expressing our hope that he will be encouraged to proceed.

A Sailor's Soul; or, Sympathetic Fred. An admired Nautical Song (descriptive of the Valour and Feeling of a British Tar). Sung by Mr. Incedon. Written by Mr. S. Larkin. Composed by the late Mr. Moulds. 1s.

Thompson.

The melody of "A Sailor's Soul" is characteristic. We do not, it is true, discover in it any thing very novel; but the passages, such as they are, run easily into each other, and form an agreeable whole.

Blow blows the Wind; a celebrated Song. The Melody composed by Mr. Betts, and sung by him at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. 1s.

Thompson.

Though there are evident marks in this song of the want of habit and experience in vocal composition, yet many of the ideas are just and expressive, and the general effect is good. The opening passages both of the first and second movement are happily conceived, and expression (the soul of music) is no where absolutely neglected. The bass is not always the best that might have been chosen, neither does it expose any glaring ignorance of the laws of harmony.

A favourite March and Rondo for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Guitar, Tambourine, and Triangle (ad libitum). Composed by T. Bolton. 2s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We find a few tolerable passages in this march; but Mr. Bolton does not appear to know that there is such a thing in music as *rhythm*. In each of the two parts into which the composition is divided, our ears are shocked with an *eleventh* bar. On what principle of harmonic construction this composer (a very young one, we presume) omits the fundamental note in the chord immediately preceding the closing chord, we know not; we are only certain that it could not be on account of improving the effect.

Innocence; a favourite Song as sung at the Nobility's Concerts; adapted for the Piano-forte, Harp, German Flute, and Guitar. The words by Mr. Concanen. Composed by C. Williams. 1s.

Rosse.

This little ballad possesses proofs of ingenuity. The melody is simple and unaffected, and the symphonics display a lively and agreeable fancy.

The British Admirals and Navy of England, sung by Mr. Helme in Harlequin in Egypt. The Poetry by Mr. Crofs, and the Music by Mr. Sanderfon. 1s. Thompson.

"The British Admiral" is a firm, bold air; though we do not discover any thing remarkably original or striking in any of the passages taken separately, yet the *tout ensemble* gives the sense and spirit of the words with tolerable force, and is calculated to produce much of the desired effect.

The Lord's Prayer. Composed as an Anthem for one Voice, accompanied by the Organ or Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury; by John Watlen. 2s.

Mr. Watlen, in his execution of the very singular task of setting to music the *Pater Noster*, has not, we are obliged to say, discovered that strength of judgment and profundity of science indispensable to success in an enterprise so arduous as the present. An attempt of this magnitude demands those powers of genius, and that elevation of ideas, with which Heaven has gifted but very few composers. Mr. W. has however acquitted himself in a style above mediocrity; and in any attempt less bold and uncommon would not, as we conceive, fail of success.

Three favourite Scotch Airs, composed by Nathaniel Gow; arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, by J. Mazzinghi. 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almeida.

The three airs selected by Mr. Mazzinghi for the present work, are *Brechin Castle*, *Young Simon*, and *Leven Side*. *Brechin Castle* forms the subject of the first rondo, and is preceded by an elegant little movement from the pen of this ingenious composer. *Young Simon* is the theme of the second, and *Leven Side* furnishes that of the third. The additional matter rises naturally out of the several subjects, and is calculated both to please the ear and improve the finger.

The Stag; a new Hunting Song for the Voice, Piano-forte, &c.; written and sung by Mr. Walpole, of the Theatres-Royal, Edinburgh and Liverpool. The Music composed by John Watlen. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

"The Stag" is a pleasing song in its kind. We find in it much of the true spirit of the chase. It comprises two movements, the first of which is lively and original: the second opens with the first two bars of Dr. Arne's, "From this high mount with me descend," but proceeds with tolerable novelty of idea, and concludes the song with a bold and animated effect.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

DRAMA.

THE Lawyers, a Drama, translated from the German of Iffland, by C. Ludger. 2s. 6d. West.

The Castle of Sorrento, a Comic Opera, as represented at the Hay-market Theatre, July 1799. Altered from the French, by Henry Heartwell, esq. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Sighs; or, The Daughter, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, taken from the German Drama of Kotzebue, by Prince Hoare, esq. 2s. Stace.

HISTORY.

A Supplement to the Genealogical History of the Stewarts, with Corrections and Additions. And Answers to an Attack on that History, published at Edinburgh in February 1799: 6s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

The Trial of John B. Gawler, esq. for *Crim. Con.* with Lady Valentia, (in the Court of King's Bench.) 1s. 6d. Kirby.

MILITARY.

Proceedings and Minutes of the late General Court Martial held on Major Andrew Armstrong of the 11th Regiment of Foot, on Charges respecting the late Affair at Ostend;

contained in the British Military Journal, No. XI. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

MISCELLANIES.

The September Fashions of London and Paris; containing Eleven beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Letters to a Member of Parliament, on the Character and Writings of Baron Swedenborg; containing a Refutation of the Abbé Barruel's Calumnies against the Author, by J. Clowes, M. A. 4s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Earl of Kinnoul's Speech to the British Society for Fisheries, containing the Statement of its Progress, &c. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Account of the Events which occurred in the late Rebellion in Ireland: 2s. Wright.

An Essay on Bleaching; wherein the Sulphurat of Lime is recommended as a substitute for Pot-ash, by William Higgins, professor of chemistry. 2s. Verner and Hood.

Advice

Advice to Editors of Newspapers; with an Appendix on the Errors of the Press. 1s. Macpherson, Edinburgh.

Pantographia; containing accurate Copies of all known authentic Alphabets, and Oral Languages; with an English Explanation of the force or value of each Letter, forming a Digest of Phonology, by *Edmund Fry*, Letter-Founder, super-royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards, vellum copies 10 guineas. Arch.

A concise practical Grammar of the German Tongue, by the Rev. *William Rander*, teacher of the German Language in the University of Cambridge. 6s. H. D. Symonds.

Kearley's Tax Tables brought down to the present time. 10d.

NOVELS.

He Deceives Himself, a domestic tale, by *Marianne Chambers*, daughter of the late Charles Chambers, many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and unfortunately lost in the Winterton. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Dilly.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of the Insects of China, by *E. Donovan*, F. L. S. 4to. 3l. Rivingtons.

POETRY.

A Tear of Regret to the Memory of Lieutenant Colonel Shadwell, murdered at Wrotham, June 1, 1799. By the Rev. *William Cole*. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Wreath; composed of Selections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus; accompanied by a Prose Translation, with Notes. To which are added, Remarks on Shakspeare, &c.—and a Comparison between Horace and Lucian, by *Edward Du Bois*. 6s. boards. White.

An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, from the beginning of the thirteenth century down to the present time; with Scottish Songs, &c. By *Alexander Campbell*. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Foulis, Edinburgh; Ridgeway, London.

N. B. Only ninety copies of this work have been printed.

PHILOSOPHY.

A System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lectures, by Mr. *A. Walker*; illustrated by Copper-plates. Large 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Kearley.

POLITICS.

An Appeal, civil and military, on the Subject of the English Constitution, by *John Cartwright*, esq. 5s. sewed.

Treatise on the Causes of Sedition, and the best Remedy against this great Evil; and on what ought to be the Disposition of the British People at the present Crisis by *James Wright*, A. M. 1s. 6d. Wright.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The first part of the second volume of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s. Hatchard.

THEOLOGY.

An impartial and succinct History of the

true Church of Christ, by the Rev. *T. Haweis* LL. B. vol. i. 7s. boards. Dilly.

An Appendix to the Guide to the Church, in which the Principles advanced in that Work are fully maintained, in Answer to Objections against them, by Sir *Richard Hill*. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Hatchard.

An Apology for the Christian Sabbath; in which the Arguments for it are stated, the Objections against it answered, and the proper Manner of Spending it enforced. 1s. 6d. Conder.

The sacred History of the Life of Jesus Christ, illustrative of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists. To which is added, An Index of parallel Passages. By the Rev. *Thomas Harwood*. Small 8vo. 3s.

Cadell and Davies.

A Discourse delivered at Warminster, July 3, 1799, before the Society of United Christians established in the West of England, for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Distribution of Books.

Cottle, Bristol.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London in the Years 1798 and 1799. By the *Bishop* of that Diocese. 1s.

Cadell and Davies.

A Sermon preached at Hereford, July 1799, before the Justice of Assize. By *John Lodge*. B. A. 1s. Sucl.

TRAVELS.

The Traveller's Companion through England and Wales, by the late Mr. *Gray*. To which are now added considerable Improvements and Additions, by *Thomas Northmore*, esq. 4s. boards. Kearley.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, performed by Order of Lewis XVI. in 1776-7 and 8, comprehending the most important Observations and interesting Discoveries made in the Journey: faithfully translated from the French of *C. S. Sonnini*, an Officer of Engineers in the French Navy. Large 4to. with a map of Egypt, Portraits, and other Engravings, representing Views, Antiquities, Natural History, &c. &c. Debrete.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by Order of the King of France, by *C. S. Sonnini*, Engineer in the French Navy: translated from the French, with Notes, by *Henry Hunter*, D. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. boards. Stockdale.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN BOOKS IMPORTED BY A. DULAU and CO.

Voyage à Canton, avec des Observations sur le Voyage à la Chine de Lord Macartney, et du Citoyen Van Braam; et d'une Esquisse des Arts des Indiens et des Chinois, par le citoyen Charpentier-Coffigni, ex-ingénieur, 8vo. 7s. Paris, an 7.

Annales Maritimes et Coloniales, 8vo. 6s. Paris, an 7.

Vocabulaire de Marine, Angl-Franç, auquel on a joint un Calcul des principaux Termes du Commerce Maritime, des Denrées et des Productions

tions exotiques, et autres Accessoires à la Marine, pour faciliter l'Intelligence des Voyages maritimes; par Lefcaillier, 3 vol. 4to. fig.

Traité des Maladies des Femmes anciennes, des Femmes en couche, et des Enfants nouveaux-nés; précédé du Mécanisme des Accouchemens; rédigé sur les Leçons d'Antoine Petit, 2 vol. 8vo. Paris, an. 7.

Tableau élémentaire de l'Histoire naturelle des Animaux; par Cuvier, de l'Institut national, 8vo.

Dissertation sur la Génération, les Animaux spermatisques, et ceux d'infusion; par le Baron de Gleichen, 4to. fig. Paris, an. 7.

Installation des Vaisseaux, par Mißessy; imprimé par ordre du Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, 4to. fig.

L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe, par Anquetil Duperron, 2 vol. 8vo. 12s.

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La Dot de Sufette, roman nouveau, 3s. Misantropie et Repentir, roman nouveau, traduit de l'Allemande, 2s. 6d.

Nouveau Voyage en Egypte, par Sonnini, 3 vol. 8vo. atlas, 11. 11s. 6d.

All the Stéréotype editions, of Boileau, J. B. Rousseau, Virgil, Phédre, Cornélius Nepos, les Tables de Logarithmes par Callet.

Lettres originales de J. J. Rousseau, 12mo. 3s.

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Metastasio, nov. ediz. con fig. 10 vol. 12mo. 11. 10s.

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Opere scelte, 2 vol. in the press and speedily will be published.

Ariosto, Opere, 6 vol. 10s. 6d.

Caro, Encide, 2 vol. 8vo. 6s.

Alfieri, Tragedie, 6 vol. 8vo. edit. de Didot, 11. 10s.

Parnasso Italiano, 56 vol. con gran numero di vignette, 111. 11s. A. Dulau & Co. are in possession of all the remaining copies of this valuable collection,

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Shade's Pocket-Dictionary, German and English, 10s. 6d.

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Baily's English and German Dictionary, 11. 1s.

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Itland, Dramatische Werke, 5 vol. fine paper, 11. 12s. 6d.

Schillers Trauerspiele, small paper, 12s.

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Sainte Anne et les Ruines de Yedbourg, par l'Abbé de la Tour, sur papier velin, 8vo. Leipzig, 1799, broché 8s.

Honorine d'Uferche, par le même, sur papier velin, 8vo. Leipzig, 1798, broché 8s.

Dissertationes Medicæ variz.

Christiani, Themes on all Parts of Speech, English Fables and Stories, with a German and French Phraseology, and a short German Grammar. Hannover, 1799, bound, 8s.

Gellerts Fabeln, 8vo. Leipzig. 2s.

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Ebendieselben einzeln.

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LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from 20th of July to 20th of August.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.	Hydrothorax		
TYPHUS	-	2	Afcites	-	5
Pneumonia	-	2	Vertigo	-	3
Catarrh	-	1	Paraplegia	-	1
Acute Rheumatism	-	3	Epilepsy	-	2
Varicellæ	-	1	Syncope	-	1
			Palpitation	-	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.			Dyspepsia	-	7
Cough	-	6	Gastrodynia	-	5
Dyspnoea	-	7	Diarrhoea	-	10
Asthma	-	3	Enterodynia	-	4
Pleurodyne	-	3	Dysenteria	-	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	7	Colica	-	1
					Calica

Colica Pictonum	3	Milk Fever	3
Menorrhagia	2	Menorrhagia lochialis	2
Amenorrhœa	3	INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Chlorosis	4	Ophthalmia	2
Prolapsus Vaginæ	1	Aphthæ	3
Hæmorrhoids	3	Dentitio	2
Enuresis	2	Tabes mesenterica	1
Calculus	1	Vermes	3
Dysuria	3		
Nephritis	1	There has been nothing in the state of disease during the last month that deserves any particular attention. The state of the weather, however unfavourable it may prove to the vegetable, does not seem to have produced much derangement of the animal economy. The bowels have been the principal seat of complaint. A few instances of slight dysentery, with a larger number of diarrhææ, seem to constitute the list of diseases at present prevailing.	
Hysteria	3		
Hypochondriasis	2		
Lepra	1		
Herpes	4		
Exostosis	3		
Lumbago	2		
Sciatica	3		
Chronic Rheumatism	13		
PUERPERAL DISEASES.			
Ephemera	2		

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August 1799.

FRANCE.

THE following are the leading particulars of the accounts from the armies, since our last publication.

Lord Henley, in a letter from Vienna, dated July 11, acquaints Lord Grenville, that on the 5th of July the people assembled at Florence in great force, and cut down what was called the tree of liberty; the French sentinels and *corps de garde* had retired into the forts; and that the following day all the French troops had left that town and Pistoia, and marched towards Leghorn, where the old magistrates had immediately resumed their functions, and had replaced the arms of the Grand Duke in the places from which they had been taken down. No disorder whatever had taken place, and the greatest demonstration of joy had been exhibited by all ranks of people.

General Klenau wrote on the 7th from Bologna, that in consequence of the influence of the magistrates of Florence, he had sent there a detachment of troops under the command of Colonel D'Aspre; these troops were attacked by the French garrison that marched out of Bologna, but succeeded in repelling them.

The next intelligence was of the utmost importance; it was a detailed account of the victory obtained by Field Marshal Suwarrow over General Macdonald on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June. The action was very sanguinary; the Austrians and Russians having suffered a loss of 5,000 men;—the French were said to have lost

18,000. This memorable and obstinate battle was terminated on the third day. The French, after a brave defence, feeling their loss, and unable to make any longer resistance, abandoned the hopes they had conceived of Moreau's junction, and took advantage of the night to escape a feverer disaster; leaving behind them at Piacenza, in wounded and prisoners, two Generals of Division, Oliver and Rucka; two Generals of Brigades, Salm and Cambrecy; four Colonels, 350 officers of the staff and commissioned officers; and 7183 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Field Marshal allowing his victorious troops only the necessary rest of the night, followed the retreating enemy the next morning in two columns, with all possible speed; the right column overtook them on the river Nura near St. Georgio. This event revived the spirits of the allied troops, and General Suwarrow, with the repeated attacks of his forces, made prisoners half the 17th brigade of the rear of the French, consisting of two Colonels, 27 officers and 1,000 men, being the greater part of their best troops, belonging to the *ci-devant* regiment of Auvergne. The Cossacks took the whole baggage of the French column. The left column on the high road of Piacenza came up with the French by the river Nura, and forced them to a more speedy retreat. It was not till the arrival of the allied forces on the river Nura that they received information of the motion of the Ligurian legion, which General Macdonald had for the

on both sides ceased, and the capitulation was concluded. The garrison were made prisoners of war; and they marched out on the 22d, laid down their arms on the glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the Hereditary States. General Castelet was severely wounded. There were found in the citadel 103 guns of different calibres. The number of the garrison was 2,400.

The Council of Five Hundred in the sitting of the 15th of July, formed itself into a general committee, after which the sitting was made public.

The reporter from the committee read a denunciation against the Ex-Directors Merlin, Treilhard, Rewbell and Reveillere. They are accused of having violated the sovereignty of the people, of having endeavoured to overthrow the Republic, and of having connived at speculation. The Council read the bill of accusation a first time.

On the same day Poulain Grandpré, in the name of the Committee of Finance, stated that the committee, after having discussed and heard a number of plans for a forced loan, had adhered to their own with alterations; among which were the following articles:

I. The land and the moveable taxes are to be taken together, in apportioning the share of the individual who pays them.

II. Persons with a fortune notoriously out of proportion to their contribution, to be rated by a jury of nine members, named by the Central Administration.

III. Persons accused of emigration, persons erased provisionally from the list, the descendants and relations in the appending scale of emigrants, are to be rated treble those of the same fortune.

IV. The Ex-Nobles subject to the laws of 3 Brumairs in the year 4, shall pay double.

V. Persons unmarried shall pay one half more than the usual rate.

VI. Contributors to the land-tax, who pay less than 500 livres, shall pay nothing to the loan.

The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated in Paris with all the usual pomp and splendour.

On the 20th of July, a project for the organization of the National Guard, was brought forward in the Council of Five Hundred, upon the following basis:—"Within ten days from the promulgation of the law, every citizen having the qualities it prescribes, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall be inscribed on the muster-roll. The National Guard shall be formed into legions, battalions, and companies; and shall elect

its officers, and shall bear this motto on its colours, "*The French People! Liberty or Death!*"

On the next day, in the same Council, Lamarque arose, and represented the distressed situation of Barrere; said that he considered him as an oppressed Republican; and moved the repeal of the article of the law, that excludes Barrere from the benefit of the amnesty. This was instantly agreed to.

On the 22d of July, the discussion of the remaining articles of the organization of the National Guards was resumed. Baudot moved, that in the oath to be taken by them, of hatred to royalty and anarchy, the word *anarchy* should be omitted. Adjourned. Two days afterwards, the same debate being resumed, Jourdan observed, that it was unnecessary to swear hatred to anarchy, as no one could wish for the absence of all government; and proposed that the oath of hatred to royalty should be restricted to the extent of the Republic. After some debate, the following form was agreed to. "I swear fidelity to the Republic, and to the Constitution of the year *three*. I swear to oppose myself to the utmost of my power to the re-establishment of royalty in France, and to that of every species of tyranny."

On the 4th of August, in the Council of Five Hundred was read an extract from the report of the Minister of Police, relative to the popular societies; it was sent from the Elders with a message. The Minister of Police stated, that such societies had been countenanced upon the hope that in some cases they might excite the public energy, but they had so often proceeded to excesses, that severity became necessary. He did not make any distinction between the political assemblies, because they were all liable to the same objection. On the next day the Council entered into a warm debate upon this subject, when the order of the day was put to the vote and carried. After this, the warmest remonstrances were made, and the *appel nominal* was called for with vehemence.

AMERICA.

The United States have renewed a commercial intercourse with certain ports in the island of St. Domingo. The President issued a proclamation for this purpose on the 26th of June, containing the necessary regulations, among which it is stated, that it shall be lawful for vessels which may depart from the United States, to enter into the ports of Cape François and Port Republicain, formerly called Port

the Jacobins, and put 300 of them to the sword. Those who escaped, retreated into the castle.

Soon after this affair, the Cardinal seized upon 6 or 700 of these unhappy wretches in different parts of the town, and shut them up in the public granary. The Calabrians being anxious to make an *auto de fe*, could hardly be restrained from setting fire to the prison! The most horrible excesses and murders were committed by these savages in every quarter of the city.

About this time the British fleet in Palermo bay failed to co-operate with the Royalists, having on board the Hereditary Prince, and a few Sicilian regiments. On their passage a dispatch overtook them from Lord Keith, with the news of the French squadron having again put to sea; the English fleet was therefore obliged to return to Palermo, to disembark the troops. In consequence of this disappointment, the patriots in Naples began to raise their hopes; and Ruffo, having learned that he had no aid to expect from the English, was induced to treat with the patriots in the castles; and it was accordingly stipulated between them, that the latter should surrender their posts upon condition that a general amnesty should be granted, and that they should march out with the honours of war with their effects. This treaty was signed by Ruffo, and guaranteed by Captain Foote, of the Sea-horse, on the part of the English.

In pursuance of these stipulations, the patriots, to the amount of 5 or 600, desired to be embarked for Toulon, under convoy of an English man of war, and transports were provided for their conveyance; when Lord Nelson, having learned that Lord Keith had been reinforced, arrived in the Bay of Naples. His Lordship immediately annulled the flag of truce, and refused to ratify the treaty signed by Ruffo, till the King's pleasure should be known. But on the following day, to prevent the confusion which must have taken place had the treaty been totally set aside, he gave orders to his officers to superintend the embarkation of the Jacobins, who were in the mean time disarmed, and eighteen of the most obnoxious of the party detained on board the English fleet, and confined in irons.

Nothing now opposed the re-establishment of the king on his throne, but the expulsion of the French from St. Elmo. An attack upon that place was therefore ordered immediately, and the fire from the batteries, erected for that purpose, soon compelled the garrison to surrender; and

on the 12th. of July they marched out. The arrangements for the replacing of the king upon the throne immediately took place; his first act was that of issuing a proclamation, in which, among other things, he acceded to the treaty signed by Cardinal Ruffo, as far as it related to the French; but as a sovereign, he could not enter into capitulation with his own subjects. The rebels have therefore nothing but the royal mercy to trust to!

These events were succeeded by the surrender of the important fortresses of Mantua and Alessandria to the allied powers.

The batteries against Mantua were finished on the 23d of July, and on the following day a most tremendous fire was opened upon that place from one hundred and eleven pieces of artillery.

On the 27th the horn-work was taken; on the 28th the town was summoned; on the 29th the capitulation was signed; and on the 30th the town and citadel were taken possession of by the Imperial troops. It was stipulated that the garrison should be prisoners of war; that the privates should have the liberty of returning to France, upon the express condition that they should not serve against the Emperor or his allies, till they are exchanged against an equal number of Austrians. The exchange it was stipulated should take place immediately, and the officers are to be kept in Italy for three months as hostages for the exact fulfillment of this stipulation. The trenches had been opened against this place only fourteen days; the garrison amounted to near 13,000 men; the sick, including the non-combatants, were about 500. The Austrians stated their loss at only 200 men.

The following are the particulars relative to the surrender of Alessandria. An approach was made from the second parallel on the night between the 19th and 20th of July, and by this means thirty paces were gained from the glacis towards the covered way. When the batteries from this parallel were finished, the fire from them compelled the French to abandon the covered way, and they retired within the works. On the 21st a demi-sap was pushed forward to within twenty paces of the angle of the bastion Amadeo; during these approaches, the French answered the fire of the besiegers very briskly. At three o'clock on that day, General Gardanne, commander of the citadel, sent a letter to General Bellegarde, importing, for the sake of humanity he was induced to accept of terms worthy of Frenchmen. After some time spent in parley, the firing

on

on both sides ceased, and the capitulation was concluded. The garrison were made prisoners of war; and they marched out on the 22d, laid down their arms on the glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the Hereditary States. General Castelet was severely wounded. There were found in the citadel 103 guns of different calibres. The number of the garrison was 2,400.

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VI. Contributors to the land-tax, who pay less than 500 livres, shall pay nothing to the loan.

The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated in Paris with all the usual pomp and splendour.

On the 20th of July, a project for the organization of the National Guard, was brought forward in the Council of Five Hundred, upon the following basis:—"Within ten days from the promulgation of the law, every citizen having the qualities it prescribes, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall be inscribed on the muster-roll. The National Guard shall be formed into legions, battalions, and companies; and shall elect

its officers, and shall bear this motto on its colours, "*The French People! Liberty or Death!*"

On the next day, in the same Council, Lamarque arose, and represented the distressed situation of Barrere; said that he considered him as an oppressed Republican; and moved the repeal of the article of the law, that excludes Barrere from the benefit of the amnesty. This was instantly agreed to.

On the 22d of July, the discussion of the remaining articles of the organization of the National Guards was resumed. Baudot moved, that in the oath to be taken by them, of hatred to royalty and anarchy, the word *anarchy* should be omitted. Adjourned. Two days afterwards, the same debate being resumed, Jourdan observed, that it was unnecessary to swear hatred to anarchy, as no one could wish for the absence of all government; and proposed that the oath of hatred to royalty should be restricted to the extent of the Republic. After some debate, the following form was agreed to. "I swear fidelity to the Republic, and to the Constitution of the year three. I swear to oppose myself to the utmost of my power to the re-establishment of royalty in France, and to that of every species of tyranny."

On the 4th of August, in the Council of Five Hundred was read an extract from the report of the Minister of Police, relative to the popular societies; it was sent from the Elders with a message. The Minister of Police stated, that such societies had been countenanced upon the hope that in some cases they might excite the public energy, but they had so often proceeded to excesses, that severity became necessary. He did not make any distinction between the political assemblies, because they were all liable to the same objection. On the next day the Council entered into a warm debate upon this subject, when the order of the day was put to the vote and carried. After this, the warmest remonstrances were made, and the *appel nominal* was called for with vehemence.

AMERICA.

The United States have renewed a commercial intercourse with certain ports in the island of St. Domingo. The President issued a proclamation for this purpose on the 26th of June, containing the necessary regulations, among which it is stated, that it shall be lawful for vessels which may depart from the United States, to enter into the ports of Cape François and Port Republicain, formerly called Port

Port au Prince after the 1st day of August. No vessels are allowed to be cleared for any other port in the same island: but after they shall have entered into either of those two ports, it is lawful for them to depart from thence to any other port in the said island, between Monte Christi on the north, and Petit Gouave on the west, provided it be done with the consent of the government of St. Domingo. All vessels sailing contrary to these regulations are to be out of the protection of the United States, and liable to capture and confiscation.

EAST INDIES.

According to dispatches received by the Directors of the East India Company on the 8th of August, it appears that hostilities had commenced between Tippoo Saib and the British forces in India. Gen. Stuart with the Malabar army marched from Coonnaiore on the 21st of February, and on the 25th ascended the Ghats. On the 6th of March, 1,400 of the advanced guard, the entire of which consisted of 3,600 men, under Colonel Montrefor, was attacked at Seederfer, by from 12 to 15,000 of Tippoo's best troops, whom after a desperate action of seven hours they defeated, with a loss to the enemy of between 2 and 3,000 men, and to the British of 143 killed, wounded, and missing. Amongst the first was Captain Thompson. Tippoo had two officers of rank killed, and two taken prisoners. The army of the Carnatic, under General Harris, said to amount to 22,000 in the best state, entered the Mysore country on the 5th of March, took three hill-forts without opposition, were on the 10th at Annull, and expected to arrive before Seringapatam by the 25th. Tippoo harassed the British army on the last day's march, but had been gallantly repulsed by the troops of the Nizam.

The volunteers at Calcutta amount to 2,669 men, of which the British number about 1,342.

GREAT BRITAIN.

For several weeks past the greatest exertions have been making to collect troops from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland for a secret expedition of the utmost importance. The troops in their various routes to the places of their destination on the coast, pressed almost without distinction all the vehicles of conveyance which they found on the roads and places adjacent. The whole army to be assembled for this purpose is said to consist of 40,000 British, about the same number of Russians and Swedes, 6,000 Hessians, and 3,000 Wirtemberghers, amounting in the whole

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to 94,000 men. It is proposed that the Russians, Swedes, &c. are to meet the others at a place agreed upon in the Baltic.

The British forces carry with them a proclamation to the Batavians, of which the following are stated to be the leading features:

"That the Commander of the forces is instructed by his Britannic Majesty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, to make a public and explicit declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his Majesty, and of the august sovereign with whom he is allied, respecting the end and aim of this great work. He declares then, that he and his army come not as enemies but as friends to the Provinces of Holland; to restore them to their rights and ancient laws and customs, to rescue their persons and property—that it is the earnest wish and desire of his Britannic Majesty, and that this great and salutary work may be brought about by the efforts of Dutchmen themselves. But if any inhabitants of the United Provinces should be found, after this proclamation issued by General Abercrombie, so hardy and incorrigible as to resist and oppose the good offices of his Majesty and his allies towards the restoration and re-establishment of the ancient government and religion, they will be considered as enemies to their country."

The first division of these forces set sail from the Downs and from Margate on the 13th of August.

It appears by dispatches from Constantinople, dated the 4th of June, containing some letters from Sir Sydney Smith, that the celebrated General Buonaparte has been defeated before Acre, and compelled to raise the siege in some measure.

Sir Sydney, in a letter dated Tigre, St. John D'Acre Bay, May the 16th, to Rear-Admiral Blanket, commanding his Majesty's ships in the Red Sea, states that Buonaparte, finding his popularity and his resources to diminish in Egypt, made an incursion into Syria, in hopes of making himself master of the treasure amassed by Gezar Pacha; and having taken Gaza and Jaffa, after a feeble resistance, advanced to Acre, which he laid siege to on the 18th of March last. The Pacha having sent Sir Sydney timely information of his approach, he hastened to the bay, and arrived before the French army time enough to put the place in some state of defence. He was enabled to furnish Gezar Pacha with heavy guns and ammunition without dismantling the ships, having the good fortune

tune to intercept Buonaparte's battering train of artillery on board of his flotilla from Alexandria and Damietta; the whole of which to the number of eight sail, while they were a great loss to the French, afforded to the English the most effectual means of annoying them in their approaches.

The detail of the events of this most singular siege is very long. Suffice it to say, that the French and English had been within a stone's throw of each other for nearly two months. The French having very early made a lodgment on the crown of the glacis and mined the tower, and having transported cannon from Jaffa, and also effected a breach on the 14th day of the siege, they attempted to storm the town and were repulsed; since which time they made no less than eleven desperate attempts to carry the place by assault, in each of which they were unsuccessful, and at length obliged to retire with the loss of the flower of their army, and eight General Officers killed and wounded.

The army of Buonaparte, totally dispirited and worn down by fatigue and disease, refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their companions. They were therefore paraded on the 29th of May, and furnished with shoes and water gourds to enable them to cross the desert again; Sir Sydney was informed by his emissaries in the French camp, that Suez was mentioned there as the object of Buonaparte's speculation. It was to announce this intention of Buonaparte to the British government in India, that Sir Sydney wrote to Admiral Blanket.

The following frigates and armed ships have been taken from the French since our last account.

Captain Henry Lidgbird of his Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, on the 9th of February, in lat. 31 deg. 30 min. south, long. 33 deg. 20 min. after a smart action captured

La Prudente, a National frigate from the Isle of France, manned with 297 men. *La Prudente* was one of those frigates which had done so much injury to our trade in the East Indies for some time past. The *Dædalus* had only one seaman and one marine killed, and twelve wounded. *La Prudente* had twenty-seven men killed, and twenty-two wounded.

Captain Markham, of the *Centaur*, in the Mediterranean, captured three frigates on the 19th of June, with two smaller vessels. The frigates were, *La Junon*, of 40 guns, and 500 men. *La Courageux*, 22 guns, 300 men. *L'Alceste*, 36 guns 300 men. The other vessels were, the one of 18 guns, and the other of 14, with 120 men each.

This squadron was commanded by Rear-Admiral Perré, thirty-three days from Jaffa, bound to Toulon.

His Majesty's ship *La Sibylle* sailed from Madras on the 19th of February, to cruise after the French frigate *La Forte*, and fell in with her on the 28th, when after an action of one hour and forty minutes, during which she was totally dismasted, with very little comparative loss to his Majesty's ship, she struck. Capt. Davis, of Lord Mornington's staff, who was a volunteer upon this occasion, unfortunately fell early in the action, and Capt. Cooke of *La Sibylle* was wounded (and it was feared mortally).

It appears by official dispatches from Lord Keith, that he was with the British fleet off Ferrol on the 10th of August, and also, that on the 13th his Lordship had arrived off Ushant. He had so nearly overtaken the combined fleets, that his Majesty's ship the *Impetueux*, commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, which led the van of the British fleet, was in sight of the rear of the enemy, when they entered Brest. So close was the pursuit that six hours more at sea must have brought on a general action.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

BAGLEY, J. M. Ipswich, grocer. (Mr. Luckett, Ballaghall-street).
Butterworth, J. Lane Head, Spotland, innkeeper. (Townsend, Staple's-inn).
Brooke, J. and M. Webster, Merley, merchants. (Lumbert, Hutton-garden).
Brown, J. Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Wilkinson, Gray's-inn).
Ewer, J. Queen Anne-street, East, stay-maker. (Mr. Bolton, Great Rider-street, St. James's).
Gardner, L. Leicester, hatter. (Messrs. Whidaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn).
Graves, N. Dartmouth, merchant. (Willis, Union Street, Borough).

Hicket, J. Tallerton, coal and lime-merchant. (Mr. Lockwood, Kilmington).
Haworth, T. Hollings, carrier. (Wordsworth, Staple's-inn).
Jardine, A. Haverford-Weir, shopkeeper. (Messrs. Jenkins and James, New-inn).
Jones, T. Ketter, builder. (Follett, Temple).
Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-drapery. (Mr. Cokhurd, Bedford-row).
Kry, R. Manchester, hatter. (Clements, Liverpool).
Phillips, R. Camomile-street, victualler. (Mr. Twycross, Thavies-inn).
Round, C. J. Wargrave, maltster. (Messrs. Clevy and Blean, Old Fwy-office).
Stephenson, A. Newcastle, ship-owner. (Mr. R. Wilson, Lincoln-inn).
Smith, R. Hedge Nook, draper, (Wells, Temple).

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott, T. Bath, builder, August 31.
 Adams, E. Mischley, hofier, September 11.
 Bowring, S. and S. Triff, Chesapeake, haberdashers, Oct. 5.
 Beaton, E. Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 10.
 Baker, K. Bristol, carver, Sept. 13.
 Brain, T. Lawrence-hill, builder, Sept. 16.
 Burnet, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Sept. 11.
 Chaytor, W. Market-street, scrivener, Oct. 5.
 Clifford, W. Ruscumbe, linen-draper, Aug. 21.
 Cane, T. Rodborough, clothier, Sept. 4.
 Coxheart, J. Hungerford, cabinet-maker, Aug. 26.
 Champion, G. Bristol, merchant, Sept. 12.
 Dickson, R. Tullum-street, merchant, Aug. 20.
 Davies, F. Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, coal-merchant, Sept. 25.
 Duffin, J. and E. Chipping-Norton, and F. Duffin, of Thame, linen-draper, Aug. 31.
 Evans, J. Portsmouth, vintner, Aug. 13.
 Edge, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 5.
 Floud, R. and J. Shiler, Exeter, haberdasher, Aug. 28.
 Martley, T. Litchbury, merchant, Aug. 22.
 Hawkins, W. J. and T. Birmingham, button-makers, Aug. 16.
 Hewitt, T. Wakefield, linen-draper, Aug. 28.
 Hobson, G. Mearsbrook, miller, Sept. 3.
 Haynes, T. Chipping-Norton, mercer, Aug. 30.
 Harwood, J. Birmingham, brass-founder, Aug. 28.
 Hardwicke, S. Chipping Sodbury, banker, Sept. 2.
 Hallowes, J. Goldsmith-street, ribbon-weaver, Nov. 14.
 Horne, S. Cordham, clothier, Sept. 14.
 Jones, J. High Holborn, carver, Aug. 20.
 Johnson, T. and C. Newcable, linen-draper, Sept. 12.
 Jenkins, G. Swansea, tanner, Oct. 7.
 Kinder, S. Kirby in Ashfield, maker, Aug. 19.
 Lucas, W. N. St. Alban's, surgeon, Sept. 3.
 Langdon, G. Long-Acre, coachmaker, Nov. 17.
 Laversack, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, coal-merchant, September 11.
 Mason, R. Scelford, dyer, Aug. 30.
 Mellor, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, silk and twist manufacturers, Sept. 11.
 Nabbs, J. Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 11.
 Newland, F. New Alesford, leather-cutter, Aug. 31.
 Oxley, F. Rotherham, fellmonger, Sept. 12.
 Piddon, J. Exeter, and J. Davison, St. Thomas Apollie, cornfactors, Aug. 10.
 Patterico, T. East Grinstead, innkeeper, Sept. 7.
 ———, G. Berwick, linen-draper, Aug. 20.
 Partridge, A. and W. Illiff, Fred-street, carriers, Sept. 7.
 Power, C. Birmingham, brass-founder, Aug. 30.
 Radford, W. Liverpool, mercer, Aug. 14.
 Reeve, N. Leicester, grocer, Sept. 9.
 Rainy, W. Lawrence-lane, warehouse-man, Sept. 10.
 Smith, G. and T. Witney, innholders, Aug. 20.
 Shaw, C. and T. Southampton, bankers, Aug. 26.
 Satterfield, J. Winkworth, tanner, Aug. 26.
 Sutton, T. Ashford, innkeeper, Sept. 6.
 Sladen, W. Radcliffe-court, victualler, Sept. 3.
 Spendlow, W. Spalding, draper, Sept. 14.
 Squires, T. Mordlake, carpenter, Aug. 31.
 Simpson, W. Newark, mercer, Sept. 12.
 Tyndale, W. R. and W. Judson, Minchinhampton, clothiers, Aug. 21.
 Turner, T. Penryn, merchant, Sept. 7.
 Tovey, W. jun. Bridge-yard, Lambeth, grocer, Aug. 31.
 Tite, L. Loughton, farmer, Aug. 28.
 Wilkinson, W. and T. Chapman, Jewry-street, cornfactors, Sept. 7.
 Warner, W. Ruxlemill, Painwick, clothier, Aug. 21.
 Woolley, T. Dudley, fender-maker, Aug. 20.
 White, W. Ardington, matcher, Aug. 28.
 Young, W. Ramsgate, vintner, Aug. 17.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married. At St. Mary-le-bone, John Frazer, esq. of Norton-street, to Miss Meredith, daughter of the Rev. J. Meredith, rector of Wilton.

At Lambeth, John Biddle, esq. of Cuper's-bridge, to Miss Mary Ann Smith, of St. Alban's; and Stephen Smith, esq. of St. Alban's, to Miss Biddle of Cuper's-bridge.

Mr. George Ferne Bates of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Langston, daughter of the late Sir Stephen Langston, knight.

Mr. Henry Johnson of the East India House, to Miss F. Kirkman of Hammersmith.

James Hulme, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Hunter, daughter of J. Hunter, esq. of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

At St. Mary-le-bone, J. R. Best, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss De Vins, daughter of R. D. Vins, esq. of Wimpole-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. P. Cierlans of Boyle-street, Saville-row, to Miss Bird.

At Paddington, Charles Madryle, esq. to Miss Cheere, daughter of C. Cheere, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut. Supple, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Caroline Fenwick.

Died. In the 73d year of his age, at his house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, the Right Honourable Richard Howe, Earl and Viscount Howe of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, Viscount Howe and Baron Ctenawley, in Ireland. His Lordship succeeded his brother George Augustus, the late Viscount, July 5, 1758. In the year 1746, he was made Captain in the Royal Navy; in 1770, a Rear-Admiral; in 1775, a Vice-Admiral; in 1782, a full Admiral of the White; and in 1796, Admiral of the Fleet, and General of his Majesty's Marine Forces. His Lordship was

created an Earl for his eminent services in the year 1794, and was invested with the Order of the Garter. His Lordship dying without male issue, his Irish honours descend to his brother Sir William Howe; the English Earldom and Viscount become extinct: his daughters and their heirs male, claim the English Barony. This veteran of the British navy was the second son of Lord Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, who was appointed Governor of Barbadoes in the year 1732, and the eldest daughter of Baron Kilmanseck, in the Electoral service of George the 1st. He was born about the year 1725, and was only ten years of age when he lost his father. He was, during some time, at Eton College, which he left at fourteen to enter on board the *Severn*, of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Legge, and which formed part of the Squadron destined for the South Seas, under the command of Commodore Anson. On its arrival off Terra d'El Fuego, it suffered the greatest distress from a very long and violent tempest, in which the *Severn*, after being reduced to the utmost distress, was finally separated from it; and having refitted at Rio Janeiro, returned to Europe. Mr. Howe next served on board the *Burford*, which was one of the Squadron detached in 1743 from Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle's fleet, under the command of Commodore Knowles, to attempt the town of La Guira, on the coast of Carraccas. The *Burford* suffered very much in this enterprise, and Captain Luthington, who commanded her, having lost his thigh by a chain-shot, died soon after. Mr. Howe was now appointed Acting Lieutenant by the Commodore, and in a short time returned to England with his ship; but his commission not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he returned to his patron

in the West Indies, where he was made Lieutenant of a sloop of war; and being employed to cut an English merchantman, which had been taken by a French privateer under the guns of the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia, and with the connivance of the Governor, out of that harbour, he executed the difficult and dangerous enterprise in such a manner, as to produce the most sanguine expectations of his future services. In 1745, Lieutenant Howe was with Admiral Vernon in the *Downs*, but was in a short time raised to the rank of Commander, in the *Baltimore* sloop of war, which joined the Squadron then cruising on the coast of Scotland, under the command of Admiral Smith. During this cruise an action took place, in which Captain Howe gave a fine example of persevering intrepidity. The *Baltimore*, in company with another armed vessel, fell in with two French frigates of 30 guns, with troops and ammunition for the service of the Pretender, which she instantly attacked, by running between them. In the action which followed, Capt. Howe received a wound in his head, which at first appeared to be fatal. He, however, soon discovered signs of life, and when the necessary operation was performed, resumed all his former activity, continued the action, if possible, with redoubled spirit, and obliged the French ships, with their prodigious superiority in men and metal, to sheer off, leaving the *Baltimore*, at the same time, in such a shattered condition, as to be wholly disqualified to pursue them. He was, in consequence of this gallant service, immediately made Post Captain, and on the 10th of April, 1746, was appointed to the *Triton* frigate, and ordered to Lisbon, where, in consequence of Capt. Holbourne's bad state of health, he was transferred to the *Rippon*, destined for the Coast of Guinea. But he soon quitted that station to join his early patron Admiral Knowles in Jamaica, who appointed him first Captain of his ship of 80 guns; and at the conclusion of the war in 1748, he returned in her to England. In March 1750-51, Capt. Howe was appointed to the command of the Guinea station, in *La Gloire*, of 44 guns; when, with his usual spirit and activity, he checked the injurious proceedings of the Dutch Governor-General on the Coast, and adjusted the difference between the English and Dutch settlements. At the close of the year 1751, he was appointed to the *Mary yacht*, which was soon exchanged for the *Dolphin* frigate, in which he sailed to the *Streights*, where he executed many difficult and important services. Here he remained about three years; and soon after, on his return to England, he obtained the command of the *Dunkirk* of 60 guns, which was among the ships that were commissioned from an apprehension of a rupture with France. This ship was one of the fleet with which Admiral Hoscowen failed to obstruct the passage of the French fleet into the Gulph of St. Lawrence,

when Capt. Howe took the *Arcide*, a French ship of 64 guns, off the Coast of Newfoundland. A powerful fleet being prepared; in 1757, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack upon the French coast, Captain Howe was appointed to the *Magnanime*, in which ship he battered the fort on the island of Aix till it surrendered. In 1758, he was appointed Commodore of a small squadron, which failed to annoy the enemy on their coasts. This he effected with his usual success at St. Malo, where an hundred sail of ships and several magazines were destroyed; and the heavy gale blowing into shore, which rendered it impracticable for the troops to land, alone prevented the executing a similar mischief in the town and harbour of Cherbourg. On the 1st of July he returned to St. Helen's. This expedition was soon followed by another, when Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of York, was entrusted to the care of Commodore Howe, on board his ship the *Essex*. The fleet sailed on the 1st of August 1758, and on the 6th came to an anchor in the Bay of Cherbourg; the town was taken, and the basin destroyed. The Commodore, with his Royal Midshipman on board, next sailed to St. Malo, and as his instructions were to keep the coast of France in continual alarm, he very effectually obeyed them. The unsuccessful affair of St. Cas followed. But never was courage, skill, or humanity, more powerfully or successfully displayed than on this occasion. He went in person in his barge, which was rowed through the thickest fire, to save the retreating soldiers; the rest of the fleet, inspired by his conduct, followed his example, and at least seven hundred men were preserved, by his exertions, from the fire of the enemy or the fury of the waves. In July, in the same year (1758), his elder brother, who was serving his country with equal ardour and heroism, in America, found an early grave. That brave and admirable officer was killed in a skirmish between the advanced guard of the French, and the troops commanded by General Abercrombie, in the expedition against Ticonderago. Commodore Howe then succeeded to the titles and property of his family. In the following year (1759), Lord Howe was employed in the Channel, on board his old ship the *Magnanime*; but no opportunity offered to distinguish himself till the month of November, when the French fleet, under Conflans, was defeated. When he was presented to the King by Sir Edward Hawke on this occasion, his Majesty said, "Your life, my Lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In March 1760, he was appointed Colonel of the Chatham division of marines; and in September following, he was ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to reduce the French fort on the isle of Dumet, in order to save the expence of the transports employed to carry water for the use of the fleet. Lord Howe continued to serve, as occasion required,

quired, in the Channel; and in the summer of 1762, he removed to the Princess Amelia, of 80 guns, having accepted the command as Captain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, now Rear-Admiral of the Blue, serving as second in command under Sir Edward Hawke, in the Channel. On the 23d of August 1763, his Lordship was appointed to the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till August 1765: He was then made Treasurer of the Navy; and in October 1770, was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. In March 1775, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White; and was soon after chosen to represent the borough of Dartmouth in Parliament. In the month of December, in the same year, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue. It was on one of these promotions that Lord Hawke, then First Lord of the Admiralty, rose in the House of Peers, and said, "I advised his Majesty to make the promotion. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occasions; he never asked me how he was to execute any service, but always went and performed it." In 1778, France having become a party in the war, the French Admiral D'Estaing appeared, on the 11th of July, in sight of the British fleet, at Sandy Hook, with a considerable force of line of battle ships, in complete equipment and condition. Most of the ships under Lord Howe had been long in service, were not well manned, and were not line of battle ships of the present day. The French Admiral, however, remained seven days without making an attack, and by that time Lord Howe had disposed his inferior force in such a manner as to let him at defiance. On D'Estaing's leaving the Hook, Lord Howe heard of the critical situation of Rhode Island, and made every possible exertion to preserve it. He afterwards acted chiefly on the defensive. Such a conduct appears to have been required, from the state of his fleet, and the particular situation of the British cause in America. He, however, contrived to baffle all the designs of the French Admiral; and may be said, considering the disadvantages with which he was surrounded, to have conducted and closed the campaign with honour. Lord Howe now resigned the command to Admiral Byron; and on his return to England in October, immediately struck his flag. In the course of this year, he had been advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the White, and shortly after, to the same rank in the Red Squadron. On the change of Administration in the year 1782, Lord Howe was raised to the dignity of a Viscount of Great Britain, having been previously advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. He was then appointed to command the fleet fitted out for the relief of Gibraltar; and he fulfilled the important objects of this expedition. That fortress was effectually relieved, the hostile fleet baffled, and dared in vain to battle; and different squadrons de-

tached to their important destinations; while the ardent hopes of his country's foes were disappointed. Peace was concluded shortly after Lord Howe's return from performing this important service: and in January 1783, he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty. That office, in the succeeding April, he resigned to Lord Keppel; but was re-appointed on the 30th of December in the same year. On the 24th of September 1787, he was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the White; and in July 1788, he finally quitted his station at the Admiralty. In the following August he was created an Earl of Great Britain. On the commencement of the present war in 1793, Earl Howe accepted the command of the western Squadron, at the particular and personal request of his Majesty, and justified the choice which his Sovereign had made at such a perilous and important moment. The glorious victory of the first of June soon followed; the fleet, which was one of the most powerful that France had ever equipped for sea, was totally vanquished, and seven ships of the enemy's line were in possession of the conqueror. On the 26th of the same month, their Majesties, with three of the Princesses, arrived at Portsmouth, and proceeded the next morning in barges to visit Lord Howe's ship, the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead. His Majesty held a Naval Levee on board, and presented the victorious Admiral with a sword, enriched with diamonds and a gold chain, with the naval medal suspended from it. The thanks of both houses of parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the universal acclamations of the nation followed the acknowledgements of the sovereign. In the course of the following year, he was appointed General of Marines, on the death of Admiral Forbes; and finally resigned the command of the western Squadron in April 1797. On the 2d of June in the same year, he was invested with the insignia of the garter. The last public act of a life employed against the foreign enemies of his country, was exerted to compose its internal dissensions. It was the lot of Earl Howe to contribute to the restoration of the fleet, which he had conducted to glory on the sea, to loyalty in the harbour. His experience suggested the measures to be pursued by government on the alarming mutinies, which in 1797 distressed and terrified the nation; while his personal exertions powerfully promoted the dispersion of that spirit, which had, for a time, changed the very nature of British seamen, and greatly helped to recall them to their former career of duty and obedience. In the year 1758, his Lordship married Mary, daughter of Chiverton Hartop, esq. of Welby, in the county of Leicestershire. His issue by this Lady, is Lady Sophia Charlotte, married to the Hon. Pen Ashton Curzon, eldest son of Lord Curzon, who is lately dead; Lady Mary Indiana, and Lady Louisa Catharine, married to the present Earl of Altamont, of Ireland. At

At Hamilton-Palace, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. His Grace was son to James Duke of Hamilton by Elizabeth, late Duchess of Argyle; was born 1756, and succeeded his brother in 1769. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Burrel, esq. and sister to the present Lord Gwydir. Lord Archibald Hamilton, his uncle, succeeds to the title and estates. His Grace was Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and Keeper of the Palaces of Holyroodhouse and Linlithgow.

On Sunday, the 11th of August, at his apartments at Pimlico, in the 40th year of his age, Captain William Skinner, of the marines, a gentleman well known in the literary circles of London, Paris and Rome, and whose active pen has for several years interested the public in a great variety of literary compositions. He jocosely prided himself in being "*a man of Kent*;" but having entered when a youth into the marine service he has resided a very small portion of his life in his native country. During the American war he was in active service on the coast of North America and also in the West Indies, and having been captured by one of the enemy's cruisers he suffered a vigorous imprisonment at Rutland in New England. His fatigue and exposure to variety of climate during this war brought on the nervous debility, which continued through the remainder of his life, and which at length unhappily occasioned his premature death. After the peace of 1783, he resided a considerable time at Paris, and having resented some indecorous behaviour, he suffered the consequence of a *lettre de cachet*, which was obtained by the influence of the very person from whom he had demanded satisfaction. Having seen and felt the tyranny of the ancient regime, he warmly participated in the general feeling on the destruction of the Bastille, and naturally associating with many of the leaders of the patriotic party he became an object of the notice of the British ambassador, and of the watchful suspicion of the British administration. Conceiving, however, that he did not overstep the bounds of prudence as long as his own government took no offensive part against the Revolution, he continued in Paris, and without reserve associated with Manuel, Valadi, Anacharsis Clootz, and other leading patriots; became a member of the Jacobin Club, and on the day of the Grand Federation rather indiscreetly marched in the famous mock procession of the Orator of the Human Race, as a representative of the British nation! Respecting the popular follies of those days he has since declared himself ashamed of the part he was induced to take, he was hurried away at the time by the sublime and eternal principles of the first revolution, but he has since been among the foremost to express his detestation and horror at the tragical consequences which have arisen from a desertion of those first principles, and from the insincerity of Louis XVI, and the

league against the republic. He left France on the prospect of hostilities with his own country, and would gladly have obeyed the call of duty and honour, by entering into active service on board of the British fleet. He soon found, however, by his being passed over in subsequent promotions that he had incurred the displeasure of his majesty's ministers; and although such a feeling on their part was what he must have expected, yet he was visibly chagrined, and after various unsuccessful attempts to regain the confidence of the admiralty, he abandoned himself to the most bitter feeling on the injury which he had done himself in his profession. He has since, in a great measure, devoted himself to literature, chiefly as a translator from the French, a task for which he was eminently qualified; as a writer of essays, and of papers of wit and humour for the newspapers, and as the occasional editor of some of them. The readers of the Monthly Magazine have been occasionally indebted to his labours, particularly in the French anecdotes*, in some original articles relative to the ruins of Herculaneum, on the Philological Researches of M. le Brigrant, on the Fine Arts, &c. &c. As his literary labours were various and considerable, so they were proportionably lucrative, and latterly his income from this source could not have been much short of 300l. per annum, independantly of his half-pay as a captain of marines. The pressure of literary business and a fear that he might be struck off the half-pay list, at length, however, increased his nervous irritability and depression, in so violent a degree, as to alarm the most intimate of his friends, one of whom persuaded him, a few weeks since, as a remedy, to accompany him in an excursion into the country. He returned to London on the day which preceded his death, and in the evening superintended the publication of a respectable newspaper, of which he was the editor. About eleven he returned to his lodgings, and having sat up the whole night, at seven in the morning he discharged a pistol through his head! The Coroner's Inquest were fully justified in their verdict of insanity, as it was obvious that he had for some time laboured under an hypochondriacal affection. Of the cultivated understanding, goodness of heart, uprightness of conduct, and gentlemanly demeanour of this lamented and unfortunate man, it is impossible to speak or conceive too highly. His virtues and talents will long live in the memory of his numerous friends; and his untimely and melancholy fate will remain an impressive proof how little even the best and wisest of us are at all times in our own power.

Suddenly, William Champion, esq. Joint Sheriff of the city of London, and lately elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward.

* Among these the articles of Valadi and Manuel are esteemed his happiest compositions.

At

At Osborn's Hotel in the Adelphi, C. Barber, esq. lately a free-merchant at Calcutta. This gentleman had realised in India a fortune of more than 200,000l.: he arrived in the last fleet, and had been at the hotel only one week. Upon his death bed, he declared, he did not know that he had any relation, and that it was out of his power to name an heir to his great wealth!

In Fleet-street, Mrs. Knapp, wife of Mr. Knapp.

In the 49th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Thomas Pouncy, Engraver; a man of the first eminence in his profession. He was the brother-in-law, and most distinguished of the disciples of Woollett, with whose vigour and richness of style he has happily united the freedom and simplicity of Vivares, "and with a master's hand and poet's fire," has blended both with his own view of nature. His works, of which the principal are after Wilson, Farington, and Hearne, will always be admired wherever legitimate art, and true taste, are not obscured by false glitter so much the fashion of the day; and the hospitality of his manners, the liberality of his sentiments, and the goodness of his heart, will long be remembered with regret by those who had the happiness of being intimately known to him.

In Edgware-road, the Rev. Dr. Brupston.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Burt Corlett, esq.

At Addiscombe, near Croydon, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of John Brickwood, esq.

At Paddington, aged 27, Mrs. Porter, wife of Stephen Porter, esq. of the Middle-Temple.

At Tottenham, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Reeves, colourman, of Holborn-bridge.

In Ely-place, Francis Hancroft, esq. deputy treasurer of the Ordnance.

In Curzon-street, May Fair, Joseph Spilbury, esq. late of the Custom-House.

At New Cross, aged 25, Miss Warner, daughter of Isaac Warner, esq.

At Fulham, aged 72, Mrs. Heptinfall.

In Park-lane, Mr. Luke Davy, of Langford, Norfolk.

In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Price, wife of Joseph Price, esq.

In Boswell-court, Mrs. Durnford, wife of C. Durnford, esq.

At Kensington Grave-pits, Mrs. Lehcup, wife of Peter Lehcup, esq.

In Holborn, Mr. S. Strode.

In Dean-street, Soho, aged 85, W. Tod, esq.

In Lincoln's-Inn, Mrs. Cross, wife of P. B. Cross, esq.

In Serle-street, Capt. C. Price of the Navy.

IRELAND.

Died.] Suddenly, Sir Peter Nugent, bart. of Donore, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, greatly lamented by his disconsolate family and numerous friends, to whom his virtues so justly endeared him as a son, brother,

husband, and friend. His benevolence, generosity and charity were unbounded. Sir Peter was born Sept. 29, 1746. On the 30th of May, 1785, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir James Hodges, relict of William Rogers, esq. He succeeded his brother, Sir James Nugent, in his title and estates in April 1794. The title is extinct.

At Dublin, on the 20th June, Dr. Murray, provost of Trinity College.—This gentleman was the father of the University over which he presided, as well by length of standing, as by the office which he held. It is now upwards of half a century since he became a fellow, and within that period he witnessed several complete successions of new members in the corporation; by all of them he was beloved and venerated. Love of seclusion, and a devoted attachment to literature, must have been his motives for continuing so long an academic life: for, by the constitution of the Dublin college, scarcely a year passes in which some one of its fellows may not go out on a college living; of course he must many times have rejected what, to others, would have been an alluring opportunity of emerging from the torpidity and strictness of college regimen, into a free enjoyment of the world in ease and affluence; for the livings in which the college of Dublin provides for its retiring members are rich, none of them less than five or six hundred pounds per annum, and many of them producing eleven or twelve hundred. Dr. Murray was not, like most of the other fellows of the Dublin University, prompted by love to interpret the fellows' oath in such a manner as to permit at once the keeping of a wife and a fellowship. He not only remained in that state of celibacy which so well corresponds with the duties of a college tutor, but, if one may safely judge of the progress of passion from extrinsic circumstances, never even in idea violated the laws of the strictest chastity.—His plan of life, indeed, almost precluded temptation. He scarcely ever ventured into the company of any but his near college friends, and even in their society very rarely indulged. His time was always fully occupied either by duty or study. He acted with the regularity of mechanism; and if the doctor possessed such a power as *fancy*, not a moment was left for the imagination to revel in. Dr. Murray, prior to his elevation to the provostship, was for many years mathematical lecturer; and in the discharge of the duty of that office displayed singular skill in the very difficult art of teaching.—There was a simplicity, precision and clearness in his method, which conveyed his ideas even on the abstract and difficult science of analytics. (for it is to that branch the mathematical lecturer in the University of Dublin is chiefly confined) with the greatest ease and accuracy, while the comprehensive and masterly view which he exhibited of

of every part of the science which he treated, proved him to possess an understanding of the most vigorous character. It was a distinguishing feature of the doctor as a lecturer, that he considered every thing in science as of equal value; he would treat as of the same moment in a demonstration, the most obvious and easy step, and the most abstruse and difficult; and would take equal pains to direct a pupil how to draw a line, or copy a diagram, as to guide him through a proof the most difficult and prolix. It is now several years since Dr. Murray compiled the epitome of logic which bears his name, and which is the first book put into the hands of the students in the University of Dublin. It bears the strongest marks of being the production of such a mind as his; it displays the clearest, most abstracting, and strong understanding, and at the same time that it wears the appearance of being a collection of the most simple elements, scarcely contains a proposition that is not pregnant with profound learning. Though Dr. Murray was for so many years a senior fellow of an University, which has been reckoned, perhaps not untruly, one of the most wealthy in Europe, and of which the senior fellows are estimated to possess above 800*l.* per annum, and though he lived during the whole of that time with great frugality, having no family and keeping but two servants, yet he saved no money. It is believed, indeed it is known, that he has cast his bread upon the waters; his charity has been neither ostentatious nor splendid, but it has been extensive and useful; much of it has had for its objects those who were connected with him by blood; but much also has been dispersed among those who had no claim to his bounty but that which misfortune and poverty had given them. It is among the merits of Lord Fitzwilliam's administration, as Viceroy of Ireland, that he appointed this singularly learned and virtuous old man to the provostship of the University. By doing so, he has restored to that seminary the blessings of peace and concord to which it had for some years been a stranger. The late provost, Mr. Hutchinson, had been what the academicians call an *extern*; he had not been bred in the college over which he was appointed to preside. This had been considered by the Fellows, as an injury as well as an insult to the body, out of which they contended an head for the University should always be appointed. Hence the Fellows and the Provost were almost perpetually in a state of hostility. Under Dr. Murray there existed the most perfect concord between the head and the members, and all seemed to pursue sincerely that which should be the aim of all, the good government of the college, and the improvement of the students in morals and learning.— If any inconvenience arose from the appointment of Dr. Murray to the high office he held, it resulted from his being too little an active man of the world, by which he was the

less able to counteract and restrain the agitating and domineering spirit which will sometimes shew itself in ecclesiastical as well as other corporations. On the Sunday preceding his death he had complained of a shivering, but in no alarming degree, and his physician only directed him not to go abroad according to his custom on that or the next day. His shivering abated on the Sunday, and he considered himself, during the following day, as in his ordinary state of health. On the morning of Tuesday, however, at about two o'clock, he was seized with a violent spasmodic affection in his stomach; he was scarcely able to direct his servant to go for Dr. Hall, one of the very few unmarried fellows who therefore reside in college. Dr. Hall immediately attended him, and found him in a very alarming state indeed. He sent for other assistance, but before any arrived the Provost expired in his arms. No man was perhaps ever more sincerely regretted by those over whom he was placed than Dr. Murray. In the University he was looked up to with a degree of respect and affection, which it is not easy to conceive; nor was there probably a single individual within the walls, who did not feel sorrow at his death, however likely it might be that his own interest would be forwarded by the event*. Dr. Murray died at the age of 73. He had been forty-nine years a fellow of college, and four years provost. On Saturday morning he was interred in the new College-chapel. The fellows and scholars attended his funeral with scarfs and handkerchiefs; the students without any peculiar dress. A Latin oration was delivered on the occasion by Dr. Hall, one of the most intimate friends of the deceased, and the funeral service and anthem were performed in a very solemn and affecting manner. Dr. Murray, it is very remarkable, left no will, nor did he indeed leave much property. Though he had been for four years provost, at an income of nearly 300*l.* per annum; and for a great number of years a senior fellow, at an income which must have exceeded his expenses by full 500*l.* per annum; he yet was not at his death possessed of property of any kind to the amount of 4000*l.*; the surplus of his income having been annually distributed in private charity, or bestowed in donations to a number of dependent relatives. What property he did die possessed of goes to his brother Dr. Murray, the incumbent of a considerable church living in the North of Ireland. His library is considered as the most valuable part of his assets. It is a large collection of the best authors in every science, and besides scholastic books, contains a most perfect collection of the best voyages, travels, books of geography, charts, &c. &c. He is succeeded as provost by Dr. Kearney, the late vice-provost.

* When one of the Fellows is raised to a Provostship, the others are advanced one step in seniority, a vacancy of course there follows.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Twenty-two journeymen shoemakers of Newcastle, were convicted of a conspiracy against their masters to raise their wages, at the last assizes. They were ordered to find security for their future good behaviour.

The execution of Mary Nicholson, for poisoning her mistress, took place pursuant to her sentence, at Durham. The poor creature suffered the most excruciating torments, for very soon after her suspension, the rope broke, and upwards of an hour elapsed before another was procured. In the interim she recovered her faculties, and conversed with her relatives, when she was again launched into eternity amidst the shrieks and cries of the spectators.

The Duke of Northumberland is said to contribute 7000*l.* per annum as his quota of the Income Tax.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Snowball, wharfinger, to Mrs. Embleton of Newcastle. Mr. Thomas Peck, of York, to Miss Cockburn, of Newcastle. Thomas Wade, esq. of Fatfield, to Miss Reynolds. John Ware, esq. of Shirkbenbeck, Yorkshire, to Miss Cooper Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. T. Wilson.

At Ryton, Mr. F. Laidman, of North Shields, butcher, to Miss Clarke of Ryton.

At Hexham, Mr. William Robson, of Erring-Bridge-End, farmer, to Miss Wilkinson, of Colwell.

At Boldon, near Newcastle, Mr. C. Sheraton of Newton Bewley, near Stockton, to Miss Cole of East Boldon near Sunderland.

At Lancaster, Thomas White, jun. esq. of Woodlands, to Miss Surtees of Ford.

At Wycliffe, near Barnard-Castle, Mr. Collier, to Miss Allen.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. William Bailey, formerly of the Star and Garter inn, North Shields. Mr. Robert Elliot, agent to Mr. Alderman Blacket. Major General Lord Viscount Fielding. Aged 65, Mrs. Belleny, wife of Mr. B. Baker. Mrs. Ridley, relict of the late Mr. Ridley. Mr. Thomas McMillan. Aged 61. Mr. Thomas Gaully, wine-merchant.

At Hexham, at an advanced age, Mr. Geo. Oxley, gardener.

At North Shields, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of the Star and Garter inn.

At Coxlodge, near Newcastle, Miss Bulman, daughter of Mr. W. Bulman.

At Durham, aged 21, Mr. John Thompson, jun. cabinet-maker. Mr. Hault, of the Red Lion inn. Mr. Robert Punshen, late of the Queen's Head inn.

At Lancaster, aged 80, Mr. C. Ward; he had amassed a large fortune by extreme parsimony.

At Krammerston-Hill-Head, W. Sinclair, esq. writer to the signet.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Thompson.

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At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. M. Christopher.

At Stockton, Mrs. Seymour. Mr. R. Lumley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A plan is in agitation for removing the walls of Carlisle, with a view to add to the healthiness of that city.

An inmate of the poor-house at Whitehaven has invented a machine for spinning cotton into cords, by which one person can do the work of four.

The Corporation of Carlisle have purchased a large property in Fisher-street, upon which they intend to build a commodious market-house.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have directed Avery to build a superb and complete organ for the cathedral.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. C. Pearson, to Miss Jane Gaty. Mr. Joseph Richardson, cabinet-maker, to Miss Dall. Mr. James Taggart, to Miss M. Jackson. Mr. B. Robinson, to Miss M. Kirkbride.

At Workington Mr. Askew, attorney, to Miss Westray, daughter of the late Captain Westray, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Coulthard. Mr. T. Hodgson. Aged 19, Miss E. Slack. Miss Waugh. Mrs. A. Holiday, widow of the late Mr. C. Holiday. Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. J. M. Wright, cabinet-maker.

At Kefwick, Mr. R. Ellwood, serjeant-major in the Westmoreland militia.

At Sandwith, near Whitehaven, aged 56, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. W. Smith.

At Workington, aged 40, Mr. W. Eckford, bookseller.

At Whitehaven, aged 73, Mrs. Albridge, widow of the late Mr. Albridge, inn-keeper.

At Waver-Bank, aged 68, Mr. Jacob Stamper.

At Calderbridge, aged 40, the Rev. Mr. Hall, curate of Ponsonby.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Barras, stone-cutter.

YORKSHIRE.

The woollen-manufactory of Messrs. Wormald and Co. at Leeds has been burnt.

Twelve rein-deer from Lapland were lately landed at Hull, intended for the Duke of Norfolk.

An Agricultural Society is proposed to be established at Thriske. These useful institutions are rapidly spreading through the country, and producing the most beneficial effects in the practice of agriculture.

Mr. W. Tunstall, of Nidd, announces that the expence of threshing wheat by his portable threshing machine is no more than twopence per bushel, and that the sowing is one bushel in ten.

On Tuesday the 23d ult. a violent storm of lightning and thunder did great damage in the city of York and throughout the West Riding. It extended to Carlisle, &c.

The late Mrs. Abercrombie left 250l. among five of the excellent charities that do honour to the city of York.

A petition has been presented from the Merchants and Ship Owners of Hull to the Privy Council, against the proposed plan of employing Neutral Ships to import the produce of Russia. They assert that the ships now employed, with the 18,000 tons on the Greenland trade, are sufficient for the purpose, and that the employment of neutral vessels would be highly prejudicial to the shipping interest and to that nursery of British seamen the Baltic trade.

The Magistrates of Sheffield have been exerting themselves like those of Birmingham, to prevent the practice of tipping on Sundays.

Married.] At York, Mr. James Kitching, glove-manufacturer, to Miss Johnson. Capt. Hill, of Scarborough, to Miss M. White of York. Mr. Wilson, surgeon in 13th light dragoons, to Miss Fox, of York. Mr. Richardson, to Miss Doddsworth.

At Halifax, Mr. Edward Rigby, of Manchester, to Miss M. Lord, of Halifax.

At Leeds, the Rev. James Milton, of Fewston, to Miss J. Garforth of the former place. Mr. John Kemplay, to Miss M. Finney.

At Batley, Mr. John Rhodes of Gumerfall, to Miss Oldroyd of Batley.

At Badeworth, Mr. W. Hepworth of Bramwith, to Miss Mason, of Rogerthorpe near Wentbridge.

At Stagwood Hill, near Holmfirth, Mr. Johnson, of Barnsley, surgeon, to Miss L. Newton of the former place.

At Keighley, Mr. G. Greenwood, of Hull, merchant, to Miss S. Clapham, of Tittley near Keighley.

At Whitkirk, Mr. Thomas Gill of Leeds, to Mrs. Markham of Hatton, near the former place.

At Wakefield, Mr. Timothy Crowther of Little Gumerfall, merchant, to Miss Brocke of the former place.

At Grifely, John Grimston, esq. of Nefwick, to Miss C. Dixon, daughter of the late J. Dixon, esq. of Gledhow.

At Rippon, Mr. Thomas Drake, to Miss Sequeira.

Dead.] At York, aged 69, Mrs. Riddale, wife of Mr. Riddale. Mr. G. Ellicott, brick layer; he was killed by the falling of a wall which he was repairing. Aged 49, Mr. John Clark. Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright of the Robin Hood inn. Mr. Duncanson. Aged 75, Mr. A. Glafs, formerly a silversmith at London.

At Leeds, Mrs. Elam, relict of the late Mr. John Elam. Aged 22, Miss F. Kendall. Mr. C. Hopwood. Mr. J. Floyd, surgeon. Mr. Denton, liquor-merchant.

At Hull, aged 93, Mrs. Travis, a maiden lady. Aged 74, Mrs. S. Thorley.

At Balby, near Doncaster, Mr. Atkin, tanner.

At Scholes, near Leeds, suddenly, Richard Brooke, esq. lieutenant colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.

At Knaresborough, aged 49, Mr. Thomas Wilks, brewer.

At Morley, near Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, in the 80th year of his age. He was the oldest member of the Presbyterian class of ministers in the West-Riding; and until incapacitated for active usefulness by a paralytic attack in the year 1794, one of the most popular and generally acceptable preachers in that connexion. As a man, and as a christian, his conduct throughout life was highly honourable and exemplary. In his earlier years he was settled at Henllan, in Carmarthenshire; but from the year 1763, at Morley. The chapel in which he officiated is a very ancient fabric, and was formerly the mother church of the parish of Batley. In the year 1650, a lease of it, together with the parsonage house, and an adjoining glebe, was granted for 500 years, by the Earl of Sussex, the impropiator to a number of feoffees; who, at least, since the revolution, appear to have been dissenters from the established church, and to have maintained the dissenting forms of worship. The present minister, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, has, under his care, the Common Prayer Book used in that chapel in the reigns of Charles II, and James II, with this inscription on the inside of the cover, "Morley town book common prayer."

At Kirby Wharfe, near Tadcaster, the Rev. T. Radley, vicar of that place.

At Horbury, near Wakefield, Miss Rayner, daughter of Mr. W. Rayner, merchant.

At Otley, after a short illness, Mr. Ritchie, woollen-draper.

At Jumpels, near Halifax, aged 77, Mr. Ramsden.

At Fareholm, aged 68, G. Meeke, esq.

At Stanningly, near Leeds, Mr. Joseph Varley.

LANCASHIRE.

Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette contains melancholy details of the mischief done near Manchester by the floods.

A general annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, was held at the Bridgewater's-arms, in Manchester, on Monday the 5th of August, when the following premiums were adjudged:

To William Richardson, of Lilly Hill, for having the pasture land of his farm laid down, drained, fenced and improved in the completest manner—a silver cup, value seven guineas.

To John Haslam, of Turton, for floating six acres of land—a silver cup, value seven guineas.

To Michael Norton, of Pendleton, for raising the greatest quantity of good compost, and therewith covering twenty-two statute acres of land—a silver cup, value five guineas.

To John Kershaw, of Turton, for draining thirty-eight acres of land with stone—a silver cup, value seven guineas.

Mr.

son of Mr. G. Bilton, he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

At Hamstone near Lincoln, aged 85, E. Hates; she walked six miles a few days before.

At Louth, Mrs. Allison of the Blue-stone-Inn. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker, of the Black Bull.

At Nacton near Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. Robert Watkinson, farmer.

At Stamford, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Barber, gardener.

At Bourn, aged 11, Miss Stewart.

At Linwood Grange near Sleaford, ——— Bury, esq. his estate which is very considerable, devolves to the Rev. B. B. Collins, of Bath, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds as a public preacher.

At Gossberton, Mrs. Hodson, wife of Mr. Hodson, blacksmith.

At Boston, aged 64, sincerely lamented, Mr. William Hellaby.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Belton, Mr. Loakes.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The total of the calls upon the Ashby de la Zouch Canal are at this time 90 per cent, which indicate its speedy completion. Earl Moira's coals are already announced at Bosworth for 8s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. Hartopp, the intelligent resident of Dalby Hall, has lately gratified the nobility and gentry of his neighbourhood with theatrical performances, in his private theatre, for six nights. Mr. H. and his son no less interested the company by their own performance, than by their assiduities to provide in every other respect for the entertainment and accommodation of the numerous visitors.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. G. R. Mercer, one of the volunteer infantry, to Miss F. Wilkinson.

At Great Wigston, Mr. Whiteman, of Kilby, to Miss M. Goodrich of the former place. Mr. Smith, of Daventry, to Miss Cotton, of the former place.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. Temple, attorney. Mr. Harris, gunsmith.

At Market Bosworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 67, Mrs. E. Woodcock, relict of Mr. W. Woodcock, formerly of Mount Sorrel. Aged 47, after a short illness, Mr. A. Black, comedian.

At Stoughton, Mr. Ingram, sen. grazier.

At Quorndon, after a short illness, Miss Webster.

At Lutterworth, aged 76, Mrs. Lea, wife of Mr. Thomas Lea; she went to bed in perfect health and was found dead by her husband a few hours after.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colwich, Mr. Boden, of Bish-

ton, to Mrs. Martin, of the same place, aged 28, this is her third husband.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. W. Wilders, mercer, to Mrs. Piddock, relict of Mr. T. Piddock, late of Coventry, druggist, both of Burton.

At Tipton Hall, J. Edge, esq. of Moss, to Miss Jevon, daughter of the late A. E. Jevon, esq. of the former place.

At Gatewood Lodge, Mr. Seckerston, attorney, of Stafford, to Miss Barlow, of the former place.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 83, Mr. G. Whately, one of the Aldermen of that city for upwards of 50 years.

John Fletcher, esq. (very far advanced in years). He was in the commission of the peace for this borough, and senior proctor of the bishop's court, and principal registrar and chapter clerk to the dean and chapter there; and had practised as a notary public and proctor of that court, as appears by the records, from the 10th June 1723. He was particularly fond of fox-hunting, which he constantly followed till within about four years of his death; he was a gentleman of a very active disposition, indefatigable in his general pursuits, and remarkable for punctuality in all his concerns. He has bequeathed a considerable fortune to his only surviving daughter Mrs. Lister, relict of the late N. Lister, esq. M. P. and his grand-children.

At Great Saredon, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Perks, attorney.

At Wolverhampton, aged 77, Mr. J. Meready, for the last 32 years he filled the office of clerk to the collegiate church of that place.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 24, Miss H. Spender, daughter of Mr. Spender, surgeon. Aged 89, Mrs. M. Broome.

At Lloyd House, near Wolverhampton, aged 19, John Marsh, esq. the eldest son of the late magistrate of that name; his gentleness of manners and affectionate disposition justly entitled him to the esteem of all who knew his rising worth.

At Stafford, aged 53, Mr. B. Bradshaw, of the Taloot, Bowling-green.

At Uttoxeter, aged 85, Mrs. Biddulph, relict of the late Mr. W. Biddulph.

At Stone, Mr. W. Lillyman, late of the Crown inn, and formerly butcher in Birmingham.

At Rugeley, aged 74, Thomas Littlewood, he had been drinking a pint of ale at a public house near home in good health, and five minutes after was found dead.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A splendid Musical Festival for the benefit of the General Hospital will be held in Birmingham, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of September. The Lords Warwick, Hertford, Dartmouth, Aylesford, Dudley and Ward, Willoughby de Broke, Craven, Middleton, and Brooke,

newt three inches and a quarter in length, which Mr. C. Hill preserves in his shop.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Edward Hopkinson, currier of Chesterfield, to Miss E. Buxton of the former place.

At Hatherfage, Mr. J. White, merchant, to Miss M. Furness, daughter of Mr. B. Furness, button-manufacturer.

At Aston-upon-Trent, Mr. Flack to Miss Sorelby, both of Cavendish bridge.

At Tibthell, Mr. Thomas Burton, to Mrs. Hodgkinson.

At Mickleover, the Rev. John Ward, to Mrs. Waring.

At Ashborne, Mr. Samuel Harding, of Willow Bridge Wells, Staffordshire, to Miss Hartshorne of the former place.

At Melbourn, Mr. David Tomlinson, to Miss Webster.

At Barlborough, the Rev. Richard Ward, of Coomford, to Miss Marshall, of Nittiker hill.

At Dronfield, aged 83, James Drabble, to Mary Crooks, aged 57, both of Unkton, after a courtship of twenty years and upwards.

Died.] At Derby, aged 20, Miss E. Handford.

At Knowl, near New Mill, aged 81, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Gaskell.

At Eckington, at a very advanced age, Mrs. S. Gales, relict of the late Mr. T. Gales.

At Knabb House, aged 21, of a decline, Decimus Dakayne, gent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, of Hull, to Miss Priestley of the former place. Mr. Lound, ironmonger, to Miss Spurr.

At Bulwell, Mr. Watson, brazier, of Retford, to Miss Clark, of the former place.

At Workop, Sir James Nicholson, bart. of Glenberry, Scotland, to Miss Wharton, daughter of Major Wharton.

At Holme-pierrepont, W. Sandy, gent. to Miss Lowe, of Basingham.

At Elksley, near Retford, the Rev. John Macon, of Ingoldby, near Grantham, to Miss Barton, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 71, Thomas Mettam, esq. Aged 29, Mr. W. Handley. Aged 68, Mrs. Place.

At the White Lion inn, Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, viscount Wentworth, &c. He arrived the evening before, supped with a good appetite, retired to bed about eleven o'clock, and at eight the next morning his servant found him dead in bed, he is supposed to have died of an apoplectic fit.

At Hoveringham, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, farmer.

At Sweinton, near Nottingham, aged 66, D. Smith, gent.

At Little Carlton, Mr. J. Morris, a respectable traveller in the grocery business.

At Norwell, Mrs. Templeman, wife of Mr. Templeman, butcher.

At Workop, aged 78, Mr. W. Barbaroux.

At East Retford, Mr. J. White, late of Nottingham, plumber, &c.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The drainage of 100,000 acres in South Holland, is in a state of forwardness, 10,000 acres were formerly saved in the parish of Long Sutton.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Clarke, of the Sloop, public-house, to Miss Hide. Mr. William Patrick, grocer, to Miss S. Trotter, daughter of Mr. Trotter, brewer. Mr. Wm. Elsey, farmer of Hemmingby, to Miss Blyth, of the former place.

At Stamford, William Harper, esq. of the Rutland Fencible Cavalry, to Miss Coddington, second daughter of Alderman Coddington of this place.

At Louth, Mr. G. Outram, aged 69, to Miss P. Lobley, aged 16.

At Saltfleetby, Mr. William King, to Miss Taylor of Louth.

At Ashby, near Horncastle, Mr. David Smith, of Lincoln, grocer, to Miss J. Smith, of the former place.

At Sibley, Mr. Dickens of Skirbeck, to Mrs. Bland of the former place.

At Edenham, Mr. John Hairby, of Hundleby, to Miss Lenton, of Grimthorpe.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, late of Spalding, to Miss Northon, of Stamford.

At Bourn, Mr. Lupton, son of Mr. R. Lupton, of Tickencote Warren, to Miss Halford of the former place.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Samuel Dunn, of Barnsley, grocer, to Miss Elmhirst of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Robert Green, formerly apothecary and chemist. Aged 36, Mr. M. Clapham, master of the Black Horse public house. Aged 40, Mr. Joseph Daubrey, plumber, &c.

William Cooper, fellmonger, he was found lying dead in a heap of lime; he was subject to fits, with which it is supposed he was afflicted at the time of his death.

Aged 20, Mr. John Hall, corn-merchant. Mr. Joseph Smith, of the Plough public-house. Mrs. Stennett, wife of Mr. Stennett, butcher.

On the road between Boston and Sleaford, on his return to Gainsborough, Samuel Lester, a private in the South Lincoln Supplementary Militia; he was killed by the overturning of a cart into a ditch, the contents of the cart falling on him.

At Burgh in the Marsh, Mr. Graftley, surgeon.

At Spilsby, Miss M. Franklin, daughter of Mr. W. Franklin, mercer. Mr. T. Hill, butcher. Mrs. Sleddall, wife of Mr. T. Sleddall.

At Horncastle, Mr. L. Bilton, schoolmaster. Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Simpson, officer of Excise; he was an honest man and is much lamented.

At Hilton Hologate, Mr. William Bilton, son

son of Mr. G. Bilton, he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

At Hamstone near Lincoln, aged 85, E. Hales; she walked six miles a few days before.

At Louth, Mrs. Allison of the Blue-stone-Inn. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker, of the Black Bull.

At Nacton near Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. Robert Watkinson, farmer.

At Stamford, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Barber, gardener.

At Bourn, aged 11, Miss Stewart.

At Linwood Grange near Sleaford, ——— Bury, esq. his estate which is very considerable, devolves to the Rev. B. B. Collins, of Bath, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds as a public preacher.

At Gosberton, Mrs. Hodson, wife of Mr. Hodson, blacksmith.

At Boston, aged 64, sincerely lamented, Mr. William Hellaby.

RUTLAND.

Died. At Belton, Mr. Loakes.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The total of the calls upon the Ashby de la Zouch Canal are at this time 90 per cent, which indicate its speedy completion. Earl Moira's coals are already announced at Bosworth for 8s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. Hartopp, the intelligent resident of Dalby Hall, has lately gratified the nobility and gentry of his neighbourhood with theatrical performances, in his private theatre, for six nights. Mr. H. and his son no less interested the company by their own performance, than by their assiduities to provide in every other respect for the entertainment and accommodation of the numerous visitors.

Married. At Leicester, Mr. G. R. Mercer, one of the volunteer infantry, to Miss F. Wilkinfon.

At Great Wigton, Mr. Whiteman, of Kilby, to Miss M. Goodrich of the former place. Mr. Smith, of Daventry, to Miss Cotton, of the former place.

Died. At Leicester, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. Temple, attorney. Mr. Harris, gunsmith.

At Market Bosworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 67, Mrs. E. Woodcock, relict of Mr. W. Woodcock, formerly of Mount Sorrel. Aged 47, after a short illness, Mr. A. Black, comedian.

At Stoughton, Mr. Ingram, sen. grazier. At Quorndon, after a short illness, Miss Webster.

At Lutterworth, aged 76, Mrs. Lea, wife of Mr. Thomas Lea; she went to bed in perfect health and was found dead by her husband a few hours after.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Colwich, Mr. Boden, of Bish-

ton, to Mrs. Martin, of the same place, aged 28, this is her third husband.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. W. Wilders, mercer, to Mrs. Piddock, relict of Mr. T. Piddock, late of Coventry, druggist, both of Burton.

At Tipton Hall, J. Edge, esq. of Moss, to Miss Jevon, daughter of the late A. E. Jevon, esq. of the former place.

At Gatewood Lodge, Mr. Seckerfon, attorney, of Stafford, to Miss Barlow, of the former place.

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Brooke, with Sir J. Mordaunt, and Sir G. S. Evelyn, are the patrons and directors.

13601. 135. was taken in the Birmingham Theatre during the nine nights which Mr. John Kemble lately performed there. 2011. was taken on the last night, being his benefit.

To prevent tippling on Sundays, the church-wardens of Birmingham are ordered to inspect all public houses during the hours of divine service, and enforce the penalties against offenders. Sixteen publicans have already been convicted in the penalty of 10s. each.

An additional Dissenting Chapel is proposed to be built in Walmer-lane, Birmingham.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Bill, carpenter of Soho foundry, to Miss H. Rutter, of Willenhall. Mr. Bradley, of Derby, to Miss E. Baker, of Rotten Park Lodge near this town. Mr. J. Fawlkener, currier of Shrewbury, to Miss Mills of the former place. Mr. W. Morris, to Miss Ryland, of the New Inn. Mr. J. Thomas of Chetwyn Grange, to Miss J. Ethell, formerly of Edgmond, Shropshire. Mr. J. Carnachan, serjeant of the 2d regiment of dragoons, to Miss C. Law, daughter of Mrs. Cauler of the Spread Eagle. Mr. W. Carlon, surgeon, to Miss Giles. Mr. J. Twemlow, of Manchester, to Miss S. Dunn of the George inn, former place.

At Coventry, M. W. Newcomb, to Miss Harrold. Mr. Power, hatter, to Miss Bradshaw.

At Nuneaton, Mr. H. Burton, to Miss Geary.

At King's Norton, Mr. S. Sargent, to Miss M. Wooten, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 85, Mr. Highley. Mr. R. Purden. Mrs. Underwood, her loss will be severely felt by her poor neighbours. John Startin, sen. esq. one of eldest merchants of this town. Mr. Benjamin Pearson. Mr. J. Collins, stirrup-maker; he was in apparent good health, but a few moments before his death. Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. J. Coleman, cheese-factor, of Colwich, Staffordshire.

At Minworth, Mrs. Tisdale, wife of Mr. J. Tisdale.

At Ravenhurst, parish of Harborne, Mr. Farkes an opulent farmer.

At Perry Barr, Mrs. Wren, wife of Mr. C. Wren.

At Castle Bromwich, aged 76, Mr. Waldron, maltster.

At Pulley, after a lingering illness, Mr. T. Trevors maltster.

At Coventry, Mrs. West, wife of Mr. West, of Cross Cheaping. Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. S. Read.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Harley, glover, to Miss Hale. Mr. Gowen, of Panton to Miss Dwyer of Manchester.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Joseph Berks, of Wem, to Miss Jones of the former place.

At Edgmond near Newport, Mr. Andrew Moore, to Mrs. Sarah James. The bride had been a *disconsolate widow* for the space of nearly three weeks.

At Wem, the Rev. C. Browne, jun. of Withington, to Miss Dickin, daughter of T. Dickin, esq. the present High Sheriff of the county.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, after a long illness, Mrs. Harley. Mrs. E. Jeffreys, sister to Edward Jeffreys, esq. Mrs. Drinkwater, wife of Mr. Drinkwater, woolstapler.

After a lingering and extremely painful illness of ten months, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, attorney.

Of a decline, Miss Burton, eldest daughter of Edward Burton, esq. Major of the 2d regiment of Shropshire militia.

Very suddenly, Mrs. Oakley, wife of Mr. Oakley, of the Bird-in-Hand inn; after cheerfully wishing her children a good night, she went into the brewhouse, was heard to groan, and immediately found dead.

At Oswestry, suddenly while in his hay-field, Mr. Puleston, surgeon.

At Nunnerly, aged 25, Thomas Noneley, esq.

At Church-stoke, M. Downes, esq. aged 72.

At Fords, near Oswestry, suddenly, Mr. Richard Lloyd.

At Balchurch, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Birch, shoemaker.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. N. Wilkinson. Aged 77, Mr. William Acton, formerly of Ludlow, glover.

At Conory, near Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Marston.

At Clun, in an advanced age, Mr. Tunney.

At Lineal near Ellesmere, Mr. Richards.

At Uffington, Mr. Yeomans.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Jones of the Cross Keys, to Mrs. Dent.

At Northfield, Mr. Rickets, butcher, of Kidderminster, to Miss S. Green, of Broomsgrove.

At Evesham, Mr. Robert Rufs, butcher, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, joiner.

At Newland, Mr. Richard Stallard, to Miss Dobbins, both of Woodfield, in the parish of Powick. Mr. Winnell, son of Mr. Winnell, to Miss Stallard.

At Wyre-Piddle, Mr. Pretty, of London, to Miss Brown, of the former place.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Richard Williams, grocer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hill, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, the Rev. Mr. J. Bourne, one of the minor canons of the cathedral. Mrs. A. Maurice, of the Tything. Aged 65, Mr. James Boyer.

At Crowle, Mr. Robert Smith, farmer.

At Wick, near Worcester, Miss Higgins, sister to Mr. Higgins, hop-merchant.

Near

Near Dudley, Mrs. Mee, wife of Mr. Mee, iron-maker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, John Holder, esq. to Mrs. M. Jackman, widow. Mr. Thomas Harvey, attorney at law, to Miss Griffiths, of Over Ross.

At Winterton, Mr. Dykes, of Kingston, to Miss A. Stephens, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, after a lingering illness, H. Penry, esq. of Llwynycyfaun, in the county of Brecon, and one of the members of the corporation of that city.

Aged 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. Joseph Cooke, son of the late Mr. Cooke. At an advanced age, Mrs. Gwilym, relict of the late T. Gwilym, esq.

At Moorcott near Kingston, aged 88, Mr. William Harris.

At Tupley near Hereford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. P. Lewis, formerly of that place.

At Dinchill, near Ledbury, suddenly from the rupture of a blood-vessel, A. Church, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Gloucester Music Meeting, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergy, will be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September. The stewards are, Earl Bathurst, Lord De Clifford, Dr. Small, and Dr. Smyth.

Several gentlemen of the Wilts and Berks Canal Committee have lately failed from its termination near Dauntry Park to Cuningen Park, near Calne, where the tunnel under the road is now constructing; then they proceeded to Chippenham and to Semington, where this canal joins the Kennet and Avon. The Marquis of Lansdown was of the party.

Goods are now regularly conveyed upon canals from London to Bristol, South Wales, Worcester, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Lancaster. The price of light goods from London to Bristol, is no more than 38s. per ton; of heavy goods, 33s. Of light goods to Liverpool, 80s.; of heavy goods, 65s. For low price goods, heavy and not damageable, the price to Bristol is only 26s.; to Birmingham, 38s.; and to Manchester, 55s. per ton.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Ridler, soap-boiler, to Miss C. Warloe, of Hereford.

Died.] At Walbridge, near Stroud, Mr. Peter Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. James Hurdis, D.D. Professor of Poetry in the University, to Miss H. Taylor, of Fulham, Middlesex.

At Northmoor, Mr. P. Cox, of London, to Miss R. Minchin.

At Banbury, Mr. Howard of Worcester College in this University, to Miss Bignell, of the former place.

At Deyleford, Mr. John Mallett, brewer,

of Chipping Norton, to Miss Dutton of the former place.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. William Rone, butler of University College. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Hodgkins, wife of Mr. Hodgkins, taylor. Aged 63, Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Shipley, of Blenheim Gardens. Mrs. Ensworth, wife of Mr. T. Ensworth.

At Bampton, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of E. Whitaker, esq. Mr. George Grove, baker and mealman.

At Cuddeken, Mrs. Jane Welles, aged 84. At Wheatley, Mrs. Sheene, widow of Mr. Sheene, who died lately at the same place.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. C. Heynes, sen. aged upwards of 80, an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place.

At Nuneham Courtenay, Thomas Crawford; he was killed by a fall from a loaded waggon.

At Baldon House, aged 91, Mrs. Willoughby, the mother of Sir C. Willoughby, bart.

On a common in the parish of Horspath, Martha Priest; she was found dead.

At Ewelme, James Elton; he fell from a tree, while gathering cherries, and was killed on the spot.

At Thame, James Hedges; he was found dead on the staircase.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. James Lee, of Upwell, to Miss Gibbs, of the former place.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss C. Angell, daughter of the late B. Angell, esq. of Studley, Wiltshire.

Suddenly, Mr. Paul Dadford; he died as he was putting on his cloaths.

At Staverton, aged 60, the Rev. John Summons, more than twenty years curate of Staverton and Catesby.

At Glinton, aged 84, Mrs. Maxwell, widow, late of Uffington, near Stamford. Mr. John Spencer; he was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing.

At Market Bosworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Allen of the coffee-room.

At Harleston Park, near Northampton, the Rev. John Andrews, second son of Robert Andrews, esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Bevis, wife of John Bevis; she had kept her room more than 20 years.

At Oundle, after a few days illness, aged 60, Mrs. M. Yardley.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Thomas Rogers; he fell down in his bakehouse, and expired. Mr. Thomas Page; he was found dead in his father's yard.

At Pilton, William Duncleley, servant to Mr. Prentice, he was killed in a hay-field by it assisting at the wheel of a loaded waggon, which fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Trigometrical Survey of England, A

gan by Capt. Ray, is now proceeding in this county, under the direction of Capt. Mudge, and Mr. Dalby.

In the church-yard of a village called Elton, a few miles distant from Oundle, the following inscription appears upon a tomb-stone, of which we have been favoured by a Correspondent with a copy:

In
Memory of Mary
the wife of

William Rowlatt
who Died, September 17th
1779, Aged 36 Years

Afficed Sorre Long i Boar Fishant

Trid in Vain But Now i Gon to
Endless Rest Christ's Favour to
Obtain and We Hope our
Lof Will Be Hur Gain

Married.] At Broughton, Mr. Daniel, farmer, of Milton Keynes, to Miss E. Rose.
Died.] At Long Crendon, aged 77, Mr. J. Reynolds, farmer.

At Dorton, aged 77, Major Watfon.

At Hartwell, near Aylesbury, Sir William Lee.

At Stowe, aged 21, Ann Woodward, a lunatic, she drowned herself in one of the canals in Stowe Gardens.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The waters are so much out in Bedfordshire, that the farmers at Campton, Henlow, Selhoe, Chickfand, Gravenhurst, Shellington, &c. are obliged to pursue a very circuitous route in taking their cattle, grain, and other commodities for sale to Bedford and Biggleswade, owing to the late excessive and unseasonable rains. This remark equally applies to several other parts of the kingdom.

The Duke of Bedford has upwards of 20 acres of land at Woburn in carrots, intended as a superior winter food for deer, sheep, and horned cattle.

Married.] At Potton, the Rev. G. Warfe, of Hazlebury Brian, Dorset, to Miss E. Franklyn, of the former place.

Died.] At Woburn, aged 91, Mr. Henry Rock, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Three soldiers were lately suffocated by lying down to sleep for the night under a haycock.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. John Cropley, of Barwell, to Miss D. Brickens, of the former place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lamb, hair dresser.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At Cambridge Commencement, July the 1st, Sir William Brown's gold medal, for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, was adjudged to Mr. James George Durham, Undergraduate of Bennet College.

Married.] At Chatteris, Mr. J. Goward, glazier, to Miss H. Matthews of the same town.

At Wisbeach, Mr. John Porster, of Friday Bridge, to Miss Brice, of the former place.

At Bottisham, Mr. Gifford, shoe-maker, to Miss Webb of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 78, Mrs. Willson, mother of Mr. Willson, clock and watch-maker.

Aged 17, Mr. John Girling, son of Mr. Girling, of this place; he was unfortunately drowned in the river Cam, a little above the king's mill. His hat having been blown to the Trupington side, he swam across the river to recover it, when he got entangled in the weeds; he called out for aid, but all endeavours to save him were in vain; a young man was near losing his own life by attempting to save him.

Aged 18, Mr. J. B. Staples. Mr. Thomas Stevens, plumber and glazier.

At Hilderham, aged 77, T. R. Hall, esq. He was formerly of St. John's College, and served the office of sheriff in 1780.

At March, after a lingering illness, aged 48, Mr. George Thorbourn, surgeon and apothecary.

At Impington, Elizabeth Woodcock, the unfortunate woman who was buried under the snow for nearly eight days and nights in February last.

At Barrington, Mr. Thomas Prime, horse-dealer; he was killed by a fall from his horse.

At Ely, Mr. Joseph Pond; his death was occasioned by a fall from a ladder.

NORFOLK.

The turnips in Norfolk are this season of uncommon promise, and occupy more than ordinary space. Each of the 660 parishes in this county grows on the average, 760 acres of turnips; in the whole 171,600 acres, being more than a seventh part of the county—and the hoeing alone of these (at 6s. per acre) costs 51,480l.

Several drivers of waggons and carts have recently been fined in the full penalty for riding on the shafts, by some of the magistrates of Norfolk and Suffolk. This laudable example ought to operate on the magistrates of the metropolis and its vicinity, where this mischievous practice continues with impunity.

On the 7th, 35 waggons, 10 carts, 15 single horses, and five chaises, were put into requisition at Norwich, and dispatched to Ipswich, full of troops, on their route to the general head-quarters at Canterbury; and on the 8th, 25 waggons, 12 carts, six chaises, and 14 horses were employed for the same purpose.

A Norwich paper asserts that the manufactory of that city is now in a flourishing state, and that the poor's rates are considerably reduced.

A plan proposed to the last Grand Jury for reducing the expences of the High Sheriff, was rejected as unworthy of the dignity of the county.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. S. Ray of Mauhin tree,

Manningtree, to Miss Jarrold of the former place. Mr. J. Ewing, farmer, at Coingleford, to Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late Mr. H. Fleming, formerly surgeon in this city. Mr. J. Lock, to Miss Browne. Mr. James Tay, to Miss Ruth Dexter.

At Overstrand, Mr. Newstead, to Miss Newstead of the same place.

At Tharston, Mr. J. Treadway, to Miss M. Barber, daughter of Mr. J. Barber, farmer of the same parish.

At Thursford, near Holt, Mr. Gibbs, of Wells, to Miss Spooner of the former place.

Died. At Norwich, Master Barwell, eldest son of Mr. Barwell, wine-merchant. Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Cook. Aged 32, Mr. T. Muffet, sub-librarian to the public library. Aged 92, Mrs. Kinderley, relict of the Rev. J. Kinderley. Aged 72, Mrs. M. Dunmore. Augustine Daston, an old pensioner, who in a fit of lunacy hanged himself. Aged 74, Mrs. L. Dillington, relict of Mr. J. Dillington, formerly manufacturer of this city. Aged 92, Mrs. Sarah Emms. Aged 22, George Greene, esq. Aged 59, Mrs. Margaret Barford. Aged 65, Mr. Charles Bryant; this gentleman was formerly beadle to the Court of Guardians, and the author of an esteemed botanical work. Mrs. Earl. Aged 61, Mr. H. Whitlock, late sergeant of the East Norfolk militia.

At Castle Rising, aged 75, the Rev. Philip Pyle, M. A. rector of Castle Rising and North Lynn, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. His love of retirement prevented him from mixing in promiscuous society, and confined the knowledge of his virtues to the friends with whom he associated. He was not ambitious of those graceful accomplishments which recommend their owner to general notice, and which are esteemed the ornaments of polite life, yet he deserves to be distinguished for that plainness and simplicity of manners and address which he adopted. His superior attainments in Greek literature did not prevent the calling forth his exertions for the general benefit of mankind. His ardent wish for instructing the less informed in the principles of morality and religion, appeared as well in that energetic manner in which he addressed his audience from the pulpit, as in the popular sermons which he has sent into the world; and his goodness of heart and benevolence stand confessed in appropriating the profits of his useful publications to that most noble and humane institution, the *Norfolk and Norwich Hospital*: thus while the ignorant are indebted to him for the knowledge of their duty towards God and their neighbour, the sick have reason to bless his memory, for contributing to a charity which tends to alleviate the infirmities of human nature.

At Caistor, near Norwich, aged 110, Mr. J. Sayer, butcher; he retained his faculties to the last.

At Yarmouth, aged 51, Mr. C. Hornsby, MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLIX.

one of the tide surveyors; his death was occasioned by a fall from a ship which he was measuring.

At Woodlastwick, aged 68, Mrs. Seaman, relict of Mr. J. Seaman.

At East Dereham, aged 85, Mr. W. Pope, formerly a farmer at Scarning.

At Aylsham, Mr. J. Ellis, surgeon and post-master.

At Sherington, near Holt, aged 109, Mary Mott; she retained her faculties till the day of her death.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Bury St. Edmonds, Mr. William Beckett, of Yarmouth, to Miss Berry of the former place. Thomas Reilly, esq. to Miss Steel of the same place. Stephen Winthrop, M. D. son of Benjamin Winthrop, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of G. Lloyd, esq. of this place. John Firmin, of Borley, to Miss Dennis, of Bulmer, Essex. Mr. James Thorndike, merchant of Ipswich, to Miss Cowfell of Forham, St. Genovieve, near this town.

At Stowmarket, the Rev. William Aldrich, Vicar of that place, to Miss C. Baynes, late of that place.

At Lowestoffe, Mr. John Woods, butcher, to Miss Cleveland, daughter of Mr. Cleveland, merchant.

At Barton Mere, Mr. Samuel Bradbrook, farmer of Rougham, to Miss Payne of the former place.

At Haughley, Mr. John Orridge, of Bury, to Miss F. Codd, of the former place.

At Debenham, Mr. Thomas Marks, of Wiston, to Miss Chenery of the former place.

Died. At Bury, Mrs. Cooke, wife of John Cook, esq. Alderman of that borough. And aged 53, John Cook, esq. her husband. He had been seized with a paralytic stroke a few days before whilst travelling in the stage coach; he survived a most amiable partner only three weeks, and they have left a family of four children to lament their irreparable loss.

Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, dancing-master.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Greenwood, sister to Mr. Pearson, Under Sheriff for this borough. Mr. William Frewer, proprietor of the wagon to London from that place.

At Sapiston, aged 73, Mr. Farrer.

At Rickingham, Mr. Richard Keeble, carpenter.

At Beccles, aged 90, the Rev. Robert Leaman, Rector of Ellough and Kpoddishall in this county.

At Edwardstone, Mr. John Firman.

At Aldborough, after a short illness, T. C. Crespig y, esq. LL.D. Capt. in the East Suffolk Militia.

At Rickingham, aged 81, Mr. Samuel Meadows, farmer.

At Bretenham, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb, farmer.

At Whitneham, Miss Knipe.

At Lowestoffe, aged 66, Mr. C. Capon, formerly of the Crown Inn.

At Eyre, Mrs. Jacob, wife of John Jacob, esq.

At Wangford, aged 48, Mrs. M. Sarr, sister of Mr. John Sarr of that place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheshunt, George Beesten Prescott, esq. eldest son of Sir George William Prescott, bart. of Theobald's Park, to Miss Mills, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mills.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Mr. John Hooper. At Ayot St. Lawrence, near Welwyn, aged 81, the Rev. Richard Wynne, M. A. many years Rector of that parish, and of St. Alphage, London Wall.

At Rydge near Barnet, the Rev. J. Willis, Vicar of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. S. Poole, jun. musician, to Miss Frazer, both of this place.

At Little Stambidge Hall, Mr. E. Taylor of Battle Bridge, to Miss E. Harridge, only daughter of David Harridge, esq. of the former place.

At Bocking, Mr. Balfour, of London, to Miss E. Garrett, of the former place.

At Bulpham, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, Rector of that place, to Miss Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. D. Clarke, of Norwich.

At Landguard Fort, James Stirling, esq. Captain of the 63d regiment of foot, to Miss G. Munro, daughter of Lieutenant Munro, of the Invalids, at that place.

At Maldon, Mr. Hirst, carpenter and builder, to Mrs. Hollingsworth, widow of the late T. Hollingsworth, esq. lieutenant in his Majesty's navy.

At Abbots Roothing, Mr. Samuel Wright, jun. of Fyfield, to Miss A. Stock in the same parish.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Robert Harrington, butcher, to Miss S. Cresswell, of the same place.

Died.] At Rochford, at an advanced age, Mr. Jacob Chinnery; returning from a walk, he sat down in a chair and was almost immediately seized with a fit, which caused his death in the course of half an hour.

At Latchington, Mr. Robert Abbott, farmer; he had been troubled with an asthma for some time past; as he was going up stairs to bed, he dropped down in a fit and died in half an hour after.

At Hatfield, suddenly, while on a visit, Mr. George Taylor, of Thunderfly Hall, and eldest son of Mr. Taylor of Little Baddon.

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Mayn, sen. farmer.

At Writtle, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Mead, baker.

At Colchester, Lady Williams, relict of Sir Booth Williams, bart. of Clapton, in Northamptonshire.

KENT.

A splendid royal review of the volunteer associations of the county of Kent, took place in the park of Lord Romney, near Maidstone, on the first day of August. The whole of the Royal Family were present. One of the most hospitable dinners was given by his lordship that has been remembered; the number of dishes were 2,200, the number of plates exceeded 8,000, and the expence was not less than 14,000l.

Canterbury, Ramsgate, &c. &c. on the sea coast, have lately been the scene of extraordinary confusion and bustle, from the assembling and embarkation of the army destined for the expedition against Holland.

The high south-west wind on the 15th, levelled whole hills of the hop-poles, blew down vast numbers of trees in the orchards, scattered the fruit, &c. and carried away whole fields of mown hay.

At a general meeting of the Subscribers, on the 5th, Sir W. Geary in the chair, it was resolved, that the canal intended to form a junction between the Thames and Medway shall be carried into execution. The line is preferred which was proposed by Mr. Dodd. 20,000l. is to be raised in 100l. shares. Lord Romney is of the committee.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Abbot, to Miss Balderstone. Mr. Bennett, to Miss Brewer of Ludgate-street. Gregory Blackland, esq. to Miss Eliza Spurden, eldest daughter of John Spurden, esq. of Mersey Island in the county of Essex.

At Willborough, Mr. Head, of Southfour, to Mrs. Tucker of the former place.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Smallfield, tailor and draper, to Miss A. Windeyer, daughter of Mr. Windeyer, baker, Rochester.

At Ebenev, Mr. E. Palmer, of Appledore, to Miss M. Ramsden. Mr. W. Vine, grazier, of Witterham, to Miss C. Ramsden of Eberier.

At Maidstone, T. Taylor, gent. to Miss Danes of the same place.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Parkenson, plumber and glazier, to Mrs. S. Triges. Mr. S. Kennett, to Miss Spicer.

At Mongeham, Mr. J. Butler, of Deal, to Miss Wood of the former place.

At Deal, Mr. S. Gowland, cooper, of Canterbury, to Miss West of the former place.

At Northiam, Mr. W. Bates, grazier, to Miss Weaks of the same place.

At Lydd, Mr. J. S. Tucker, hair-dresser, to Miss J. Allen of the same place.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 29, Mr. T. Francis, son of the late Mr. Francis of the lime-kilns. Mr. James Mead.

At Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Denne.

At Brandburne, near Sevenoaks, of a very rapid dropsy, Mr. John Nash, a considerable farmer.

farmer. He had raised himself by his diligence and integrity from very small beginnings to a state of affluence, and at the time of his death rented above a thousand pounds a-year. He was much respected by all his neighbours.

At Hoath, Mrs. Slodden, wife of Mr. W. Slodden.

At Hearnden, near Easfry, Mr. Kelly.

At Minkter, in Thanet, Mr. Baker, brick-layer.

At Sturry Court, Mrs. Rugden, widow of the late Mr. Rugden.

At Maidstone, aged 87, Mr. E. Prentis.

At Rochester, Mr. W. King, son of Mr. King, druggist. Mrs. Penn, wife of Mr. Penn, ironmonger.

At Biddenden, aged 70, W. Patten, esq.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Ann Page, relict of J. Page, line-spinner, of the dock-yard.

At Dover, a poor woman of the name of Files; while cutting some chalk, a part of the cliff gave way and she was killed on the spot. At Newington, next Sittingbourn, aged 63, Mr. J. Greensted.

At Sandwich, aged 28, Mr. J. Sayer, sail-maker.

At Dungeness, Mrs. Edgar, wife of Lieut. T. Edgar, of the royal navy, after a lingering illness of three years.

At Margate, Mr. Charles Ridett, late of Bridge.

At Cheriton-court, aged 82, Mrs. Tayler.

At Sittingbourn, after a severe illness of seven months, the Rev. S. Evans, vicar of that place, aged 61. To the utmost of his abilities he was a faithful and diligent pastor, and an honest and charitable man.

SURREY.

Married.] At Walton, Mr. Rober Hirst, merchant of Liverpool, to Mrs. Barry.

At Guildford, the Rev. Dr. James Hill, to Miss A. Macauley, of the same place.

SUSSEX.

The anniversary shew of cattle and sheep for the premiums of the Suffex Agricultural Society, was held at Lewes, on Wednesday, July 31, and more numerously attended than at any former meeting:—Amongst the company present, were that patriot the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Egremont, Winchelsea, Winterton, Clermont, Bishop of Winchester, Lords Sheffield, George Sackville, Villiers, C. Somerset, Sirs G. Webster, C. Corbet, F. Poole, J. Davis, C. Bunbury, J. Lade, F. Evelyn, N. D'Aeth, C. Burrell.—The Earl of Egremont mentioned an improvement necessary to be made in the method of shearing sheep. By the present system, he declared a sum not less than 14,000*l.* per annum, was lost to the country.

The Suffex Agricultural Society have resolved that the Ploughing Match, and the distribution of Premiums to the industrious poor, shall be on the 14th day of October. The ploughmen who plough an acre in the best manner, with the least assistance, and

with the fewest oxen or horses, are entitled to premiums of four, two and one guinea each.

Married.] At Storrington, Major Clay, to Miss C. Bishopp, daughter of Colonel Harry Bishopp of Storrington.

Died.] At Chichester, E. St. Eloy, Esq.

At Brighton, Mr. Coates, a quaker; he was found dead on his own area steps; it is supposed he dropped down in a fit and expired.

At Hastings, Mrs. Waffell Briscoe, of Devonshire-place, London.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Hetherington, to Miss J. Budd, of Ropley, Hants.

At Uffington, David Ellis, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Watts, daughter of the Rev. G. Watts, of the former place.

At Mortimer, John Johnson, esq. of Westham, Essex, to Miss Frost, of the former place.

At Old Windsor, Vere Isham, esq. of Lamport, Northamptonshire, to Miss Chambers, daughter of the late J. Chambers, esq. of Bellevue.

At Newbury, Charles Fowle, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss H. Townhend of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Shipton.

At the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, Mrs. Willis, housekeeper, after a long and painful illness.

At Abingdon, aged 63, John Bedwell, esq. For many years he was one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and was twice elected chief magistrate of that borough, both which offices he filled with credit to himself, and benefit to the public.

At Kingston Lisle, E. M. Atkins, esq.

At Wokingham, Mr. John Ifold.

HAMPSHIRE.

Winchester being one of the general rendezvous for the militia volunteers, has been a scene of riot, dissipation and absurd extravagance. It is supposed that nine-tenths of the bounties paid to these men, amounting to at least 20,000*l.* were all spent on the spot among the public houses, milliners, watch-makers, hatters, &c. In mere wantonness. Bank notes were actually eaten between slices of bread and butter.

At least 10,000 very capital South Down sheep and lambs were present on the 25th ult. at the meeting at Alresford. One hundred guineas was offered and refused for a fine ram of this favourite breed, belonging to the Duke of Bedford.

Immense quantities of Spanish wool have recently been landed at Southampton.

A new organ of exquisite perfection has been erected at Winchester.

Married.] At Arretton, General Baron Homspech, to Miss Christian, daughter of the late Sir H. C. Christian, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Lord Holmes.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Hill, sur-

geon, of Guildford, Surry, to Miss A. Ma-
cauly, of the former place.

At New Alresford, Mr. James Whitcomb,
of Gosport, to Miss Hunt, of the former place.

At Andover, Mr. Best, to Miss Bezer, of
that place.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Racord, wife
of Captain Racord, late of the French royal
navy. Mr. Vickery, master of the Drum
and Glove public house, and Sheriff's-officer.

At Lyttleton, Mr. Thomas Wade, occasioned
by a fall from his horse some time ago.

At Ringwood, aged 80, John Atrill, esq.

At Lymington, Mr. William Coster, of
Salisbury, where he had gone on a party of
pleasure; he was taken ill on his arrival, and
died while he was going into a warm bath.

At Hambledon, Mr. Goldsmith, formerly
of Winchester.

At Chilbolton, Mr. Thomas Cole.

At Yaverland Farm, near Brading, Isle of
Wight, Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of Mr. Jolliffe.

At Newton Dock, Mr. Thomas Bowles,
with his two infants. He intended to go to
Hampstead, with his wife and children,
across an arm of sea in a very small and
leaky punt. In a few minutes, he per-
ceived the water gained very fast on them,
and put about to regain the shore, but the
punt sunk in a moment, and turned keel up-
wards. The crew of a collier lying near,
hearing their cries, put off in a boat to assist
them; but before they could reach the spot,
the father and one of the children had gone
down; they arrived in time to save the wo-
man, whose clothes had floated her; but as
they were pulling her into the boat, the
other child dropped from her arms; they
caught him, but he was quite dead, and
thus of this ill-fated family, the distracted
mother alone was saved.

At Boslington, Thomas South, esq. In his
death, the country in general, and the neigh-
bourhood of his place of residence in par-
ticular suffer a severe loss. Whilst he acted
in the magistracy, he was vigilant and di-
ligent in his office, assiduous rather to pre-
vent than punish offences. For many years
a considerable property was devoted to ex-
periments for the relief of vessels in danger
of being wrecked, and other useful mari-
time purposes. He was always ready to heal
animosities and differences among his neigh-
bours, and seldom failed to secure to him-
self the esteem and gratitude of the contend-
ing parties. His active mind would not per-
mit him to spend even his leisure hours in
vain, but he applied them to the theory and
practice of horticulture, and that branch of
it which respects the improvement of fruit
trees he brought to a great degree of perfec-
tion. In his public principles he was loyally
devoted to the King and present estab-
lishment of Church and State. In private
life, he was gentle, though animated, bene-
volent in the highest degree, and ready when

called upon to prove his friendship by the
most strenuous exertions.

At Southampton, Mrs. Harris of the Royal
George Inn.

At Totton, S. Holloway, an old man; he
fell down in an apoplectic fit and expired.

At Easton, near Winchester, Mrs. Haf-
field.

At Andover, aged 87, Mr. William Tap-
lin, sen.

At Mapledurham, near Petersfield, the
Rev. P. Dufautoy, late Rector of Lys, Cu-
rate of Buntton, and Master of the Grammar
School.

WILTSHIRE.

By means of the Basingstoke Canal, a
cheap water conveyance is now established
from London, by Odiham, to Basingstoke,
whence they are forwarded by carriers to
Salisbury, Southampton, Warminster, &c.

Married.] At Salisbury, J. G. Downe,
esq. of Bridport Dorset, to Miss M. Shuck-
burgh, daughter of the late J. Shuckburgh,
esq. of Downton in this county. Mr. P. Hay-
ward, to Mrs. Lambourn, widow of the late
Mr. G. Lambourn.

At Bradford, M. Everett, esq. of Heytes-
bury, to Miss Hart, daughter of W. Hart,
esq. of the former place.

At Chippenham, the Rev. H. H. Mogg,
M. A. rector of Tellisford, in Somerset, to
Miss Singer, daughter of R. Singer, esq. of
the former place.

Died.] At Trowbridge, suddenly the Rev.
T. Twining.

At Leigh, near Westbury, of the gout in
his stomach, Mr. J. Hatch.

At Wilton, Mr. R. Spender, of the Lord's
Arms inn. Abraham Seward, esq.

In the river near Milford, Mr. W. Ste-
phens, one of the aldermen of Salisbury. He
was found drowned; he had parted with some
company in the evening, when it was so
extremely dark that he mistook the river
for the road.

At Landford, John Sutton; he fell from a
loaded waggon and broke his neck.

At Toyd Farm, Caleb Miller; he also fell
from a waggon in a fit and expired.

At Downton, R. Newman; he was killed
by the kick of a horse.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Branton, C. Chichester,
esq. of Hall, to Miss H. Webber of Buck-
land-House, near Barnstaple.

At Henfridge, Mr. N. Brown of Wincan-
ton, to Miss M. Gray of the former place.

At Blandford, Mr. Bayley of Ashford,
Kent, to Miss Percy of the former place.

At Dawlish, Mr. George Webb, late an
officer in the East India Company's service,
to Miss M. Cole of that place.

At Mapperton, Mr. Devenish of Sydling,
to Miss Pope of the former place.

At

At Milton Abbas, Mr. W. Soper of Chaldenhering, to Miss H. Burft of Helworth.

At Dorchester, Mr. T. Pouncy, fadler, to Miss Jacob, milliner. Lieut. Jones of the 11th regiment light dragoons, to Miss Cozens of Yetminster.

At Crowcombe, Mr. J. Flee, baker, to Miss Jane Gard, of the Lion inn, same place.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. R. Williams, son of Mr. Williams, attorney. Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. C. B. Hart.

At Evelhot, as he was assisting in a hay field, Mr. W. Jennings.

At Belvidere, Lieut. Col. F. Martin.

At Shillingstone, Susannah Ridout; she drowned herself in the river at that place.

At Cossington, Mrs. Paul.

At Frampton, suddenly on his return from one of his churches, the Rev. Mr. Sawkins, rector of that place.

At Fordington, aged 84, Mrs. Morgan.

At Weymouth, Lieut. Campbell, of the 3d dragoon guards, aged 21.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The press, or requisition of carriages to convey the militia to the head-quarters of the troops, destined for the secret expedition against Holland, &c. was peculiarly felt at Bath. All coaches, carriages, waggons, carts, &c. public and private, appear to have been pressed for this service in every part of the kingdom. A serious riot was apprehended at Bath from the state of intoxication of the privates.

Married.] At Bath, Brigadier Major William Gray, of the 2d regiment of foot, to Miss Frances Taylor, youngest daughter of J. Taylor, esq. of Duke-street. Robert Lax, esq. to Miss Kent, of Wells. Mr. T. Balfans, of London, to Miss H. Noah. Mr. Andrews, to Miss Orpin. Francis Brownlow, esq. to Lady E. Brabazon. J. C. Smith, esq. to Miss C. J. Butler. Mr. W. Boyce, to Miss Bryant. Mr. Eve, to Miss Miller. Mr. Wilther, to Miss Lewis.

At Bristol, Mr. William Tagart, to Miss Lathy, of Ilfracombe. Mr. Fry, to Miss M. Hill. Mr. Joseph Whitlock, hatter, to Miss Elizabeth Ludlow. Mr. D. Waite, sen. to Mrs. Jarrett. Mr. Shewring, attorney, to Miss Rice. Mr. Dando to Mrs. Shipway. Mr. Hassell, jun. to Miss Mary James.

Died.] At Bath, William Bethell, of Rife, near Beverley, Yorkshire. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer of Bathwick Farm. Mrs. Frazer, wife of Mr. Frazer.

Mr. Thomas Flower, who formerly kept a large school at Corston, near Bath. From a natural love of the sciences, he became a complete master of astronomy, natural philosophy, geography, and the mathematics; which knowledge he communicated to a great number of persons by public lectures and private tuition.

Mrs. Russell, widow of Mr. Russell, bookseller. Mr. G. Holkins, many years pumper at the great room. Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr.

Perry. Aged 46, Col. Balfour. Aged 38, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Glover. Aged 85, Mrs. Jones.

At Bristol, aged 91, Mrs. Pearce, relict of the Rev. Dr. Pearce. Mrs. M. Taggart, wife of J. M. Taggart, esq. Miss Cave, eldest daughter of S. Cave, esq. Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, trunk-maker.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Gatcombe, an eminent grazier. Aged 17, Mr. St. Aubin Buller, only child of Capt. Buller of the navy.

At Farnham-court, near Bath, Mrs. Caefwicke, wife of H. Craefwicke, esq.

At St. Decuman's, Mr. Faithful Cape, a respectable farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Samuel Pearce, esq. Treasurer of the county of Devon, to Miss Walkey, daughter of B. Walkey, esq. sheriff of Exeter.

At Axminster, Mr. Giles of Crediton, to Miss R. Dight of the former place.

At Enford, near Exeter, Mr. George Pike, of Great Bedwin, to Miss Pocock, of Enford farm.

At Exmouth, the Rev. Thomas Pike, of Bridport, to Miss Staple, daughter of J. Staple, of that place.

At Barnstaple, Mr. Robert Harding, of Mount Sandford, to Miss Cottle, daughter of the late Alderman Cottle, of the former place.

At Ilfracombe, Mr. W. Tagart, linen-draper of Bristol, to Miss Lathy, daughter of Mr. N. Lathy, of that place.

At Culmstock, Mr. J. Hill, of Uffculme, fadler, to Miss A. Thomas.

Died.] At Exeter, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Bowdidge Fuller. Mrs. M. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, cordwainer. Miss Banks. Mr. John Davey, grocer, at an advanced age.

At Ashburton, Devon, Richard Hill, esq. captain in his majesty's navy.—He early displayed his nautical abilities in an engagement off the Doggar Bank in the last war, when the captain of the Princess Amelia, of which he was first lieutenant, being killed, he took the command, and, after a very well fought action, succeeded in defeating his Dutch opponent. In the year 1795, he was appointed agent to the Transport Service for the West Indies, and when the large fleet of transports, under Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian's command, after experiencing the most severe gales in the channel, were parted from the admiral in a storm, captain Hill took the superintendence of nearly the whole fleet, except a few scattered ships, and conducted them safely to Barbadoes, for which he received the thanks of the merchants and inhabitants of that island. During his voyages to the West Indies, he had several violent attacks of the yellow fever, which materially impaired his constitution. After his return, he was appointed to the Irish service, and whilst he was stationed in the Bay of Dublin, was presented with the honour of the freedom of that

that city, and received its thanks for his hospitality and attention to the interest of the metropolis. His arduous and unwearied exertions for the benefit of his country (which were prompted by the most loyal attachment to his Sovereign) during his continuance on the Irish station, and in conducting French prisoners from that kingdom to different English ports, in the course of which, he underwent the most harassing fatigue, in all the severity of the last winter, have been considered by the faculty as the principal cause of the complaints which have terminated his existence. His last appointment was that of Regulating Captain at Jersey, and his physicians imagined the change of air might conduce to his recovery; but his disorders, of which the seeds had been sown in the West Indies, and matured by his illness in the Irish employ, increased so rapidly, that he lived but a few days after he was brought to Ashburton.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Baller, wife of Mr. Baller, post-master.

At Sidmouth, ——— Coleman, esq. aged 24.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Helston, Capt. John Mitchell of the Volunteers of that place, to Miss C. Bolitho of Chyandower. John Rowe, esq. of Trellil, one of the aldermen of that borough, to Miss Lemon of Helston. Lieutenant P. Rogers, Adjutant of the Volunteers at that place, to Miss Hill of the same place.

Died.] At Helston, Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of the late Mr. J. Mitchell, attorney at law there.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanymyneik, the Rev. G. Howell, to Miss Jones of the same place.

At Llanelltyd, after two days courtship, Mr. James Roberts, Cefilgym Manor, aged 95, to Mrs. E. Roberts, of Caeboch, aged 33. After the ceremony, they dined at Cefilgym, where were assembled the groom's children, grand children and great grand children, who amounted to the number of 63.

At Glastbury, Breckon, Thomas Howard, esq. of Tallachá, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the Rev. J. Howard of the former place.

At Caermarthen, W. A. Barker, esq. to Mrs. Ramell of Harrington, Worcestershire.

Died.] At Holywell, Flintshire, Mrs. Williams, mother of Mr. Williams of Chester, clothier.

At Llwynon, near Wrexham, Denbyshire, John Jones, esq. attorney.

At Clynsfelyn, Carmarthen, aged 80, sincerely lamented, William Saunders, esq.

SCOTLAND.

On the 5th instant, the Theatre-Royal of Edinburgh and Theatre of Glasgow, were exposed to sale. The upset price was 8000*l.* which Mr. Kemble offered; 20*l.* more was bid, at which they were knocked down, and the purchaser declared to be Mr. Jackson.

Mr. David Dale has disposed of his cotton-works at Lanark, to a company in Manchester, for 60,000*l.* These works, in point of extent, are unequalled in this country, and the gratitude of thousands will ever attend Mr. Dale who erected them, who thereby gave employment to an incredible number of people.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Thomas Durham, esq. of Boghead. The Hon. Mr. Drummond, son to lord Perth. Mr. John Greig, teacher. Mr. Henry Dundas Hunter Blair, youngest son of the late Sir James Hunter Blair. Mrs. M. Dawson, wife of Mr. Dawson. Mrs. J. Watson, wife of Mr. William Henderson, secretary to the British linen company.

At Greenbank, near Edinburgh, Mr. J. Balfour, surgeon.

At Dundee, aged 87, Mr. John Wemyss.

At North Merchinton, Miss Jane Stirling, youngest daughter of Sir James Stirling, present lord Provost. At Perth, Mrs. E. Rankin, relict of James Keay, esq.

At Aberdeen, aged 77, Alexander Leslie, esq. of Borryden.

At Glasgow, Mr. Shiels, sheriff-clerk deputy for the Lower Ward of Lanar Rhine. Peter Blackburn, esq.

At Inverness, Brigadier General C. Graham.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THOSE who visit other countries for mercantile purposes, are in general induced by the very nature of their pursuits, to keep the knowledge they collect to themselves, in order to derive superior advantages from it; a disposition which causes the knowledge of the state of most branches of foreign trade to be confined to those immediately engaged therein. Every communication of particulars collected on the spot, by intelligent persons unbiassed by interested views, becomes therefore peculiarly valuable, and we feel pleasure in pointing out to our commercial readers much information of this kind in the Journal of the Duke de la Rochefoucault's travels in the United States of America and Canada. By his account of the latter place, it appears, that the *fur trade* with this country is of less value and importance than is generally believed; and that a considerable contraband trade in this article is already carried on in the United States, the chief agents in which are Canadian merchants; also that this contraband trade, which they encourage on the river St. Lawrence, may likewise be carried on, without such assistance, with the United States, on Lake Erie, as well as on several points of the banks of Lake Ontario; and that the surrender of the fort to the United

United States, and the subsequent American settlements on the frontiers, have rendered it altogether impossible to prevent this contraband trade. The free navigation of the Mississippi secured to the Americans by the treaty concluded with Spain in 1796, likewise greatly favours their participation in this branch of commerce; as furs can by that means be transmitted either to the United States, or to any part of Europe, as the merchant chooses, while all peltry, which is conveyed to Montreal, can be sent only to Great Britain; the provision to be exchanged for these articles may also be bought in the cheapest market; and, consequently, at a much lower rate than in Montreal, where the exorbitant duty on all merchandise landed in Canada, and which Great Britain alone has a right to import, raises their price in an enormous degree. The traffic for furs with the Indians is carried on chiefly with rum, but also with guns, gun-powder, balls, blankets, small coral collars, small silver buckles, bracelets, and ear-rings, which are worn by the Indians in proportion as they are more or less rich.

The trade of BIRMINGHAM appears to have rather increased since our last report, which is probably owing to confidence having been in some measure re-established with respect to the situation of Portugal, and of those parts of Germany nearest to the seat of war. We have however again to notice the enforcement of prohibitory laws respecting the importation of our manufactures into foreign countries. The king of Sweden has lately issued an edict, in consequence of which all foreign manufactures are seizable, not merely if attempted to be imported into that country, but even if they should be found in any shop or magazine whatever. Some failures, and the stoppage of goods upon the road, which were destined for that market, have been the consequence of this rigorous enforcement of the prohibition; of which, however, no place feels the effects so much as Lubeck, which has hitherto been the depot to Sweden for all European articles. Our merchants are eagerly preparing to embark again in the Italian trade, in full expectation that that country will now be soon cleared of its invaders. The demands for the East and West Indies have certainly been upon the increase this year; and we have no doubt that the merchants, trading to those countries, will find it advantageous to encourage the exportation to markets which may become of considerable importance to the Birmingham manufactures.

The known intention of government, to bring forward early in the next session of parliament some effectual measure for reducing the present exorbitant price of Copper, has not yet had much effect in producing that end. The Birmingham copper and brass companies, however, relying on the promise of his Majesty's ministers, have, with the view of alleviating the losses which the manufacturers will sustain until parliament shall have passed an Act for their relief, generously agreed to continue the prices of copper and brass to the manufacturers for three months, the same as in the preceding three months, although the price of ore has been so great as to have warranted their making a very considerable advance. An order of council, which has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of various sorts of copper for six months, has given much satisfaction to the manufacturers, who have no doubt but that this measure of itself must tend to lower the price of the article, which is the very reason that has induced the mine proprietors to express their disapprobation of it; in fact, the interests of these two parties is so entirely opposite, the one wishing to obtain the article as cheap as possible, and the other to get the highest price they can, that it is not to be wondered they should wholly differ in opinion, both with respect to the causes of the present advanced price of copper, and the measures most proper for reducing it. Some of the arguments of the persons interested in the copper mines of Cornwall against prohibition of exportation, and the proposed admission of foreign copper, are, that the price of copper in England is nearly the same as in the other markets of Europe, and consequently our manufactures are in no danger of being underfold in foreign markets, on account of the high price paid for the material; that there has been no attempt to prove that there is any want of copper for the supply of the navy, the merchant ships, or the manufacturers; but that on the contrary, it has been acknowledged by every person interested, that the home market has been amply supplied, and that there is every reason to suppose it will continue to be so, at such a price as will afford a reasonable profit to the miners and copper makers; that the price of labour, and of materials consumed in the mines, have advanced at least 50 per cent. since 1791; and that as mining is always attended with considerable expence and uncertainty, it cannot be supposed any one would engage in it if he did not expect large profits, in case the mine in which he was concerned should prove productive: therefore, that any interference of government tending to lower the price of copper, must check, if not destroy, the spirit of adventure, and thereby consequently lessen the quantity of copper raised in Great Britain, and in the end throw the trade into the hands of foreigners. It seems however pretty certain, from the number of new mines that have been lately opened, that the present price of copper affords an unusual profit, which, as being prejudicial to our manufactures, ought certainly, by some means, to be reduced.

The accounts we have before given of the flourishing state of the trade of HULL, are strongly confirmed by the following statement of the revenue derived therefrom, which shews at once both its rapid growth and present extent.

Receipt

		£.	s.	d.
Receipt of the Customs for the year	1689	13,191	12	10½
Ditto	1780	79,293	12	3
Ditto (first year of the Dock)	1781	113,804	0	0
Ditto	1783	86,521	19	5½
Ditto	1784	126,660	2	8
Ditto	1793	199,988	4	3½
Ditto	1798	273,664	7	8½

At the beginning of the war, the foreign trade of this place declined a little, till the year 1793, since which it has advanced considerably, as appears by the customs of the year 1798. By comparing the receipt of the latter year with that of 1689, both of which may be accounted medium years, it appears that the revenue has increased to more than twenty times its former amount, and consequently that the commerce of the port is augmented nearly in the same proportion. The receipt of 1781, and the subsequent years compared with 1780, shews the importance of the Dock to this place, though the increase of trade has so far exceeded the ideas of those who planned that accommodation, that we are informed considerable dock-room is already wanted, and it is to be hoped that the spirit of the inhabitants will lead them to undertake adequate improvements of a port which from its situation, and the progress already made, possesses so fair a prospect of attaining the ascendancy over all the maritime towns of England, London excepted. Hull was the first port that engaged in that precarious branch of commerce the Greenland fishery, in 1598, about forty-five years after the discovery of Greenland by Sir H. Willoughby. In the present year, twenty-seven ships have sailed from Hull in this trade; twenty-three for Greenland, and four for Davis's freights.

An application has been made to the privy council for permission to import naval stores, in neutral bottoms, into the ports of Great Britain, there being at present a want of English ships to carry on the trade. This is a measure of much importance to the carrying trade of the country, and should not be adopted but under the most evident necessity.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report the state of the weather has been such as to do much injury to the late hay crops in the southern parts of the kingdom, especially such as had been cut previously to its commencement; and in the northern counties we find much has been swept away and destroyed from the low grounds by the inundations of the rivers. In these districts too, though the grass has cut thicker than was expected, hay is extremely dear, the whole of the old stacks being nearly exhausted. The second crops in the south are almost every where promising.—Hay averages in St. James's market, 4l. 1s. Clover in Whitechapel, 5l. 10s. per load.—But the excessive wetness of the season has not only done great mischief to the hay; but the corn crops also, by beating them down, as much of the lodged grain will probably never be able to rise again. With regard to corn crops in general, though the harvest must of course be late, they will probably not be far short of the average of former years. But little grain has yet been cut, even in the southern parts of the island, and in the more northern there is nothing nearly ready for the scyckle, except a little early sown barley in warm soils and situations.

Potatoes have generally a very favourable appearance. The prices of grain of every kind are high, and seem still on the advance. Wheat on the 17th averaged throughout England and Wales 73s. Barley 38s. The quartern loaf is 10½d.

Live Stock. The prices of both fat and lean cattle are somewhat lower. In Smithfield market, beef fetches 3s. and 4d. to 4s. and 6d. and lamb 3s. and 8d. to 5s. per stone, of 21lb. sinking the offal.

Horses. Those for farming purposes are still low, but good saddle horses fetch high prices.

Late Fairs.—*Evesham* new fair was very well supplied with fat beasts and sheep, inasmuch that many of the former were turned out unsold. At *Warwick* fair there was, however, a very small shew of fat beasts, but a tolerable one of sheep and lambs; the whole sold high. At *Lansdown* fair, which was numerously attended, there was a considerable shew of grazing cattle, the sale of which was heavy, owing to the apprehended shortness of feed. At *Shrewsbury* fair, fine fleece wool sold from 28s. to 30s. per stone: low fleeces declined in price, and some remained unsold on Tuesday: lambs' wool, of which there was not a large quantity, from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per stone. Cattle nearly at the prices of last fair.

Our agricultural and commercial correspondents are requested to dispatch their favours in such time that they may reach us by the 24th instant.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. L.] OCTOBER 1, 1799. [No. 3. of Vol. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

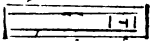
SIR,
THE defective knowledge of arithmetic, and the distaste for the whole of mathematical science, which young men bring with them from our classical schools, have been frequent subjects of complaint. The evil, I suppose, still subsists in full force; nor is it to be imagined that the pupils of ladies' boarding-schools are greater proficient in figures, than those who are destined to be their partners for life. On the constant convenience of a readiness at accounts, I need not expatiate; and the various indirect uses even of a slight acquaintance with the exact sciences have been often pointed out: perhaps nothing would more effectually check the prevailing taste for desultory, inattentive reading; or more powerfully counteract the pernicious effects of this intellectual poison.

Of the common repugnance to arithmetic, a bad method of teaching seems, as in similar cases, to be the principal cause. Without some *extrinsic* motive, such as the conviction of its necessity to a livelihood, or the strong terror of the rod (and such a motive will not often operate upon the rich), arithmetic will continue to be loathed, as long as the master contents himself with proposing and exemplifying the dry rule. To render the study engaging, a liberal explanation of the very curious properties of figures must be given; and the reasons for such and such a proceeding be amply and familiarly developed. This can be done in a manner perfectly clear, and highly amusing to intelligent children of six or seven years of age. The best elementary tract I have yet seen, is that by Condorcet (*Moyens d'apprendre à compter sûrement et avec facilité*). I do not, however, wish to see even this excellent tract literally translated. It might be considerably improved. That it should have defects we cannot wonder, when we are told: *C'étoit dans l'agile où il se cachoit à ses bourreaux que Condorcet l'a écrit.*

To enliven the rudiments of arithmetic, and to make certain points more dis-

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tinct, I am, by all means, for adopting mechanical contrivances, or rather for extending their use, for they are to a certain degree already in use. An example or two will best explain my plan.

Let us suppose that the effect of the cypher (0) in notation is to be shewn, I would have a slider, from which, at the end nearest the right-hand, there should project a cube, having some figure, suppose 1, inscribed upon its upper surface; I would also have other detached pieces in the form of wedges, with their base of the same size as one of the faces of the cube, upon which base a cypher should be inscribed. The slider should move in a simple frame of this shape. []

When it is pushed quite home, the cube will stand close to the right end of the frame, and the figure (1) will appear; in this state of the apparatus, push in a wedge between the right end of the frame, and the slider, which of course will be driven back, and 10 will be seen: by another wedge we shall produce 100, and so on. Thus it will be perceived, that each cypher-wedge has the effect of removing the figure (1) a single place nearer the left-hand, and of increasing its value tenfold. I suppose the learner previously to understand notation, as far at least as 10, 100, &c. By a set of wedges, marked with the different numerals, he thus may be taught notation to any extent. Were I to put down here all that is to be said at the moment, your readers would find me needlessly tedious. Those who feel themselves at a loss for an explanation, must be either dull of apprehension, or little in the habit of addressing instruction to the senses of the young.

Let it not be supposed that I imagine the contrivance I have described to be necessary. The same thing, I am very sensible, may be shewn on a slate or upon paper. But I wish to gain an interest in the mind of the pupil for the study of figures; and the simplest movement interests a child. The only precaution requisite is, that the apparatus should be plain, and have few parts; otherwise, the eye

will fix upon something foreign to the design.

Give me leave to take, from the second rule in arithmetic, a more difficult and more interesting example. The pupil, who is taught to *borrow* in subtraction imitates his preceptor, and finds his sum right. But of the rationale he often either remains quite ignorant, or is puzzled by the attempts at elucidation.

To explain the operation mechanically, let a number of counters of the size of a sixpence (or pea-se or French-beans) be provided; let a portion of the counters be fixed together, in tens and hundreds, by a peg, passing through a small hole in the centre of each (in the case of seeds a string may be used). Let it now be proposed to take (or subtract) 136 from 245; I suppose the pupil to have been initiated in the rule of addition mechanically, I mean by counters; not by mere written figures: the 136 should first be counted out of 245 detached pieces, and the remainder ascertained; then let the figures of the larger sum be written down at such a distance from one another, that two packs, of a hundred counters each, can be placed upon the left-hand figure, and four packs, of ten each, upon the middle figure, and five single counters upon the right-hand figure: at the same time, the sum should be written down in the usual manner ($\begin{smallmatrix} 245 \\ -136 \\ \hline \end{smallmatrix}$) on another part of the slate or paper.

The method of proceeding after this need scarce be described. Six cannot be taken from five; so the learner must be directed to remove (*borrow*) one of the 4 packs of ten from the second to the first place of figures, detaching the counters. From these fifteen counters he will take six; he will next have three, that is, all the tens to take from the middle place, and removing one pack from the third place, there will be left one; and the sum completed; and the management with figures made perfectly intelligible. Of course, the teacher will propose a concrete case; as, *Mr. Wells borrowed of Mr. Somers 245 pounds, and, at different times, paid back 135; he is come to discharge the rest of his debt; and wants to know how much he still owes?*

After borrowing in subtraction, our custom is to add an unit to the next figure in the lower row: but it seems more perspicuous at first, and it is more conformable to the theory of the process, to diminish one from the corresponding figure of the upper,* as Condorcet does. Both

* This had likewise been directed in Fractional Education.

operations can afterwards be shewn to produce the same effect.

Some years ago, finding that the late Mr. B. Donne had mechanical demonstrations of the principal propositions of Euclid; and that these demonstrations were sufficiently plain and striking, I procured him a number of subscribers; and sets of demonstrations were made, and an explanatory book printed.

By help of these, young persons soon and easily learn many properties of plane, and some of solid figures. Somewhat more than an hundred sets are dispersed through the kingdom; and it were to be wished, that more were in readiness. But as the project was, I believe, never advertised in any newspaper, or noticed in any literary journal, the knowledge of it was confined to a few hundred families. Those who have used these models, have been satisfied with them; though possibly they could be greatly improved. I did not think the book well calculated for the purpose, supposing the whole had been to be put into the hands of young people. It does not want perspicuity; but many technical terms, as *lemma*, *scholium*, are introduced. To those, however, who think with Quintilian, that *civis voce* instruction is best, and in the rudiments of knowledge it surely is particularly advantageous, the defect of adaptation to the capacity of children in the book will be a trifling objection. There is a work, entitled *Cowley's Solid Geometry*, sold by Jones, 135, Holborn, which would come in perfectly well after Donne's models.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

THOMAS BEDDOES.

Rodney-place, Clifton,
Sept. 8, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *Froston, Aug. 17, 1799.*

GIVE me leave to tell your angry correspondent G. Y. (p. 538), that less haste and passion would probably have enabled him to do more justice to himself, to DIDOT, and to VIRGIL. Criticism is calm.

I had spoken very respectfully of *Didot*, and of the neatness, cheapness, and convenience of his small stereotype *Virgil*. There is no triumph where he supposes; but a simple statement.

I continue to say, that *reperit*, the first syllable long, with a single *p*, is not agreeable to the system of orthography pursued in this edition by Didot; in which *Jupiter* is printed with a double *p*; and *Religio* with

with a double *l*. Whether perfect or preterperfect tense, the quantity of the preposition will be the same. The preterperfect, to make the last syllable short, must indeed be the old *reperi*, like *peperi*, and not the common *reperi*, which, when reduced from *reperiit* to *reperit*, would circumflex the last syllable as *iii* does.

Geo. ii. 23. Whatever Heyne and Brunck read, the *Medicean* MS. as published by Foggini, reads *abscindit*. And it does not read *exscidi*, *Æn.* ii. 177. *Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis*. *Scindo* in its several modifications is very frequent. Will your correspondent shew *scidi* any where but in the *preteritum*, where it is unquestionably right.—*Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit*, *Æn.* iii. 418. Will he give any instance of this verb, either in the present, the participle, or the infinitive, where the *n* is omitted, and support it by the authority of an ancient MS.

G. ii. 435. *umbram*.

I had stated my preference of this as more musical than *umbras*; and this it is assuredly; and especially before *sufficiunt*. This, in such a poet as VIRGIL, is no light presumption for it. Didot might certainly follow Heyne and Brunck; who read *umbras* it seems. He might too have followed, with equal liberty, the *Medicean* MS, which reads *umbram*. The elegant and very correct edition by PLAN-
TIN*, 1589, adopts this reading.

But I will give your correspondent a much stronger authority for *umbras* than he seems to have found. ERYTHRÆUS so reads it in his Index: and PIERIUS says, "*In omnibus veteribus codicibus scriptum observavi UMBRAS, numero multitudinis.*" But what shall we say to this, if there be an exception to be made of one of the most ancient MSS in the world, the *Medicean*?

G. iii. 267. If your correspondent has not found *assumpser* for *absumpser*, the stereotype Virgil has been benefited by the very correction I have indicated. I have only to add, my copy was purchased in the beginning of April last; and living in the country, I am content with collating the copy which I have: I cannot judge of the accuracy of those which are in London. The same observations apply to *Thetis* for *Tethys*.

It is somewhat strange that this zealous champion of DIDOT should be angry that

I have done what Didot very properly requests *may* be done: "*Si malgré les soins les plus grands, et l'attention la plus suivie, il étoit échappé quelques fautes à la première édition, dès l'instant même qu'elles nous seront notifiées, nous nous empresserons de les corriger—on donnera même gratuitement le carton, avec la faute corrigée, à tous ceux qui voudront l'avoir.*"

It is true, Didot has warned those readers who have Virgil only in the little school editions, not to take for faults certain variations or peculiar readings, which, he assures them, are all authorized by good editions. I will here reverse an Horatian line—"E*sto*; bona:—sed MALA si quis."

Certainly there are many good readings which are not in the common editions;—but if a reading is *not* good, it will not be the better for being uncommon.

By this time your correspondent may discover, if you publish this, what, by a little inquiry, he might probably have learnt before;—that my remarks are not founded on the common school editions. As to the Delphin Virgil, he is peculiarly unfortunate in his guesses; for though it is, with other editions, on my shelves, I rarely look into it: and, I believe, I did not once consult it on this occasion. But it is no wonder, if the readings that I defend are found in that edition; more good readings than bad will be found in any edition.

In Geo. ii. 150. "*Arbos*," and not *arbor*, will be found in the excellent edition of H. insus, the very valuable of Em-
menesius 1680, the careful and in many respects judicious one of Cunningham, and the *Medicean*. The wonder is, if in any it be not found. I will go farther. I believe there will be difficulty to find one good authority, except the Index of Erythraeus, for saying that *arbor* once occurs in Virgil. He gives it iv. Geor. 142.

I think "*ne*" is printed for *nec*, and not merely the *c* omitted to be struck, in my copy, *Æn.* iv. 307. I shall be glad to learn it is corrected in other copies.

Though short-sighted, my eyes are exact; and I do not think the stop after *amici* was a comma struck imperfectly. If it were, your correspondent might have shewn that in some copy it is better struck.

Whether *adsto*, ii. *Æn.* 303, should have a full stop, we need not ask this or that editor. It is sufficient to read the passage with attention to the principles of punctuation.

* This perhaps is one of the smallest of books, and one of the most valuable of editions.

The typographical correctness of this small edition by Didot, is, indeed, almost singularly great. I represented it as printed with great care. Its critical merit I mean hereafter to examine. My wish has been to add whatever might be possible to its accuracy, and by no means to detract. Those who know any thing of me will believe this.

Sept. 4, 1799.

I obtained yesterday, through favour of a friend, one of the corrected copies of DIDOT's small stereotype VIRGIL.

In this we have the proper readings.

Tethys. i. Geor. 31.

Malis membra absumpere quadrigæ

iii. Geor. 267.

Nec te noster amor. iv. Æn. 307.

But—Bis pomis utilis arbor, Geor. ii. 150, is still retained for *arpos*.

I think I need not add, in confirmation of the change *r* into *s*, the remark in the Asiatic Researches, vol. i. 21: yet it is pleasing to see this archaism there noticed.

In Æn. ii. 731. *Evassisse VICEM for viam*, may perhaps be meant for a various reading, as I observe it retained in the corrected copy: but it seems neither necessary nor probable. It has not the support of the Medicean MS; nor of that of Jesus College; nor of the fine editions of 1686; and not of the Plantin of 1585; nor of Cunningham; nor of Wakefield: nor the Nuremberg edition of Virgil, 1492, reads also *viam*. Why there should be any doubt of this being the true reading, I see not; and hope that it will be restored.

I flatter myself that neither my inclination nor my motive can be misunderstood. That it is simply an anxious wish, in which every literary man may naturally be expected to participate, that the DIDOT edition of VIRGIL, which is so near to being typographically perfect, may be absolutely so, and exempt from even a single error of the press.

IN my paper on inclosures be so good to correct in the note, by reading "Stan-ton near Bury."

ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

What your correspondent says of the state of IRELAND is dreadful, if it related to any other nation: most dreadful when to that nation so related to us by vicinity, by interests; and long by a participation of generous feeling, in which, I

believe, no nation on the earth can exceed the Irish.

Under such circumstances it certainly concerns, in a most peculiar degree, the executive of that country to remove all signs of animosity, and all objects of a vindictive character; and the executive of *this*, to avoid most anxiously all measures which tend to jealousy, and to contention. The subject and the circumstances are both most delicate; but none can be such as to justify the suppression of a sentiment which connects itself with considerations of such unspeakable importance.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed the publication of Mr. Kearsley's Travellers' Companion, announced in your last Number, with my name prefixed; I think it right to state, that the MS which I sent to Mr. Kearsley from this place, contained *bardly one-third* of that publication; the rest has been added by some person to whom the correction of the press was entrusted, and without my knowledge or consent. Upon my suggesting the impropriety of this matter to Mr. Kearsley, he has kindly promised to withdraw my name and preface from the work.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS NORTHMORE.

Clerve, near Exeter,

Sept. 5, 1799.

P. S. I will thank you to publish the above in your next Number.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Offendam in augis? Hæ nugæ seria ducent
In mala. Hor. de Art. Poet.

SIR,

IT has been customary for many years, even for men whose great learning and extensive knowledge are too well known to admit of any dispute, to reject, altogether, that pronunciation of the Latin and Greek languages which is founded upon accent. In this, they profess to follow the rules of Vossius, Mekerchus, Henninius, and others, who maintained that Latin and Greek verse should be read with a strict regard to quantity only. That quantity ought greatly to be attended to, in the pronunciation of every language, is a matter which no man, I believe, will attempt to controvert. But I would state, at this time, what appear to me insuperable objections

jections against our regarding quantity and neglecting accentuation.

Every word, in whatever language it be written or spoken, must be allowed to contain both accent and quantity; that is, it comprises, in its pronunciation, a certain quality of elevation and degree of continuance. This is as equally true of the harsh, disagreeable, articulation of the Hottentots and Iroquois, as of the more musical and harmonious languages of the ancient Greeks and Romans. For, although there is so great and observable a difference between the roughness and inelegancy of the former, and the smoothness and majesty of the latter, they are each dictated by nature, and, wherever there is found, there must unavoidably be accent as well as quantity.

If, therefore, any person should pronounce a word with ever so strict an attention to the *length* each syllable requires, and, at the same time, omit the proper *height*, or *depression*, of the voice, such pronunciation cannot but be deemed extremely defective. But, besides this, as it is a part of the nature of the acute accent to shorten every syllable on which it falls (for it implies quickness as well as height, inasmuch that an acuted long vowel should be read as a short one, and an acuted short one more short; which might be proved at large from the ancient Greek grammarians upon the subject) it is impossible to observe quantity and neglect the accents.

The frequency and repetition of vowels conduce much, I am well aware, to the beauty and elegance of any language; but, if we will give credit to the great Roman critic, Quintilian, the accents had no small share in the harmony of the Latin and Greek tongues. 'Sed accentus quoque cum rigore quodam, tum similitudine ipsâ; minus suaves habemus, quia ultima syllaba nec acuta unquam excitatur, nec inflexa circumducitur, sed in gravem vel duas graves cadit semper. Itaque tanto est sermo Græcus Latino jucundior, ut nostri Poetæ, quoties dulce carmen esse voverunt, illorum id nominibus exornent.' *Lib. xii. cap. 10.*

Should any one be inclined to dispute the possibility of reading Latin and Greek verse according to its proper accent and quantity, the words of the learned Sir John Cheke, Greek professor at Cambridge, to the great Dr. Gardiner, will surely obviate every objection of this kind. 'Assèverare possum, illos,' scilicet multos linguæ Græcæ studiosos, 'omnem hanc pronuntiationis formam ita tenere, ut ve-

rum literarum sonum, *quantitatem, accentum, summâ cum facilitate ac suavitatè eloqui possint.*' *Epist. ad Episc. Vinton.*

To object against that pronunciation of ancient verse as it regards not accentuation, may possibly appear to some persons frivolous and insignificant; yet let them consider, that to adopt any method as a genuine standard of pronunciation, which includes not a due regard to these accidental *virgule*, not only militates against quantity itself, but is subversive of that harmony and melodiousness, which Quintilian affirms, and our own experience teaches us, the accents confer upon the language of the Greeks.

Ravenstonedale. JOHN ROBINSON.

SKETCH OF TWO BROTHERS.

ADDRESSED TO THE QUINDUNCE.

PRIOR and POSTERIOR are two brothers who came to London sometime ago to seek their fortunes. Their parentage has not been clearly explained. They are both descended from *Information*; but some think they are natural children begotten by one CURIOSITY upon a gossiping female called NEWS, who has made a great noise in the world. Be this as it may, they are of very opposite dispositions, and yet engaged in the same way of business, being editors to news-papers.

PRIOR, who notwithstanding his name, is by much the youngest of the two, is remarkable for the fertility of his fancy. POSTERIOR is a plain matter-of-fact man. The former is so eager to give information that he will make news rather than keep barren. The latter never advances any thing but upon sure grounds, and therefore has very improperly been considered as of a reserved disposition. PRIOR, it is frequently proved, will stick at nothing: o make out a good story. POSTERIOR, more cautious and leisurely, is perpetually waiting for facts and proofs. For this reason, the judicious part of the public allow, that although PRIOR is the cleverest fellow of the two, the other is most to be depended upon.

This opinion of PRIOR's cleverness arises from his now and then being actually in the right without knowing it; for having always a cargo of conjectures and inventions of imagination on hand, it so happens that he stumbles upon truth without the smallest intention, or any thing to assist him, except his wishes. His brother, on the contrary, confining himself only to what he is certain of, and can be proved, has none of that communicative

negative disposition; and consequently, however he may please the lovers of truth, is very unpopular with a more numerous class, who are all impatience for news, and had rather get hold of a falsehood, than have nothing at all to talk about.

It may be supposed from this, that the character of the two brothers, as to the point of honour, is materially different, and such is the case. POSTERIOR values himself on never deceiving the public, when he *does* positively make an assertion, and glories in the reflection that no person can impeach his veracity. But PRIOR cares so little for delicate sentiments of this kind, that he had as lief contradict himself, as any body else; and, in fact, does this so frequently, that if he were not in high favour with the public, for his readiness to say something, rather than keep silence, he would be totally disbelieved. The truth is, and it is a lamentable truth, that in these two brothers we have an example of the improper judgments which the public form of men's characters. Every body admires the ingenuity and ready invention, the plausible conjectures and dashing assertions of PRIOR, while the judicious few only respect the cautious prudence, and strict adherence to truth and real information, which distinguish his brother.

Knowledge is so highly valuable, that even pretences to it are received with all the honours due to the thing itself. PRIOR, therefore, passes with many as a well-informed man, as one who has the best sources of intelligence, and, what is particularly valuable, as one who is *in the secret*; while POSTERIOR's hesitating way, and care not to be too positive, or risk contradiction, makes him pass for a fellow who knows nothing, or, what is still worse and absolutely unpardonable, who knows nothing till every body else knows the same. Hence there is no curiosity that PRIOR cannot gratify, no hopes so sanguine as that he cannot fulfil them; no schemes too vast for his immediate grasp. He is never conversant in what has happened, but in what may happen; and his talent at conjecture is as great as conjecture can go: while his rival trusts nothing to imagination, allows not the smallest scope to fancy; and, in a word, will aver nothing which is unaccompanied with evident proofs.

Notwithstanding the superior ingenuity of this Mr. PRIOR, it may be supposed that he now and then gets into scrapes which his more guarded and cautious brother avoids; and this, indeed, is so

frequently the case, that were it not for the greediness of the public, and their preference of quantity to quality, he would long ere now have been destitute of bread to eat. He will sometimes bring a fleet victoriously into an inland town; while he makes two mighty armies engage in the middle of the ocean. It is no uncommon thing for him to mistake a mountain for a man; and I remember on a recent occasion, while the enemy were retreating, he pursued them with two *villages* which he understood to be Austrian Generals. He has often sent his readers to the map to look for a windmill; and speaks of the fortifications of a church with as much terrific accuracy as he would describe the outworks of Mantua or Gibraltar. Indeed, the latter reminds me of a pleasant letter he once published, as part of a *private correspondence* from one *Gabriel Tar*, whom he represented as a petty officer of marines, but a man of veracity*!

And this, by the way, leads me to another circumstance in which Mr. PRIOR has greatly the advantage of his rival, in the article of *correspondence*. There is no part of the world in which he has not a correspondent; and although he omits such trifling circumstances as *names*, *dates*, and *places*, every thing else is given with a wonderful precision. Nay, he sometimes offers to shew the *originals*, which I believe he can do with a very safe conscience.

From what I have said of this ingenious and omniscient gentleman, it may easily be comprehended why he is more a favourite with the public than Mr. POSTERIOR. The latter, indeed, flatters no party, nor accommodates his communications to the wishes of his readers; a circumstance which, in these days, must render any man unpopular. Truth itself, I am sorry to say, is not so highly prized as it ought to be. Some continue very ingeniously to do without it, and others very spiritedly to go against it, and this Mr. PRIOR knows, and knows how to act accordingly, so as to please his customers.

I have only to add to the present sketch, that this lively gentleman is supposed to be in high favour on the Stock Exchange; and there are some who do not scruple to say that he is not such a *bater of the enemy*, as he is a *lover of the omnium*; and that four thousand *killed*, four thousand *wounded*, and four thousand *taken*, are merely so many sums he risks in the *threes*, the *fours*, and the *fives*. But this is a

* This actually occurred in the last war.
mystery

mystery into which I have no inclination to penetrate, and shall be happy if, by contrasting the characters of the two brothers, I may succeed in rectifying the opinions of any of your readers, and guarding them against deception.

I am, Sir, your's; C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHARACTER OF THE DUTCH SOLDIERS.

[From A. Riems's *Travels through Holland in the years 1796 and 1797.*]

AS the Batavian chiefly delights in sleeping, eating, drinking, and smoking his tobacco, and now and then, by way of interlude, in saying his prayers; it is very natural that he should view with abhorrence whatever interrupts his tranquil course of life. He thus becomes unfit for the hardy deeds of war, and the painful toils and cares attendant on it, and hates it for the sake of his dear corporeal gratifications and pleasures. If to this we add, that a war in which he takes part, in a direct manner attacks his private interest, by interrupting the usual course of trade, his disinclination to war, and desire to remain in a continual state of neutrality, will easily be accounted for.

Nations who have fallen into so great a defect of war, as was the case with the Dutch, necessarily degenerate in this respect. In former times the Batavians were one of the bravest among the nations of Europe. The events of the years 1787 and 1794, however, have shewn that they are so no longer. After their wide-extending commerce had enriched them, they adopted the pernicious custom of committing the execution of all military operations to foreign mercenaries, whom they took into their pay. Thus the warlike spirit of the people was totally extinguished; and cowardice and want of enterprise might naturally be expected in soldiers, who, unused to bear arms, and to bend to a rigorous discipline, undertook the defence of their country, when attacked by an army of well-disciplined

troops. The most important fortified places surrendered, if summoned by only twelve or fifteen of the enemy. All martial ardour had flown, till the republican spirit awoke, the Batavian legion was formed and inured to the dangers and toils of war; and the genius of Daendels triumphed over difficulties which to many other generals might have appeared insurmountable. The triennial enjoyment of liberty has already effected a great revolution in the character of many of the Batavians, and I am convinced, that half a year's practice in war would again change them into brave defenders of their rights and their country, such as their ancestors proved themselves when they had shaken off the yoke of Spain, and were struggling for independence.

[FROM THE SAME.]

On the Probability of a speedy Counter-Revolution in Holland.

THE genius of a single great patriot, formed among the French, of a Daendels, a fiery, resolute, prudent and courageous man, with the assistance of the French army, effected the revolution, which may render the Republic happy, if they follow more the counsels of their ally, than the suggestions of the majority of Federalists. I am fully convinced, that when the new Directory, the council of ancients, and the legislative body, shall be established according to the forms of the constitution, and those men have been seated at the head of affairs, who now so strenuously strive after the first offices in the state, that one might name them beforehand—I am convinced, that, if France should withdraw her support, a counter-revolution might be begun and completed in the space of a few weeks. An energetic revolutionary government for one year can alone subdue the false patriot, and awaken the spirit of the nation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE TERMS VANDAL, VANDALISM, &c.

How little, mark! that portion of the ball, Where, faint at best, the beams of science fall: Soon as they dawn, from Hyperborean skies Embod'd dark, what clouds of Vandals rise!

Dunciad, Book iii.

* Mr. Riems resided a considerable time at the Hague, was personally acquainted with the leaders of the Revolutionary party, and had many opportunities of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in Holland. As he was zealously attached to the Republicans, his opinions deserve the more credit, where he speaks in dispraise of their measures, or shews their want of power and abilities to effect their purposes.

AMONG the maxims of profligate state-craft may be classed the jesuitic adage, that, "those who desire to introduce changes opposed by public opinion, do well first to attribute the intention

tion to their antagonists ;" for this diverts odium until the idea is familiarized, and often pledges to its support the rather adverse partizans. It may shrewdly be suspected that this practical rule has of late actuated the writers, who bring against certain philosophic innovationists a clamorous charge of Vandalism.

What does the word correctly mean ?

Schloetzer tells us (*Northern History* p. 231) that the Vandals were a Slavonian tribe, or horde of tribes, originally from the Ukraïn, and dwelling contiguously to the Eastern or Ostro-Goths, with whom, and under whose guidance, numbers of them co-operated in over-running, plundering, and desolating the Roman empire. Descendants of these Vandals first became collectively stationary in Carinthia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia, where the peasantry have still Vandal or Slavonian names, but the nobility Gothic names: the less barbarous of the two nations having early acquired an internal hereditary ascendancy. The settlements of the unmixed Vandals are to be found in the near provinces, and chiefly in those belonging to Russia. The Vandals then are part of the great Slavonian horde of nations, which are all, except the Hungarians, now finally consolidated under the single sceptre of the czar of Russia. They are the westmost portion of the horde, *the borderers*; and have consequently been oftener involved in the enterprizes and struggles of the Goths. This Vandal race, like the Celtic or wild-Irish race, no where appears to have made so rapid a progress towards civility, as the Goths in its immediate vicinity: the Vandals of our own times are less humanized and refined than their neighbours the Saxons.

To vandalize Europe then can have no other signification than to introduce eastern Slavonian barbarians to domination over the actual seats of culture and improvement. —It is to favour the approach, and to assist the westward presture of that column of horribly, and perhaps irrevocably savage population, which, the last time it was put in motion, crushed for a thousand years every symptom of European intellect.

The yells of anti-jacobinism have called this monster from its Siberian wildernesses. Prayer, praise, promise, property are squandered to invite and facilitate its approach. That so perverse a design should find vaunt-couriers, preconisers, and abettors would be inconceivable, were there not laws of nature which always predispose large bodies of men to swim with

the tide of circumstance; and to fall in with the general tendency of events. The current sets in favor of a Russian conquest of Europe, and men willingly pace beside the car of a conqueror. Loyal soldiers, as they believe, of Providence, they delight to execute even its judgments. "The scourge of God" was a title welcomed by Attila. The northern hive is pouring forth its swarms anew, which may again encircle the Baltic, and reach the walls of Orleans and Rome. Permanent causes announce, and ever's thicken to accelerate the entire Vandalization of Europe. With security and wealth have sprung up unkindness and inequality; with refinement and learning, debauchery and impiety; with civility and order, corruption and tyranny. No nations have hitherto reached such a period of social progression without sinking into a luxury and incohesion, which tempt and favour the inroads of disciplined valor. The rotten ripeness of civil society is come on. In a similar state of moral declension was Chaldea, Syria and Nalolia, when the Medes and Persians; was Persia, when the Macedonians; Greece, when the Romans; and the Roman empire, when the Goths accomplished their far-spreading conquests. The analogy of experience points to a similar result. Can no league of the Western states be imagined which should make Germany a barrier against the impending barbarians? Where will the Platea be found to arrest the progress of the Great King?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS several gentlemen have obliged the world with passages, from authors that bear a similitude to one another; I beg leave to offer the following, which, if you think worthy of insertion, is at your service. The learned Doctor Porteus says,

"One murder makes a villain;
Millions a hero."

Doctor Young, in his satire on the love of fame, says,

"One to destroy is murder by the law;
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe.
To murder thousands, takes a specious name,
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame."

Your's, A CONSTANT READER.

Windsor, June 17, 1799.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A VOLCANIC ISLAND
RECENTLY FORMED IN THE VICI-
NITY OF ICELAND.

By the Chevalier VON LÖWENHÖRN, Na-
val Captain and Adjutant-General in
the Danish Service.

IN the spring of 1783, a volcanic island was formed in the vicinity of Iceland, which, according to the accounts of the navigators who that year visited the country, attracted no small notice. The discoverer of it, who arrived just at the time of the first eruption, when smoke and flames ascended out of the sea, relates that no island or any land could be seen, from which these flames could originate.—No wonder, then, that he fell into the greatest consternation, when, as he expresses himself, he saw the waves on fire.—Captain and crew therefore conceived the notion, that the day of judgment was at hand; and took to their prayer and hymn-books, devoutly to prepare themselves for their approaching end. But as no trumpet sounded, as the sun remained undarkened, and the firmament undisturbed, they began to reflect farther what it might be, and at last hit upon the thought, that Iceland had been sunk by an earthquake, and that this was the last remains and ejection of Hecla, the well-known burning mountain on that island. Wholly possessed with this idea, they were on the point of tacking about and returning to Denmark with the news of the dreadful event: but luckily, they had not proceeded far before they got sight of the coast of Iceland.

The site of the volcanic eruption lies only $7\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles (15 to a degree) from the south-west point of Iceland; and they had not discovered any land: but having now been convinced of their mistake respecting the submersion of Iceland, the ship reached its destined port, and completed its voyage. Ships that arrived afterwards saw a small island from which the volcanic eruption proceeded: and, as may well be conceived, always saw it under a different form. The same year smoke and flames were perceived on the shores next adjacent to Iceland.

As there are numerous instances of such volcanic eruptions in the sea becoming an island, this phenomenon attracted the attention of the Danish Government; and the following year orders were given to all ships bound to Iceland, to examine the newly-formed island: but so entirely had it vanished, that none of them either saw, or could discover the smallest trace of it.

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However, towards the end of the year, a very unfortunate accident happened, which was occasioned, beyond all doubt, by some rocks under water, the remains of the vanished island.

A Danish ship of war, of sixty-four guns, called the *Indfødretten*, was expected back from the East Indies; and intelligence had been received, that she had already sailed from the Cape of Good Hope: but from that time nothing farther was heard of her until the year 1785; when the ships returning from Iceland reported, that some parts of that ship, and the long-boat, had been thrown on the coast of Iceland. From all accounts, and a comparison of circumstances, to me it appears certain, that the *Indfødretten* foundered on this rock, which now no longer rises above the surface of the sea. It is impossible that such a long-boat can come out of a ship, except it be done by the hands of men, even should the ship be shattered all to pieces. Now, not only was this long-boat driven on shore whole, and in good condition; but they, moreover, found in it a box of wax-candles, but not a living soul. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the boat, they discovered several parts of the same ship, which were known from the mark upon them. These parts, of different dimensions and form, would not have been thrown on shore so near to one another, if the shipwreck had happened at a greater distance; the waves of the sea, the currents, &c. must undoubtedly, in that case, have scattered them farther asunder. Moreover, the fragments had been wafted to the land by the wind which blows in the direction from the rock.—Besides, no other traces of this misfortune had been noticed along the coast of Iceland.

From these circumstances I drew the conclusion, that the *Indfødretten* had, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope on her return home, a dangerous and adverse passage; for it is known, that in our Northern Seas in that year, east winds generally prevailed. Very many ships, especially the ships of war, prefer going north round England, to sailing through the Channel: and probably the ship may have been in want of something; as, for example, fresh water, and the like. The Captain was, at any rate, well acquainted in Iceland; for I myself had, some years before, been there with him as Lieutenant of a ship under his command; he may, then, have been in search of some of the harbours of Iceland, when he had the misfortune, in the open sea, unexpectedly to

4 T strike

strike on this hidden rock.—In this desperate situation, the crew probably had recourse to the long-boat, as the only means of saving at least a few of them: but while they were hoisting it overboard, it is likely that the ship foundered, and every soul on board perished, as no intelligence was ever received concerning them.

During my expedition to Iceland in the year 1786, it became an object of my particular attention, to make inquiries concerning this volcanic island, although no one then suspected that the above-mentioned ship of war had been wrecked at that place; for this is only a conclusion which I have drawn from what I learned during my investigation of the subject.

When I arrived in Iceland, where, on account of the observations for the maps, and of other affairs committed to my care, I found myself under the necessity of remaining with my ship a considerable time in *Holmens-Hafen*, and had at my disposal a small ship lying in that harbour; I ordered Lieutenant, now Captain, Grove, to proceed on a cruise about the place where the volcanic island had been seen. He continued there several days, and while under sail frequently cast the sounding-lead, but could find no bottom, with a line of hundred or more fathoms, and had given up all hopes of making the desired discovery. When he was on the point of returning, he, contrary to all expectation, observed the waves breaking on a rock, whose top was nearly on a level with the surface of the water: and now, no longer doubting that he had found what he had been in search of, he observed its direction and distance from the nearest coast of Iceland.

When the object of my expedition was accomplished, and I, at the conclusion of summer, was preparing to commence my voyage homewards; I determined before my departure to visit this remarkable spot myself, and to correct or confirm its true geographical situation, as far as it can be ascertained by observations made at sea.—I therefore took my point of departure from some small islands or rocks, which lie in front of Cape *Reikianös*, the most south-west promontory of Iceland, and of which the outermost, called the *Grenadier's Cap*, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the promontory, in the direction from south-west to west. The weather proving favourable, I was able to make a meridian observation for determining the latitude, as likewise observations of the longitude by means of time-keepers. Although

the time-keepers I had with me were none of the best; yet, as I had failed on the same day from an Icelandic harbour, where I had observed the longitude the relative error could not be very considerable: I therefore determined the situation of the rock called the *Grenadier's Cap*, to be in $63^{\circ} 43' 40''$ N. latitude, and $25^{\circ} 35' 40''$ longitude, west from Paris. This likewise tolerably well coincides with the observations of the French navigators, *Verdun*, *De la Crenne Borda*, and *Pingré**; the more, as I have good reasons for believing, that, from want of a sufficient knowledge of the coasts of Iceland, they made the latitude of Cape *Reikianös* three minutes too far north; for they stated it to be $63^{\circ} 55'$. And as, from the most accurate observations, I found that the rock lies in a direction from south to west, according to the true meridian, and just four miles from the above-mentioned *Grenadier's Cap*, it follows, that the situation of this most dangerous rock is in $63^{\circ} 12' 45''$ of N. latitude, and $26.2' 50''$ West longitude from Paris.

While I was continuing my course in order to get a view of the rock, and Captain Grove, who was on board with me, concluded from his former observations, that we must be near it, as the coast of Iceland had totally vanished from our sight, and the outermost of the above-named visible rocks, which lie south-west from Iceland, was, notwithstanding the clearness of the weather, scarcely any longer perceivable; he said, "Is it advisable to sail so directly towards it?"—"Yea, my friend," was my answer; "for, on whichever side we turn, we shall have as great a chance of striking upon it, as of escaping the danger: it is like looking for a needle in a load of hay."—As we were thus conversing about it, the people on the watch called out.—The attention and eyes of all were directed towards it, and we saw directly a-head of us the waves breaking against a rock: We instantly tacked about, and, at the same time, hove the lead, which had been kept in readiness. We found the depth to be 26 fathoms; immediately after, 40 fathoms; and shortly after we could not find the bottom with a line a hundred fathoms long. Tallow was, as usual, applied to the plummet, that we might be able to judge of the nature of the ground from the particles that thus adhere to it. We obtained small pieces of stone, which

* See Voyage, fait par Ordre du Roi en 1771, 1772.

either wholly consisted of lava, or at least were of the volcanic kind. The rock is not large, and, as appears from our soundings, surrounded by a steep abyss. Its top is level with the surface of the sea, or only a little beneath it: hence it cannot be perceived till we are very near it, or only when the waves break against it.

The origin of the *volcanic island* which was seen at this place in the year 1783, may be explained in the following manner: The rock that still remains, formed the crater from which an eruption at that time happened; the great quantity of lava that was ejected accumulated at the bottom of the sea around the crater, till it rose to a considerable height above the surface of the water. But as this volcano is situated in the wide ocean, where the largest and most violent waves arise, and tower one over another; it is probable that their force very soon destroyed a structure that possessed yet so little solidity and strength; especially as round about there is an engulfing abyss, into which it might easily be precipitated. It is to be remembered likewise, that, in the same year, a considerable quantity of pumice, and the like volcanic productions, whose specific gravity is less than that of water, was driven on shore in Iceland, and by navigators found swimming in the ocean.

Had the eruption happened in a less tempestuous sea, and the profundity around it been less steep and unfathomable, the ejected mass would have been consolidated by its own weight, and in time have become an island; of which we have seen several instances in the Archipelago, in the East Indies, and in other places of the ocean. Had this volcanic eruption taken place on the main land, or on an island, a mountain would have been formed by it. A volcano does not necessarily originate from a mountain; they have been seen to burst forth from the plain: but a necessary consequence is, that the ejected volcanic productions, which are heaped up upon the land, at last become a mountain.—Now, as here the mighty waves of the ocean could easily wash away the loose accumulations around the crater, it is not absurd to suppose, that, as the sea raged over its mouth, the fire was at last overpowered, and the volcano extinguished by the water gushing down the opening.

The crater, formed of rock, remained standing. It is an undoubted fact, that there existed here a rock even before the eruption of the volcano; and later observations evince, that it still exists.—There

was before an obscure tradition among the mariners who were wont to sail to Iceland, that hereabout there was a blind rock, which they called *Blind Fugle-Stiör* (bird-rock). This name I have retained in the chart, though many navigators deny its existence, because they have often sailed past without observing it. But in this case, and under such circumstances, the assertion of one man that he had seen it, deserves more credit than the reports of a hundred others, who deny its existence because they have not seen it. This confirms me in my opinion, that the crater was in the same state long before the late eruption.

To conclude: it will not be deemed a superfluous observation, to strengthen this opinion, that in almost the same direction from the south-west point of Iceland, as has been remarked above, lie five *small islands*, or rocks, the outermost of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the promontory *Reikianös*. Between these islands is deep water; and ships sailing to or from the west side of Iceland commonly pass that way, if they be sufficiently acquainted with the situation of the land and rocks. The latter are called by the Danish mariners, *Vogel-Klippen* (Bird-rocks), on account of the numbers of sea-fowl resorting to them: but the natives of the country give them the name of *Eld-Eyarn*, that is *Fire-Islands*. May we not thence infer, that, in ancient times, they had volcanic eruptions? And, indeed, the volcano seen in 1783, may likewise have raged long before that period.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a sincere friend to discussion of every kind, I never feel averse to the publication of opinions or representations, however different from my own ideas, provided they are likely to lead the way to fair examination. This, I presume, is your principle too; I have, therefore, frequently defended you for the insertion of articles obnoxious to censure, as I saw that you readily admitted observations designed to obviate their effects. The account of the *character, &c. of the Otabeiteans*, given in your last number, as a translation from the letters of Commerçon, has probably disgusted many of your readers, by the extravagant and licentious cast of French philosophy which animates it; but if you permit it to be followed by some remarks on the false and absurd nature of that philosophy, perhaps the cause

of truth may, upon the whole, be a gainer by the discussion.

In remarking upon this article, I would begin by observing, that the very idea of a numerous society of men "without vices, prejudices, wants, and dissensions," is wholly unphilosophical. Man, as a species, must always possess the characteristics of the human nature; and that is, of a creature in whom the selfish principle takes the lead of the social, made up of appetite and passion, liable to innumerable causes of error and delusion; and though endowed with reason, incapable of duly exercising it without much effort and discipline. In no state, therefore, will a great majority of human beings be free from what, independently of all artificial institutions, deserves the name of *vice*;—that is, an inordinate gratification of their desires, at the expence of the rights and happiness of others, and to the disregard of their own greater and permanent advantage. Least of all will that state of mankind called the savage or uncivilised produce this immunity from vice; since the absence of controul, and the want of reflection, must render individuals the slaves of their immediate propensities, which, in many instances, cannot but interfere with their own good, and that of their neighbours.

To apply these observations to the inhabitants of Otaheite:—We may affirm, from the certain information of many voyagers of our own country, much more to be trusted than a hasty, frivolous French theorist, that they have just those vices and defects which might be expected in a people so circumstanced. A benignant climate and fertile soil have bestowed on them a happy temperament, and an easy supply of their most pressing wants; whence they are a kind, friendly, cheerful, and hospitable race. But war, that scourge of mankind in every state, is far from being banished from them; and motives of cupidity or revenge frequently engage them in murderous and predatory expeditions against the neighbouring islanders. Their disposition to make free with the property of others is acknowledged by Commerçon; but he thinks it exculpated by an equal readiness to part with what they possess. It plainly appears, however, from the most authentic narrations, that they are well enough apprized of the criminality of stealing, and that they practise it with the very same purpose of making a personal advantage at another's expence, that is done by an European thief. The laxity of their mo-

vals with respect to sexual indulgencies (which probably was the charm that chiefly ingratiated them with their French eulogist), though undoubtedly not to be estimated exactly according to our notions of virtue and decorum, yet cannot be denied to produce many of the effects of real vice. The shameless prostitution of the females to all strangers for gain surely exhibits the worst feature of licentious intercourse, and has been severely punished by the introduction of a dreadful disease; and the *polite societies of arraony*, which must prove equally injurious to the domestic felicity of the sexes with the most profligate coteries of an European metropolis, have the additional stain of deliberate cruelty in the destruction of the innocent offspring. To refuse the title of *vice* to these deviations from the universal principles of morality, because they are practised with a sort of unconscious simplicity, and partly wear the mask of pleasure, is to foster a most mischievous delusion with respect to the nature of things, by means of a very unphilosophical abuse of words.

I pass over the superstitions of these people, their absolute and servile distinction of ranks, and other instances of prejudice and false opinion, which it is surprising a French observer should overlook or pardon.

I would not, Mr. Editor, from the preceding remarks, have it supposed, that I am an approver of the strange mission lately sent from this country, in order to instruct the Otaheiteans in a set of complex and mysterious tenets, which it is utterly impossible that they should comprehend; and which, therefore, can afford no rational ground for an amendment of their morals. Perhaps the kindest thing that could be done for them, would be to leave them entirely to themselves; for though I am far from thinking them models of virtue, their original character appears to me, on the whole, better than that of a majority of the species; and little likely to be improved by such an intercourse with Europeans as can be kept up by our navigators. Yours, &c.

August 12.

SORRIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT account for it, why *all* the translations of Kotzebue's *Das Kind der Liebe*, or Natural Son, should have omitted the short, simple and pathetic dedication which is prefixed to the Leipzig Edition of 1799. The application of one of

of the best passages of the play is singularly happy; and the anecdotes it relates heighten its interest to the reader. It is proper to observe, that the piece was first played by the author's friends in private.

TO MY DEAR HENRY ARVELIUS.

IT is the duty of a friend to participate in painful recollections; and this play will impose it upon thee. Thou must recollect the happy evening when my Frederica played Amelia; and thou Frederic, beside her. Canst thou see her before thee, as I now do, entering the dungeon with the flask of wine? How sweetly, how affectionately, she spake! She was then treading the boards of our private theatre for the last time. Who would have supposed it?

"At length, indeed, one of them lies down to sleep, and that one is happy: the other walks to and fro, and laments that he cannot sleep."

Ah! who could imagine that she herself would so soon lie down to sleep! She expected not the "approaching night." She had not seen her "young plants flourish" around her, she was removed early in the day—And I—it is I—who walk to and fro, and lament that I cannot sleep.

Excellent, beloved Arvelius! You were the play-fellow of my Frederica. You were the witness of our love, of our connubial felicity! how dear she was to me! During six years you have spent many happy hours with us; your heart is my pledge that you will also spend with me the hours of affliction. Now, indeed, I envy you your system of necessity, your cold peaceful philosophy.

But stay! or my Dedication will become a song of complaint. Rather let me be silent; for of what can I speak to the dearest friend of my heart, but of the sorrow of my soul. If this Dedication be worth thy thanks, thou owest them to thy excellent performance of Frederic, a character which could be filled only by one who possessed the spirit and heart of my Arvelius.

Fare thee well, good kind soul, and accept the pressure of a hand which, no longer bound by the sweet tie of love, is more closely cemented to thee by the bonds of friendship.

In the preface to this play, he relates an anecdote concerning his *Menschenbass und Reue*, which will gratify the admirers of "The Stranger," and probably be thought by them to be a sufficient answer to the extremely scrupulous objections made against this play by a fastidious and prudish critic. Instead of hardening the guilty in vice, it is a fact, that it was the means of restoring a deluded woman to the arms of her husband. And it may fairly be inferred, that the dramatic representation which could so influence a mind

which had already erred, will not have a bad effect on hearts perfectly free from reproach or contamination. H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT must be a satisfaction to many of your readers, as well as to myself, to hear that so benevolent an institution as that mentioned by your correspondent W. R. in your Magazine for July, is at all likely to be carried into effect: nor would I urge any considerations which, by proposing a less efficient scheme, should divert the attention of the public from that already proposed; which, if once established, would probably lead to the adoption of all that my plan could devise for the benefit of the female part of the community. But it will be obvious to your readers, that the prevention of the evil which here excites attention, is of higher importance than the rescue of individuals from the pressure of it: though the latter should not for a moment be neglected, yet the former should closely and inseparably accompany it. If the wishes I ventured to express in your Magazine for June, seem too extended, by including destitute male as well as female characters; might not a plan be struck out, and meet the public encouragement, which should have for its sole object a provision of employment, and consequent support, for females only? It is not perhaps enough considered, in how many instances the condition of unfortunate females is the sad consequence of either inadvertence, insidious solicitations, or treacherous promises; and sometimes even of mere pecuniary want, in which the wrath of some offended superiors, forgetful of the claims we all make upon mercy, have involved them. On this subject your correspondent A. E. has, in your last Magazine, made some just and admonitory remarks; which, as they are probably founded in a knowledge of facts that would enforce his admonition and advice, I could have wished he had extended and supported by such facts, the relation of which, availing names and every thing which might render them personal reflections, would do more than any thing else towards exciting the public attention to the subject; since mankind are too little disposed to inquire into the grounds and origin of human misery, and are too incredulous to the charitable apologies which a better acquaintance with these would furnish for many of the most culpable, as well as the most unfortunate characters.

characters. It is perhaps too general an opinion, that the errors of females of the unfortunate character in question are, in the origin and continuance of their practice, prompted by an insatiable desire of gratifying inordinate appetites; and hence no remedy for their errors is thought of but what supposes them irretrievable till debility and dire calamity make it impossible for them to proceed. But I cannot help considering this as a mistaken opinion; and that, as the origin of these errors has been accounted for rather on the ground of unfortunate circumstances than depravity of character, a continuance in them may also be attributed to a train of correspondent circumstances and connections, which render a retreat from the path of vice almost impossible, or, at least, hold out no inducements to return to that of innocence and virtue. Nor ought the indecent expressions of seeming passion, in such unhappy characters, to be rigidly interpreted as the consequence of illicit desire; but rather as the arts of that trade of misery, in which they have little or no pleasure, but pursue only as a wretched means of subsistence to which their pitiable situation has doomed them; and from which, as no means of redemption offer themselves to view, they are not inspired with any general and ardent desire to be set free. It may appear, from these considerations, that a plan for early reclamation of character, and prevention of the evils in question, is not, in the nature of things, impracticable, nor its success improbable: and, these things being granted, who will deny the importance and necessity of such a plan, that wishes at all to see such unhappy characters relieved from their distressing situation? I am happy in the notice which the subject has obtained from the benevolence of your correspondents W. R. and A. E.; but am earnestly solicitous that it may obtain further notice, both from them and others: and think I cannot be too solicitous in exciting the attention of the friends of humanity to some plan for the prevention of female error and misery, which may operate effectually by holding out the means of subsistence as the fruit of industry. In such a plan, there will be no occasion to characterize the class of individuals to whom the relief is offered, further than as destitute females who wish to support themselves by reputable employment. The innocently unfortunate will not then be precluded from, nor degraded by, an application to such an institution; nor will a confession of guilt be, by these

means, implied in the application of those whose errors may have rendered them destitute; which implied confession could be of no use to society, and only more humbling to the individual, and a greater bar to the success and usefulness of the institution.

I have lately been informed, that there is an excellent institution at Edinburgh, entitled the Philanthropic Society, lately established, for the reformation and instruction of an unfortunate class of females; that the care of the objects of this charity is almost entirely in the hands of ladies. I most earnestly request, that the public may be favoured with an early account of this institution, so honourable to the country, and the individuals with whom it originated, and by whom it is supported. In female hands, I should suppose, such an institution could not fail of success; nor do I think any design of the kind will ever be conducted with equal delicacy and effect in any other. I still entertain an hope of exciting the attention of the ladies to the cause for which I plead, nor will I lightly relinquish that hope, the completion of which would so greatly contribute to the success of a most desirable institution. E. P.

Newcastle on Tyne, Aug. 17, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the Queries of your correspondent J. C. in the 295th page of your last volume, permit me to add the following:

How many inhabitants, old or young, (a separate list of each) do the poor houses at present contain? How many capable of working? What work is now done? and to what amount? What does the master of the poor-houses get per annum? what trades or manufactures would best suit the situation of each particular town? and the disposition of poor?

I have seen in a late publication, that two spoonfuls of fresh yeast (called in Lancashire barm), administered internally, is a certain cure in the case of *Putrid Fever*; should it be so, I lament greatly that it is not more generally known; it was said to have been administered to near fifty patients, by a very respectable clergyman of Sunderland, with complete success. On this subject I should be happy to meet the opinion of your medical friends.

I shall also be obliged to any of your correspondents

correspondents who can inform me, through your Magazine, of the process of making glue in London or the Borough; as the process is little known, they will be so obliging as to give me the minutiae of the subject. I would also wish to be favoured through the same channel (your Magazine) with the method observed in the manufacture of *Engliſh Verdigrife*, and where it is made? I shall also be obliged to any who can favour me with the mode observed in making *German Steel*.

Your's, &c.

MUNNOO.

Newcastle, July 30, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to point out to Dr. Turton how very erroneous his opinion is respecting the origin of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-Pox. If Dr. Turton had attentively read Dr. Jenner's two publications upon that important subject, he must, I conceive, have been convinced, upon the clearest evidence, that the small-pox is not the source from whence the cow-pox springs; but agree with Dr. Jenner in the more rational conjecture, that the latter is the parent of the former; for if we examine the third case mentioned by Dr. Jenner in his first publication, we shall find the cow-pox to have existed, and to have been known, before the inoculation for the small-pox was introduced into practice in this island. It would be unreasonable to suppose that persons labouring under so dreadful a malady as the natural small-pox, at a time when no means were discovered to mitigate the malignancy of the disease, should be employed to milk cows at a dairy. Dr. Turton forms his opinion from the cow-pox having twice appeared among the cows a short time after the small-pox had been in the family. It was singular that it should so happen; but these two solitary instances are but a slight basis to build a new hypothesis upon.

It is possible that variolous virus inserted into the nipples of a cow might produce inflammation and suppuration; and that matter from such a sore might produce some local affection on the human subject by inoculation. But all this tends only to shew, what was well known before, that virus taken from one ulcer is capable of producing another by its being inserted into any other part of the body.

With regard to the supposition of the cow-pox becoming small-pox after repeated inoculations, I shall only remark, that I have seen the disease pass successively

through upwards of thirty persons without the smallest alteration either in its appearance or effect.

I should not have made any remarks on Dr. Turton's letter, for I think (so far as it relates to the cow-pox) it stands self-confuted, but only as I thought it calculated to shake the confidence of some persons, whose care and anxiety for the preservation of their tender offspring might induce them to substitute so mild a disease as the cow-pox, for one so violent in its nature as the small-pox.

The Doctor will excuse me for offering him a word of advice; which is, to be cautious (as he appears to be perfectly unacquainted with the habits of the disease) not to produce a *spurious* kind of cow-pox, and send it abroad into the world under an idea of its being the *genuine*.

I remain, &c.

G. C. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the Monthly Magazines of about a year back or more (not having the number by me, I cannot precisely say) mentioned that a collection of Latin Poems, written by various persons, natives of Scotland, was made by a clergyman, with a view of convincing the world, that the Scots have surpassed all other nations in writing Modern Latin Poetry; and which would in a short time be published. If any of your readers can inform me whether the work is printed, or likely to be so, they will oblige, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

GEORGE FABRICIUS.

August 21, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING the Philosophical Magazine for last month (July), I observed that Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, says, that in salting meat a decomposition takes place in this manner: The septic acid of the meat unites itself with the soda of the salt; and the muriatic acid of the salt unites itself with the meat. Here then are two new substances, viz.

Muriate of flesh (salt meat); and

Septate of soda (brine).

And here arise two queries, whose answers may lead to some discoveries useful to society.

1st, Does this decomposition take place because the affinity of the muriatic acid to the flesh is greater than it is to the soda?

2d, Or is it because the affinity of the septic

septic acid to the soda is greater than it is to the flesh?

On supposing the former to be the case, it is possible that potash may have a greater affinity to the muriatic acid than the flesh (though the soda had not), and of course disengage it therefrom, forming a muriate of potash, and leaving the flesh entirely fresh, good, and potable, notwithstanding its having been already deprived of its septic acid by salting in the first instance. I think Dr. Mitchell says the septic acid is unwholesome; if so, the meat may be all the better for being deprived of it.

On supposing the latter query to be the case, it is clear that potash would have the desired effect; since (by our supposition) the affinity of the muriatic acid to the flesh cannot be so great as it is to soda (and it is well known that it is greater to potash than to soda), its union therewith having been a work of necessity, it having had nothing else wherewith to unite after the formation of the brine (or septate of soda).

Again, on supposing the latter query, would not soda freshen the salt meat, i. e. would it not decompose the muriate of flesh (which is salt-meat, agreeably to our hypothesis; or, in other words, it is meat deprived of its septic acid, and combined with muriatic acid)? I think it would, because it is supposed there is no more septic acid in the flesh; or, of course, the muriatic acid, whose affinity to the flesh, as before noted, is not very great, would quit it, and seize the soda, leaving the flesh entirely fresh, &c. as before, with the potash.

Had I the time and conveniences, I should make these experiments; but as I have not, I hope to see the result given by some of your correspondents: and should it be found that neither potash nor soda will produce the effect of extracting the muriatic acid from salt meat, so as to render it agreeably potable, could not there be found some other substance which would have the effect?

Now my hand is in, I have a word to tell your correspondent who wishes to know what can be done with his horse-chestnuts. Some time ago I had access to a very large library of French books, where I saw a little book, whose title, as well as I can remember, was "*Les Secrets des Arts*." I there saw several ways of employing the horse-chestnuts to advantage; yet I am doubtful whether any of them be practised in France, notwithstanding a

decree which possibly might have been passed for making use of them; and a great reason I have for thinking so is, because I saw last fall, in several parts near Paris, the horse-chestnuts lying under the trees rotting, nobody taking any notice of them. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. DERHAM in the preface to his *Astrotheology* says, "I remember that I once verily thought I had found out seven satellites of Saturn with this glass of Mr. Huygens, so regularly were they placed in respect to Saturn."—As Saturn is now known to be accompanied with seven satellites, may it be supposed that Mr. D. saw them? and if so, was he the first discoverer of them?—It is true that he adds, he had reason to suppose from after observation, that five were fixed stars.

In Mr. Lalande's History of Astronomy, given in your Magazine of July, he speaks of the work published under the title of *Connaissance des Temps*, containing, among other articles, observations on the planet *Mercury*; perhaps some one of your intelligent correspondents can give your readers some information concerning the nature and result of those observations.

Your's respectfully,

Aug. 22, 1799.

M. J. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. MITCHILL'S THIRD LETTER ON
ALKALIES, TO MISS A—.

My amiable Margaretta!

DURING the very pleasant excursion Mrs. M—, yourself and Mrs. C— made to the falls near the town of Patterson, in the state of New Jersey, a few days ago, you recollect we visited the spot where the copper-mine, on the neck of land between the Hackinsack and Passaic rivers had been worked. On examining samples of the ore, you admired very much the heaviness of some pieces, and the green, blue and variegated colours of others. But nothing attracted your attention so much as the beautiful and crystallized spars which had been drawn from the mine with the masses of ore. The regular and elegant forms of these mineral productions were so striking and curious, that you obtained from me a promise, I would give you some further account of the earth of which they consisted, on our return to New-York. This I purpose

purpose now to do, as I have sufficiently rested since I delivered the Oration on the anniversary of American Independence to the Citizens of New-York, on the 4th instant.

The earthy matter composing the crystals you admired so much, is principally of that kind called by MEN OF SCIENCE *calcareous*. It resembles very nearly the *lime* of which so much use is made in constructing and cleaning houses. The proof of which is, that by proper management such a kind of terrene substance may be produced from them. Lime or *calcareous earth* is capable of being dissolved in water, of being precipitated from its solution and of combining with various acids, whereby it assumes according to circumstances a great variety of forms, such as marbles, alabasters, lime-stones, fluors, corals, shells, chalks, and crystals of different shapes, hues and sizes.

Lime however, though so much the subject of admiration in its crystallizations, is more the object of wonder on account of its *antiseptic power*, whereby it preserves animal and vegetable substances from corruption, and perpetuates their remains longer than any other material with which we are acquainted. Bodies thus surrounded by lime and afterwards hardened to stone are called *petrifications*; and these petrifications exhibit the most ancient remains of organized beings that are to be found on the globe we inhabit. Mummies and other pieces of embalming are of a very modern date compared to them, as you observed in the Egyptian pieces I showed you. *These* are more easily subject to crumbling and decay, while *those* are as durable as the hills which they compose. This antiseptic quality of lime is alluded to very philosophically in Mr. SARGENT's dramatic poem, which I saw lately in your hand, (*The Mine*, p. 29, & 30.) where the queen of the gnomes and her attendant spirits thus sing of the power of *petrification*, personified under the name of FOSSILIA:

Where the sanguine corals shine,
In a dripping sea-worn cave,
Lest chill FOSSILIA recline
Watching the quick-circling wave:
As her translucent shuttles glance,
The tessellated webs advance;
Till nature rescued by her potent breath
Exults to perish and revives in death.
Her splendid talisman can give
Each plant and insect form to live;
Gay birds still flutter tho' to marble grown,
The deer's proud antlers branch in wrinkled
stone;

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Impearl'd the scaly tortoise lies;
While the huge elephant supplies
His ivory spoil; and wreath'd in rocky fold
The crested snake convolves his maze of
gold.

Lime or calcareous earth prevents putrefaction by absorbing the water and neutralizing the septic acid necessary for that process. It is allowed by all, that moisture, which is but another term for a moderate quantity of water, is essential to putrefaction. It is equally well-known, that such animal and vegetable substances as contain septon (azote) do afford by its aid, in convenient degrees of heat, septic (nitric) acid; and the common experiment of decomposing the lean or muscular part of animals by the agency of that acid, and obtaining thereby septic (azotic) air proves that this four offspring of corruption, is a great destroyer of organic matter. The practice of corroding by septic (nitrous) acid the solid parts of animal viscera, after their injection with coloured wax, evinces to all makers of anatomical preparations beyond a scruple, how destructive is the operation of a watery solution of oxygenated septon.

Thus in the experiment of the *chemist* and *dissector* just mentioned, the septic acid makes destructive work upon *dead* bodies or their parts. So in the case of septic of silver (lunar caustic) applied as an escharotic, to destroy warts or proud flesh, the acid of putrefaction disengaged from the metal decomposes or eats away the *living* substance. Both dead and living bodies, in this manner, yield to the destroying influence of this acid which is engendered in the midst of corruption.

The attraction of the septic acid by lime, and the formation of calcareous nitre thereby, is a common process in all places where these two materials come within the sphere of each other's action. Hence you can explain why human and other animal bodies buried in chalk and other forms of calcareous earth, last almost unchanged for many centuries. For the same reason, in some vaults and subterranean repositories of the dead, as in the catacombs near Rome and Naples, which you read of in the books of travels, the carcases of the deceased, though they have lain within their cells a long time, remain to this day in a state of remarkable preservation. And upon the same principle, you may comprehend wherefore the corpse of any of your departed friends will be well guarded against putrefaction by being surrounded by a coffin full of *chalk*; there

4 U will

will be no necessity of covering them with quick-lime.

I wish you would explain to the agriculturalists, that they are mistaken in supposing *lime* to operate by promoting putrefaction in manures. The chief action of that earth is to saturate acids, and in so doing to form middle salts. When the septic acid is thus attracted and combined, it forms an excellent fertilizer of soil; but can no longer exercise, as before, its disorganizing power on the materials of the dung-heap. In this manner, the lime around our country-houses on Long-Island assisted in blunting the acidity which without its aid might have injured the poplars, willows and eglantines you and I lately planted in their neighbourhood.

Use your influence, my dear girl, for mine I fear is not of consequence enough, with the officers of police and magistrates of cities, to obtain an order for paving the streets of towns, and their side-walk, with *lime stone*, or some convenient *calcareous material*, instead of the *silicious stones* and *bricks* now generally in use. You may urge to them the necessity of having something to absorb the pernicious and pestilential acid of septon; so apt to be generated during hot summers in the Atlantic cities of North America; and assure them that such foul places as *Lisbon* and *Kilkenny* are instructive examples of the extraordinary salubrity of calcareous materials for streets and buildings. You may inform them that the calcareous bottoms of *Curragoa* and of *Grande-Terre* in Guadeloupe act most powerfully in preserving health, by absorbing the septic acid produced in these tropical islands. And convince them, if you can, that if *sand-stone* and *brick* must enter into the composition of the dwelling houses in New-York, that they ought not only to be cemented and plaistered within with *mortar of lime*, but be *rough-cast on the outside with a composition of the same kind*. Proclaim it aloud to all the people, that *calcareous earth* is plentifully afforded by a benevolent providence, to preserve man from the miasmata, as they are called, of pestilence, and if he neglects to employ it in the houses and cities which he builds, and constructs them of other and improper materials, he must expect to suffer in this, as in other cases where he treats the manifestations of the *divine will* with contempt. Where the surface of the earth is *paved naturally* with calcareous earth, pestilential diseases are mild or rare; what then do reason and experience prompt to be done for guarding against their ravages, but to protect the

settlements of men with an *artificial pavement* of a similar material?

Tell the physicians how *lime-water* has cured *dysenteries* and *ulcers*, by moderating and blunting those corrosive fluids which, in both cases, has been formed by a combination of septon with oxygene, and either produced the respective disorders originally, or perpetuated and made them worse. Thus you may explain to them how *crabs-eyes*, *prepared chalk*, *levigated coral*, and other things of the same kind work their good effects when internally administered.

It is very honorable to the *fair sex*, that they have long understood the practice of combating pestilence by *calcareous earth*, within their domestic precincts. When they can persuade the men (for I believe that after all the ladies must convince them) to employ *marble*, *lime stone*, or some other similar material for their *houses* and *pavements*, and *chalk to envelope the bodies of the dead*, they will have accomplished some of the most important improvements in civilized society. Rejoice with me that the lady who can effect these wholesome regulations shall have, not merely a statue of marble, like *APOLLO* who slew *Python*, and *HERCULES* that killed *Hydra*, erected to her honour; but, what is of far greater value, shall feel the consciousness of having employed science successfully in the cause of benevolence. And rejoice also that these things, which have been hid from the *wise and prudent*, have been revealed unto babes.—Do these things; for I can have no doubt, you fully participate my joy on another subject, which is getting to the end of this uncommon sort of an epistle; though I cannot finish it without declaring to you with what sentiments of tenderness and attachment I am yours,

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

New-York, July 17th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable publication, to request an answer to the following queries: Which are the most approved German and Spanish Grammars and Dictionaries; and what elementary books are best calculated for the perusal of the English student? Perhaps some gentleman of literary experience will favour me with the required information. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant;

June 6, 1799.

SUDITONE.

ON

ON THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF
THE DUTCH.*

[From the manuscript Notes of a German.]

THE first thing that offends a foreigner upon his entrance into Holland, is a certain indifference and coldness of manners. He hears none of those warm expressions of kindness which in other countries are a part of good breeding, and which, though they cost little or nothing to the speaker, so agreeably flatter those to whom they are addressed: he witnesses none of those eager marks of esteem, friendship and solicitude, which indeed are seldom seriously meant; in short, none of what are generally considered as the principal ingredients of politeness.

A stranger, when he delivers his letters of introduction to a fashionable Hollander, will be disgusted by his cold and ceremonious reception of him: and feel himself compelled by the monosyllabic abruptness of his conversation immediately to enter upon the business which has brought him to Holland, and particularly occasioned that visit. The Dutchman will then with due formality express the suggestions of the moment, promise his assistance, and then, pleading an immediate engagement, make an appointment at the exchange; the place of common resort for every kind of business: and our traveller may congratulate himself if he be now and then invited to his table (*op un Kabbelaarvitje* or *Tangotje*) or in summer to his country-house: as to every thing else, he is left entirely to himself, on the supposition, that at his hotel, or at some coffee-house, he will meet with persons who for a gratuity will point out to him what is worthy of observation in the town, or assist him in passing away the time. Every visit, not upon business, which he makes at the

house to which he was introduced, will discover to him that he is an incumbrance both to the master of it and all his family.

On the other hand, civility and hospitality generally prevail among the middle classes of the people, in proportion as they are less desirous to imitate the higher orders. The anecdote in "*Forster's Views*" of the landlord who pulled off his warm slippers to offer them to a traveller, is a striking representation of the good dispositions of the wealthy Dutch citizens; however, the contrast between them and those of more fashionable life is not always so remarkable. And, generally speaking, there is no country where humanity and civilization are more completely found among the middling classes than in Holland; and even among the rich and fashionable in the smaller towns, if not at Amsterdam, an unassuming civility and kindness are found in a considerable degree.

A stranger who has lost his way, or cannot find the place to which he is going, may venture to inquire of the first person he meets in the street, or ring at the next house, whether the door be open or shut: The person addressed will, if he can anyhow guess his meaning, assist him with the greatest readiness, or if he does not understand or cannot inform him, will call to some one who is passing by; so that a stranger may occasionally find himself surrounded by persons, every one of whom is desirous of assisting him. And all this takes place without the least pretensions or expectation of praise. It often happens that a person, observing a stranger apparently ignorant of the town, will anticipate his inquiries and offer his service. It is never advisable rudely to refuse any request whatever, as for instance, to help a porter with a heavily laden wheel-barrow over a bridge. A man who was smoking before his door, was driven into the house by the hisses of a mob, which soon collected, because he refused to light the pipe of a day-labourer who was passing by.

In other respects, it is found here, particularly at Amsterdam, that in proportion to his rank and riches a man loses his natural goodness of disposition; and suffers himself to be meanly and narrowly limited in every word and action by selfish considerations of profit and loss. No persons talk more about good-breeding, (*kebeefdeid*) or pride themselves more upon it, than the Dutch: but their good-breeding is nothing but a stiff and cold ceremonial comprehending some half-dozen mighty points; one of the most important

* The following notes were occasioned by reading a little work, "*The familiar Letters of a Dane*," and afterwards "*Rien's Travels through Holland*." Amongst the many observations made by these travellers during their very rapid journey, are some precipitate and but half true. Against this error I am perhaps protected by a nine years' residence in Holland, till the spring of 1798. Besides, what will ensure credibility to my assertions, *George Forster*, who of all travellers has most profoundly and accurately examined the character of the Dutch, as well as of other nations, and whose "*Views*" I had the means of comparing with the following remarks, immediately after they were written, has in many points established the same conclusions. D. EINS.

of which is, a certain appropriate salutation of acquaintances in the street; and a formal inquiry after the healths of themselves and family (*hoe vaart RUWE en MEVRON, en de Familie?*) which is practised even towards foreigners when seen for the first time. And their good-breeding by no means precludes them from being guilty of ill manners and rudeness the most offensive. It is however only certain purse-proud citizens of no education who can be accused of this, and not the inhabitants in general, to whom, nevertheless, *Riem* has imputed it.* Here, too, they know very well how to distinguish the man of education from the upstart, though indeed much will be overlooked in the latter if he be rich, and can render himself useful or injurious to one of more fashion. An abstaining from oaths is not, as *Riem* supposes, peculiar only to the *pietist*, but, as should be the case every where, generally marks the man of education. On the other hand, young persons affect French manners, the essence of which they unfortunately fancy to consist in trifling, which from the poverty of their own minds sinks into mere absurdity, and, from their want of French delicacy, becomes a monstrous compound of spruceness, affectation and awkwardness.

With this ceremonious stiffness is connected an unsocial temper, an unwillingness to associate intimately with any but those with whom they have been long acquainted, and before whom they feel no restraint. Hospitality too is at a low ebb with them. It is true that foreigners who have good letters of introduction are sometimes invited to entertainments, but, for the most part, they are made only when some commercial advantage is expected to be derived from them; at such times their pride is gratified by displaying their riches before foreigners of rank.

Visiting almost altogether consists of family-parties to which strangers are never or seldom admitted. It is here that the Dutchman feels himself free from all restraint, and indulges in merriment, which the appearance of a single foreigner would immediately convert into formality; a circumstance which alone renders it difficult for travellers to judge of the national character of the Dutch. In general Hollanders have a decided inclination towards a domestic life. Whether at home or abroad, they devote most of their leisure hours to their family, spending them in familiar conversation and amusements, and

often in the instruction of their children. In such family parties and clubs (*Kollegien*) or select societies, formed of large numbers, consist almost all the social pleasures of the Dutch. To these clubs none are admitted but by ballot, and those only against whose characters and opinions no one of the members has any objection, and who are sufficiently known to the greater part of the society, so that they can associate without restraint and with perfect confidence. They are held in gardens in the neighbourhood of the town. The time is spent partly in various games, particularly a national one called *kukken*, (in which, very thick and hard balls are struck with sticks bent at the end into a blunt angle, and plated with copper, from a perfectly smooth pavement, against pales set up at both sides, and the game depends on the distance from the boundary at which the ball stops after the rebound), and partly in chatting and smoking tobacco with the ladies. The clubs of the same kind formed of young men are sufficiently noisy and intemperate, and serve to promote every kind of extravagance rather than rational recreation. Besides these, there are also political and literary societies. Of the former, the principal at Amsterdam is, the Society *pro Concordia et Libertate*, and of the latter, *Felix Meritis*; both consist of patriotic members, and are supported by the weight, number and influence of their partizans. Among the middling classes there is little society out of their family circles, but foreigners find in them fewer impediments and feel themselves less intrusive.

The principal causes of this may be found in a third prominent feature in the Dutch character,—the love of repose. Various persons who have resided in Holland have imagined, that the want of sufficient elasticity in the air relaxes the nerves, and weakens the activity and energy of the mind. But, independently of this, the uniformity of a mercantile life obliges them to have recourse to diversions which exclude every thing that might exhaust the spirits, or disturb the placidity of their amusements. Business being dismissed, smoking a pipe at home or at his club, reading in the gazettes the common occurrences, chatting about the news of the day, or joining a party at cards; is the highest enjoyment of a Dutch merchant; an enjoyment, which, strongly contrasted with what other nations consider as such, gives much occasion to the derision of foreigners.

As a relaxation from their ordinary employ-

* *Reise durch Holland*, p. 346.

employment, they further indulge a fondness or attachment to concerns which have no connection with their business, but serve merely as amusement. Almost every affluent Dutchman has some such additional employment. One gratifies his taste by forming a collection of famous and valuable paintings (which costs him from 1000 to 8000 florins), engravings, or even newspapers; another in gardening, hot-beds, flowers; a third, in handsome furniture; a fourth, in horses famous for quick trotting (hard drawers) and superb carriages of various shapes and kinds; a fifth, finally, in a library of modern as well as ancient literature, the study of which he pursues with delight to his old age, or in a cabinet of natural history or medals. At present indeed politics are the universal amusement.

This necessity of relieving themselves from the dull uniform restraint of business principally by setting their minds at ease, has produced that love of repose, which, passing from the higher classes, the merchants, to the other inhabitants, has spread itself over all orders, and contributed highly to blunt the faculties. The proverb* "Too much of one thing is good for nothing" is here somewhat strongly illustrated in practice: but on the other hand it has produced solidity and perseverance in works of art, and profundity in works of learning; qualities which would be more valuable in the Hollander, if they did not appear too often in his amusements, and degenerate into frivolity.

But no one will accuse the Dutch of laziness, who has observed only during one week, more particularly in good times, the crowding and driving in the streets of Amsterdam, the universal diligence and industry in the counting-houses, warehouses, harbours, and on the docks. During the greater part of the day from eight in the morning till seven in the evening, no one is unemployed, and there is nothing which strangers, who visit Amsterdam without business, "idle and inquisitive travellers," more complain of, than the want of persons to converse with. It is true, Dutch industry bears a different stamp from that of the southern nations; but is it right to deny to a people the possession of a quality, and impute to them the contrary, because it appears among them in a form differing from ours?

The Hague, like most seats of government, is least qualified to give travellers correct notions concerning the industry,

and, above all, the character of the nation: especially since the court has left it, by whom the greater part of the inhabitants were supported. But the judicious traveller will form his judgment, not from the town which is accidentally the seat of government, but from the *real* metropolis of the country, the place where, from the mass of its population, the principal branches of national industry are brought beneath his immediate notice.*

From this predilection for quiet, necessarily arises an inclination to continue their old customs, and adhere to their course of opinions. Hence, innovation in every department, in literature, and in science, in matters of business, and in political opinions concerning government, there make but a slow and late progress.

In no respect is this more apparent than in the religious opinions of the Dutch, who are now precisely at the point from which they set out two centuries ago, and where they were fixed by the synod of Dort. All their religious opinions are orthodox in the highest degree; all dogmas derived from the systems of the reformers, the Lutherans, Mennonites, and Remonstrants, are held in abhorrence, under the epithet of *Duitsch vergif* (German poison), because it is known they had mostly proceeded from German divines. The Lutherans at Amsterdam carried their zeal for immutable uniformity of doctrine so far, that, differing about the existence of the devil, they separated into two churches, and even this schism awakened the spirit of party in a powerful degree. The Dutch Catholics are more bigoted than in some Catholic countries. A negligent observation of lent would endanger the reputation of a young Catholic, just established in business, with those of his own sect; and, as their riches give them power, might impede his prosperity. So that, from the time of their *Vondels* and *Vatts*, polite literature has scarcely made any progress among them; these in poetry, *Grotius* in jurisprudence,

* Hence the very extravagant picture which *Rien* has drawn in his *Travels* through Holland of the laziness of the higher orders. The rich Hollander is at his *Buiten plaatsen* from eight in the morning (when he rises, in the middle of summer, and never goes to bed before twelve or one) in the open air, and spends his time in walking, riding, or busying himself either in fishing, hunting, or ensnaring birds in the grass. Even in Holland it is not the custom for the rich to sit. — *Pauci dormientes rete trahunt.* D. EINS.

* Gut Ding will weile haben.

and powers of that court; and whether an appeal could not be had to a higher tribunal, from a sentence that I consider unjust and dangerous as a precedent for other servants to follow.

An impartial account of this and other Courts of Conscience may perhaps be useful and entertaining to many of your constant readers, as well as to

Watworth, Aug. 22, 1799. M. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent A. B. in the Number for June, whether correct or not in his other sketches of the history of Bristol, is certainly *incorrect* in what he has said of the Dissenting Academy there.

From the reputation in which your Miscellany is held, and the consequent degree of authority with which it will descend to posterity, it is of importance that whatever of history is consigned to it, should be faithful; I cannot help wishing, therefore, that you would procure, from among your numerous correspondents, a concise and just account of the origin and growth of this respectable institution.

From what source could A. B. derive his information? He has not even mentioned the name of a tutor who must be eminently conspicuous in a correct history of this seminary; I mean *Dr. Caleb Evans*, who was the actual antagonist of Harwood; Mr. Newton having published only a few remarks as "a By-stander."

To *Dr. Evans* this seminary is principally indebted for its present respectability and resources, as it was on a very small scale until the year 1770; at which time he, and his truly venerable father, the late *Hugh Evans*, M. A. were joint tutors in the academy, and co-pastors of the congregation in Broad Mead. By the Doctor's exertions and influence, a society was formed, in that year, in aid of this seminary, under the title of *The Bristol Education Society*; by whose liberal benefactions in the first instance, together with the generous testamentary bequests of a few of its members since, a capital has been realized of several thousand pounds, exclusively of the very large and valuable library, philosophical apparatus, &c. &c. which are the sole property of this society, held in trust for the purposes of the academy. It was in consequence of the enlargement it acquired by the formation of this society, and entirely at the instance of the tutors themselves, that Mr. Newton's assistance in the classical department was

called in; and the uninterrupted harmony and affection which subsisted between the three tutors could not be surpassed, and has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Hoping you will give this an early insertion, I remain, Sir, your constant reader,

Aug. 19, 1799. PHILALETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be exceedingly obliged to any of the numerous and intelligent correspondents of the Monthly Magazine who will give a complete list of the weights and measures lately introduced into France, accompanied by a concise method of reducing the weights to the troy pound, and the measures to the wine-pint. An answer to the above, through the medium of that useful Magazine, may perhaps be generally useful, and will be particularly so to

A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A Philosophical Sketch of the Progress of Literature, from the Age of MARCUS AURELIUS to the Commencement of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

By DE SALES, Member of the National Institute of France.

AFTER four years of labor, consecrated to the establishment of philosophy and history on their proper base, the ameliorating of the laws, the improvement of public manners, the endeavour to reconcile men to rational liberty, and citizens to the controul of the magistracy, I terminate my career by throwing myself into the arms of men of genius, whom I have ever loved and honored, but whose acquaintance, not much cultivated, except indeed that of Homer, Tacitus, Montaigne, and those illustrious ancients whose works inspire us with genius, and without which all modern reputation would be like the image of Daniel,—a colossus with feet of clay.

In the examination I make of those illustrious characters who employ my pen, I shall particularly endeavour to discover their secret principle of action, which prudence often, and that not to be condemned, obliges them to hide. This secret principle of action is that alone which is not liable to contamination in the mind of man; it is that which ultimately forms the public opinion, and preserves the traces of virtue amid the changes and storms of revolution.

I shall be obliged, in performing this great

great undertaking, to speak of academies which no longer exist, but are revived in our literary institution; and I shall disguise neither the incalculable benefit they have been of to letters, nor the failings by which they have been attended. This discussion naturally induces me to assume the tone of a critic: but from a spirit of tolerance, I would wish my observations to be supposed to attach rather to facts, than to persons; and when I shall be obliged to disclose the veil which covers their foibles, and on which public opinion is always apt to put the worst construction, I would wish to draw my examples from some distant epoch, to silence contemporary vanity, under the venerable names of antiquity, and present truth to the mind of the refined scholar, through the medium of fable.

This work shall be free, it cannot be otherwise, since the object of its author is true and enlightened literature; it is impossible for him to breathe the spirit of slavery, who has pronounced with so much energy the name of freedom. Thirty years has the *Philosophy of Nature* existed. But this love of independence favors not the advocates of licentious manners: I admire not the apostle of liberty, unless in his original purity. The moment that devotees disgrace, or traitors mutilate it; or, above all, that factious men make it subservient to their own sinister designs, I think it right then to submit it to the ordeal of the moral crucible, to separate the virgin gold of nature from the vile dross with which man has contaminated it.

In giving a true philosophical description of men of letters, it is necessary to consider them either as isolated, or forming an intellectual constellation by their union in some institution, literary society, or academy.

The solitary labors of a literary man ought to yield in priority to those of him whose views and talents are enlarged by liberal converse with men of letters: just as in a gallery of pictures, an artist examines not a portrait, till he has feasted his eyes on the historic pictures which surround him.

After these preliminary observations, the reader may see what train of ideas has led me to the plan of this work. It seems proper, that I should first begin by a grand and rapid survey of all those philosophic and literary associations, which have extended the sphere of human knowledge, refined the arts, and enlightened the world by the concentration of its numerous rays. And, as the human mind,

any where running a long career, must leave some traces behind; it would be proper perhaps to search for the origin of those associations among the Chaldee writers, the literary societies of China, the sacerdotal colleges of Egyptian Thebes, or of Memphis, the academy of Bènares, and in all the Lyceums of the first ages.

The brilliant age of Pericles would also be useful to assist this inquiry, which was never equalled, at least till the time of Montaigne, and that I am bold enough to call, by way of distinction, the age of reason.

The connection of events leads me to speak of Rome, which, during the space of seven hundred years, was acquainted with no other science but that of military murder, and diplomatic intrigue; and which, having arrived at the completion of her ambitious wishes, consoled the world for all the miseries she had occasioned, by adopting the arts of the conquered nations, and establishing the age of Augustus, next in excellence to that of Pericles. She drew, however, from Athens almost all her brightest ornaments, except Horace and Tacitus.

We may see some traces of an enlightened combination of men among the Arabian califs, during the reign of Charlemagne and Aaron Raschid, which for a short time illuminated the horizon of science: history has represented the revival of letters in the middle age, under the tutelary guardianship of the house of Medici, as more permanent; but it was not till the commencement of the immortal age of Louis the 14th, that it received true stability,—an age ornamented by the genius of Corneille, Molière, and Fenelon, and capable, by its lustre, of obscuring even the crimes of Richelieu.

A description of the various societies of literary men, from the first ages, to the institution of those original academies after which all those of modern Europe seem modelled, that is to say, the Royal Society of London, and the French Academy, cannot be given but in the aggregate.

Here the history of literature presents one regular process of the human mind, advancing towards perfection; and requires to be treated in that kind of comprehensive manner, which unites general inquiry with the minutest detail.

Our three academies enter essentially into this plan: and as it is not my wish to flatter, but to speak truth and to be useful, I shall, in the course of this work, investigate both the false and legitimate

4 X fruit,

fruit, which this scientific tree of good and evil has produced. That which retrieves the honor of letters most is, that our academies constantly execute with energy the important concerns government has committed to their care, and struggle, but with that slow circumspection which becomes their dignity, against those anti-republicans who would wish to degrade them: therefore the good which they have done belongs to them as a body; and the evil to which they may have given origin, is attributable only to that sceptre of iron which presided over their infancy.

After having examined the literary and philosophical societies of Europe with the double torch of criticism and liberality, I shall discuss the merits of the Institute itself; I shall bring into full display the great advantages resulting to government, from the union round one focus, of the scattered members of the three academies; and shall venture, with a philosophical boldness, to hint at those regulations, which are still wanting to that celebrated body, to raise it to its proper eminence, and to make its members less the representatives of a literary people, than of the general republic of letters.

This treatise on the literary societies of all ages and all nations, so extended in its original intention, yet necessarily confined in its execution, cannot be considered in any other light but as the colonnade of a grand edifice, which it is my intention to rear to the honor of literature.

The great work, of which this introduction may be considered only as an outline, is the history of literature since that epocha, when the clouds which seemed to hang over it began to disperse, that is, since the days of Marcus Aurelius to the beginning of the French Republic.

Such a work would be unworthy the Institute and all succeeding ages, unless it embraced these two distinct objects: the rational history of literature, and that of literary men.

The history of literature, like a table of contents, must be looked upon as an aggregate: It must present at one glance that part of the world which it illuminates, and that which it consigns to darkness and stupidity. It is the cloudy pillar of Moses,—half-enlightened; which conducted by its bright side the Israelitish army through the red sea, and scattered darkness round the host of Pharaoh.

The history of literary men is more simple; it only requires a judicious selection of facts, refined by criticism, and tied together by the invisible bond of me-

thod: facts are the soul of necrology; they prevent the history of art from being lost in the vortex of oratorical declamation, and, what is much more dangerous, saves it from the corruption and degeneracy of insipid panegyric.

The idea of setting off with the history of literature and of the literati, is perhaps new. Brucker, Gouget, Condorcet, &c. have treated of the first; Bayle, and a crowd of encyclopædian authors have only attempted at the second: in the mean time it is very evident, that every philosophical intention goes unanswered, unless the history of art is illuminated by that of the artist,—unless we give to the fabric of literature an architectural individuality, as well as totality.

It is possible that the difficulty of uniting these two objects, without injury from their interference with each other, prevented those celebrated men who have written before me, from proceeding in the way I propose; by doing which, they would have obviated the necessity of my endeavors. Robertson has preceded his indifferent *Life of Charles the Fifth* by a pompous introduction, in which he gives an out-line of our laws, and manners, but particularly of our literature. If one had proposed to him, from time to time to relieve our eyes from the contemplation of this brilliant mass of history, by placing before us those very literati who serve as the elements of his original ideas, it is most likely he would have refused to descend from his elevated walk to the petty details of minute necrology.

But I should have answered Robertson: It is not descending, to write in a philosophical manner the lives of men of letters, and to expose to public view those documents by which they decide on the merits of any particular enlightened age. I might have added, that the sublime historian who wrote the reigns of Tiberius and Nero, thought it no degradation to repose his pencil on the *Life of Agricola*, and would have thought perhaps the compromise with glory less, to have become the biographer of Tibullus, of Terence, or of Virgil.

I am persuaded, the prevailing motive which deters philosophers from undertaking that grand arrangement of history, which I propose, is, that they think, the first part of the history of literature would be embarrassed in its execution, by the accessory part, which is a philosophical account of the innumerable phalanx of men of letters.

But this pretext, at the bottom is it not illusory? Is there not truly a principal and

and secondary part in the philosophic work, whose plan I trace? Each object, little or great, does it not contribute to the general harmony of the whole, if its situation is properly disposed of, and its proportions natural?

I grant there are some immense plans which seem to exclude the union I contend for. Bayle, for example, the philosopher, both from his genius and perseverance best calculated to undertake the history of literature and literary men, in extending his *Lives* to four enormous volumes *in folio*, has been prevented, by his plan, from combining with his separate details a wide and connected view of the whole. This general view, springing naturally from its constituent parts, ought to be distinguished by its precision; it is a focus of rays, which loses its activity in proportion as the sphere of its influence is extended. Besides, what unity can there be in the work of Bayle, if his *Lives* of celebrated and obscure characters form four *folio* volumes; and the general philosophical survey, designed to form a key to the whole collection, should find itself reduced to the extent only of thirty pages?

But let us reduce to just proportion the colossus, more dazzling in appearance than valuable in reality, of this famous dictionary, and the problem will be easily solved. It may be made to appear, that Bayle himself had the temerity to suppress articles of geography and other circumstances which did not immediately answer his purpose; that he passed over a crowd of theologians, or at least jumbled their obscure names together with a careless hand; that he spoiled the simplicity of his text by the ostentatious erudition of his notes, and so far reduced the edifice, that its foundations seemed to want a superstructure.

The confirmation of the system I propose, results from these observations, that a philosophical display of literature cannot exist without a series of generating ideas, which may vivify the detached histories of literary men; and that it is not impossible to give to all parts of this grand work the proportions of nature, which never suffers the general effect of the whole to be injured by the too great prominence of the component parts.

Now the foundations are laid, you may see at what period of history the epocha should commence, which unites the general survey of literature with the individual portraits of literary men.

The philosophical observer may remark three ages, very distinct in the political existence of civilized nations: that of morality, which marks youth; that of laws,

which announces maturity; and that of luxury, which is the forerunner of decay. The empire of knowledge, like the social empire, has also three distinct epochas: there is an age of erudition, which betokens youth; an age of taste, declaratory of mature perfection; and an age of philosophy, which, by degenerating into luxury, falls to decay.

It only seems given to a few individuals to appear with splendor, either in the political world, or that of letters; and to those principally, by whose genius these three eras have been effected.

European literature seems at this moment to have arrived at the third age. To see the dependency of this epocha on the two preceding ones, it is necessary to ascend as high as the most adventurous philosophy will permit; to endeavour to seize, in the *clair obscur* of the picture, that line half dissolved in shade, which separates the departing rays of the Augustan age from the long twilight which preceded the times of Michael Angelo and Raphaël.

After long meditation, for fear of error in the beginning of my researches, it appeared, that reason and fact pointed out the close of the Augustan age, about the end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

The reign of that man, who could place the sovereignty in the laws, and occupy himself, for twenty years, in throwing a veil over the despotism of the first Cæsars, and above all over the crimes of republican Rome, is worthy to form an epocha in the annals of politics, and must undoubtedly yield some faint rays to gild the horizon of literature. I shall not speak here of Aulus Gellius, who has given celebrity to the *Attic Nights*, a work filled with paltry historic facts, and garbled grammatical discussions; neither of Athenæus, who, in the course of his five books of *Deipnosophistes*, informs posterity only how the Romans contrived to make a bad repast at a great expence: but the tutelary reigns of the Antonines, written by more distinguished names, are those works which reflect the departing splendor of the Augustan age.

Of this number was Apuleius, the famous historian of the Golden Age, from whom Raphaël and Fontaine have taken their *Loves of Psyche*; Celsus, one of the oracles of medicine; and Maximus of Tyre, whose philosophical dissertations constituted him preceptor to Marcus Aurelius.

But above these posterity has always extolled Lucian, who ridiculed with the best philosophic good-nature all the

superstitious rites of the Greek theology,—thus preparing in the recess of ages those weapons with which, one day or other, the dangerous colossus of superstition will be overthrown.

The hero, in my opinion, of this age, most to be admired, was Marcus Aurelius himself; whose thoughts, pure as those of an *Evangelist*, but far more sublime, were ever intent on refining morality by that culture which human reason can only applaud—the culture of human nature.

Marcus Aurelius died in the 180th year of the vulgar era: 150 years from that time began the epocha, when Constantine, in transferring to Byzantium the throne of the Cæsars, gave a new impulse to the political world, and accumulated the shades of ignorance more and more over the plains of literature.

In this long interval, only one man appears worth mentioning, whom nature, in a forgetful mood, seems to have cast on these times of barbarity and ignorance; it was the celebrated Longinus, who wrote on the sublime in a manner worthy of the subject; and him the fierce Aurelian, vanquisher of Zenobia, for that eloquence which could only revile his crimes, punished with death.

Constantine, in that city which he founded on the banks of the Propontis, substituted the cross of Christianity in place of the Roman Eagle; it was at this time that philosophy, shackled by proscription, began to flatter a court religion, in which it did not believe; till the time of the illustrious Julian, who suppressed it a second time, and imitated in every respect his predecessor Marcus Aurelius.

Unfortunately this reign of Julian being short, his endeavours to serve the cause of reason were of no avail; and the system which was adopted by the politics of Constantine continued to extend its iron sceptre over the improvements of knowledge.

At last Odoacre, a cacique of a savage horde of Lombards, came to Rome in the year 476, deposed Augustulus, and put an end to the domination of the Cæsars in the West. This completed the destruction of philosophy and letters: from that moment the age of Augustus was no mere, not even in the memory of those persons who had been the witnesses of its long decay.

Four hundred years had elapsed from the destruction of the Western empire; to the time that Charlemagne, by overturning the reign of the Lombards in Italy, endeavoured, but in vain, to impart his heroism to the Romans, and his genius to the rest of Europe.

By a concurrence of singular events, it happened, that at the time when Charlemagne was endeavouring to move literary Europe by the lever of his own genius, a chief among the Arabian Califs, Aaron Raschild, was trying the same experiment in Asia, and, by a successful invasion of Saracens, transported into Spain the Arabian language, the Eastern arts, and the haughty spirit of ancient chivalry.

The seeds of science, scattered by Aaron Raschild in Asia, continued to flourish for many ages; but the benefits that Charlemagne conferred on knowledge were confined to his own age. At his death there were no literary men in Europe except monks, who may be said to have battered secretly in the night of theology: from that time to the overthrow of the Eastern empire, a space of time including six hundred years, the world, China excepted, some Arabian villages, and the country of the Troubadours, seemed enveloped in a chaos of barbarity, as if retrograding to those times anterior to the social compact.

We must now fly over, with the rapidity of thought that interval of six hundred years, to the true modern era of arts and sciences, that is, to the overthrow of the empire of Constantine by the second Mahomet. That was the epocha, when the literati of ancient Byzantium, obliged to return to Italy, brought back with them the germs of human science: they were afterwards collected by France, during the hostile invasions of Charles the eighth, Francis the First, and Louis the Twelfth, and thence diffused over the rest of Europe.

It is with regret that I cannot reduce to my scale the two brilliant but isolated reigns of Aaron and Charlemagne; those reigns seem equally disowned by every refined age; like the islands in the South Sea, thrown by nature to a frightful distance from the three worlds, and where Cook at the same time was idolized and assassinated.

My plan of uniting in this work the history of literature with that of literary men gives me an opportunity of connecting, in spite of the interregnum of six ages, the accession of the arts under the Medici, with those important triumphs effected by the genius of Aaron and Charlemagne.

It is my design to draw the grand outlines of those men; who, for these thousand years, have agitated the public opinion, and preserved it from apathy. Under this description, the Arabian hero and the hero of France have the same natural

natural situation in my work: they will be represented there, not as the organizers of science, but as those who have prepared its way, and contributed to hand it down to our age.

From time to time, in this long career, I shall select my destined examples, from the history of art, rather than from that of individuals; but this shall be under the sanction of some man of genius, who seizes the authority of opinion, only to demand from his contemporaries the pure, and, above all, the free exercise of their understandings.

The only difference between the epochs of genius which prepares, and that of reason which executes, is, that the first gives birth to some partial idea, whose development in a future period, forms one grand whole. Aaron and Charlemagne die, and leave almost an absolute void of six ages in my literary annals; on the contrary, when the revival of literature arrives, under the Medici, I can trace the tree of scientific improvement to its minutest ramifications; that is, from the middle of the fifteenth century, to the expansion of those grand social ideas which have produced in France the organization and zenith excellence of her academies.

There are then in this work two parts, very distinct, but which at the same time mutually elucidate each other: one is the history of art intimately connected with the life of the inventor; the other is a succinct account of inferior artizans, who excite philosophic curiosity, either by their respectable merits, or notorious celebrity.

The first part of this work, which treats of literature, must be thrown into a chronological form. This is the only one which can serve to fix in the understanding the elements of history. Every man worthy to receive the great benefit of philosophy, has a right to demand from his instructor acquaintance with the growth of reason, and the progress she has made in combating prejudice. It must happen, that spreading on all sides from the centre where she was originally placed, her conquests must follow in train, till she arrives at the very extremity of the circumference.

As for the second compartment, that of literary men and philosophers who possessed no high degree of originality, the order that best suits them is the alphabetic.

Doubtless it is not without repugnance that I adopt this dictionary method; but it should be observed, it was that which Bayle followed, — the greatest genius

which has ever written on men of letters, and above all it is justified by reason:

There are not above fifty names, since the days of Charlemagne till now, a space of a thousand years, who may be called pharoës in the sea of literature, through which I am navigating; whilst I could find thirty thousand, were I to collect every individual, who owe to their writings some sort of contemporary reputation. It would be absurd to disgrace the illustrious name which has been the admiration of ages, by connecting with it a crowd of undistinguished persons whose estimation, even among their contemporaries, scarce saved them from oblivion. The hero, on this plan, would be lost in the mass of subordinate characters; and at every period the encyclopedic clue, which leads to the gradual development of human knowledge, would find itself perplexed and entangled.

The living are unnoticed in this work. Every dictionary should be dead to the party of whom it becomes the interpreter. It is impossible, when men are living, to speak the truth, either of their persons or their works; to become their panegyrist, much less their satyrist.

The great art, in this kind of philosophic history of men of letters, whether we adopt a kind of chronological catenation, or retain the alphabetical order, is, to draw only from pure, and above all from original sources: but as I possess not the art of divination, like the Egyptian priests, I ought, on this account, to explain the series of ideas which enable me to simplify my researches.

The materials for the work I propose, are innumerable: particularly since the revival of letters, anterior to Montaigne. Had it not been for some learned writers, such as Scaliger, Bayle, and Fabricius, who had grubbed up these lands, it would have been impossible for any individual now to have traced his route. I believe it would take more time to read the works that have been composed on men of letters, for these last three hundred years, than even to write their history.

At first there have been biographers who have written a general history of men of letters, and analyzed every species of their compositions. Of this class is a writer very little known, in spite of the two great names accidentally received at his birth, Raphaël de Volterre: this Raphaël, who knew nothing of painting, and who could never have imparted the charm of verse to the *Henriade*, gave to the world, in 1515, three folio volumes of *Commentaries*; of which the second, containing

containing much erudition badly digested, little accuracy, and no taste, is devoted to the history of the ancients, and authors of the middle age.

Baillet, two hundred years after, revised, on a new plan, the obscure work of Raphaël de Volterre, and gave it the title of *Jugemens des Savans*. But in spite of the display of science we meet with, in spite of the scepticism of the author, which, contrary to his religious principles, is sometimes displayed, there is so much incorrectness in his judgements, that the last volume is occupied entirely in answering the objections of Menage, and inclines ere even to condemn a work that one might otherwise offer for a model.

The guides of Baillet, as well as of Raphaël, seem to have been those historians, who have confined their researches to writers of a particular class; and they have not neglected any walk, in which the human mind has recreated, or by which it has been aggrandized.

Shall we now speak of theology, which, to the shame of civilized Europe, for so many ages has been the science most studied? The History of Ecclesiastical Writers, of William Cave, attracts the attention of those who value that kind of research. The *Nouvelle Bibliothèque* of Ellés Dupin, doctor of the Sorbonne, is more complete. This last work, with the additions of Gouget, is comprised in no less than fifty volumes octavo, but might be reduced, in the crucible of the philosopher, to one.

Medicine, which sometimes, like theology, has been in the hands of quacks, has found historians in almost every nation of Europe: London and Geneva have furnished two of high celebrity; Freind, who has had the judgement to devote only one quarto volume to the history of Medicine, since the times of Galen to the sixteenth century; and Manget, who has had the patience to complete four volumes in folio, called *Bibliothèque des Medecins*: these two works have since been rendered useless by the infinitely more judicious one of Leclerc.

Philosophy cannot be forgotten in this long enumeration; for every where, when enlightened men appear, there are found others who take or usurp in their writings the name of philosophers. The disciples of Scotus, on the banks of the Sorbonne, believe themselves little inferior to Plato or Tacitus.

It is in Brucker and Stanley, disguised, travestied and mutilated in so many ways, through different encyclopedias, one must

expect to find the elements of what I call a philosophical library.

It is not only necessary to consult authors who have collated many works; but it is of importance also to have recourse to those enlightened men who, in every country, have been celebrated by their fellow-citizens; or, what is still more difficult, to give them their proper immortality.

Here the sources of intelligence are most pure, because an author is never better known than in that age which he has illustrated by his genius; but they are at the same time most abundant, so that their index alone would fill a volume.

To speak of Spain.—About 1592, Isidore gave his countrymen a volume in folio, under the title of *De Claris Hispania Scriptoribus*. About one hundred years after, Antonio published four, with the name of *Bibliotheca Hispana*: this last work took in the literary History of Spain, since the time of Augustus Hyginus, that dreamer over ancient mythology, to Peter Ximenes, bishop of Coria, which last circumstance is proper to be mentioned, that he might not be confounded with the celebrated Cardinal of the same name, to whom we are indebted for the superb Polyglott.

If we extend our view to Sicily, we shall find the *Bibliothèque Sicilienne*. Should we go to the Low Countries; we meet with the *Bibliothèque Belgique* of Poppens. If we stop at Germany, we see the *Bibliothèque Germanique* of Hertzius. All is *bibliothèque* in an age of erudition: in after-times, however, very few things are admitted into the little *bibliothèque* of taste.

Germany, beside her general histories of those whom she calls illustrious writers, has also a crowd of provincial histories, consecrated to villages, monasteries, and academies. Who would believe for example, that Æpinus and Boyer published, in 1728 and 1729, two volumes in quarto to celebrate the professors of the little university of Altorff.

England, also, and France have paid their tribute to the memory of men of letters: but as the learned philologists, who attempt works similar to these, exclude no species of human knowledge, nor any nation; and as these voluminous collections are better to consult than to read; the form of them most commodious for every class of readers, is that of a dictionary.

In the mean time it is proper to remark, that the first idea of an historical collection of men of letters, in an alphabetical form, is disputed between a Spaniard and a German. The Spaniard wrote his

his history first, and kept it by him; the German finished his work after, published it, and carried away the glory of the discovery.

The Spaniard was a Jacobin, his name was Ciaconio, the most learned man of his age, and above all the most tolerant, if we may judge from his Treatise *On the Soul of Trajan, drawn from hell by the prayers of Saint Gregory*. He made a collection, in Latin, of all the most celebrated writers, from the beginning of the world to his own time: but at the moment of printing them, the censors refused their approbation; he quietly then withdrew his manuscript, and this act of obedience obtained for him the rank of a saint, together with the title of patriarch of Alexandria.

The work of Ciaconio, finished about the year 1533, was not published till two hundred years after; thanks to the learned Camusat at last, who took it from the dusty shelves of a monastery, and gave it to the world under the auspices of Cardinal de Fleury.

Twelve years after Ciaconio, the German of whom I spoke, Conrad Gessner, not fearing, as a protestant, to see his thoughts circumscribed by the Roman censor's compasses, published at Zurich his *Bibliothèque Universelle*, in alphabetical order; a work which seems to possess all that Ciaconio's promised, and which has since acquired fresh value from the judicious abridgements made at different times, by Lycosthène and Semler. Gessner was the Pliny of Germany, yet could not escape, though his labours were immense, the horrors of indigence, and died happily of the plague, at a time when he was perishing by famine.

The Academy at Etienne, in France, taught by the example of Gessner, composed in Latin, on his plan, but with erudition little digested, their *Géographique, Historique & Poétique Dictionnaire*, which appeared for the first time in the year 1596. England, the literary rival of France, as well in letters as in arms, naturalized this treasure, and reprinted it with the additions of Nicholas Lloyd, in 1670, at Oxford, in one volume folio.

The success of the work of Etienne, enlarged by Lloyd, electrified Moreri. This person endeavoured to obliterate his model for an Historical Dictionary printed at Lyons, by the production of another;—a piece of superfection, the grand merit of which is, to have given birth to that chef-d'oeuvre of modern erudition and philosophy,—the dictionary of Bayle.

Bayle himself, in spite of eulogies so justly merited, was nothing more than a mere compiler; he has only inserted in his book, articles, with the materials of which other persons had furnished him. He wished to draw from oblivion an innumerable crowd of theologians, round whom philosophy would rather have thickened the impending shades. He has inadvertently made his text for his notes, and not, as it ought to be, his notes for his text. He has laboriously disseminated his knowledge through four folio volumes, because he wrote for the booksellers; but if he had listened to the voice of his own genius, which told him to labour for glory, he would have reduced to one half volume his passport to immortality.

The idea of rendering the dictionary of Bayle more extensive, struck many in Europe, as a thing proper to be attempted. In the year 1739, the booksellers of Holland addressed themselves to a scholar, till then unknown, and entreated him to make a continuation of Bayle; just as we have seen at Paris the booksellers contemporary with Montesquieu solicit the first literary man of his age, to make a second volume of *Lettres Persannes*. A learned man, of the name of Chauffepié, fell into the snare: he published, in the middle of this century, four enormous volumes in folio, as his model, and had the vanity to entitle himself the second Bayle, which met only with the approbation of his friends and his own intolerable self love.

Another imitator of Bayle, a little more esteemed than Chauffepié, is Prosper Marchand; but he is very incorrect.

France has, of her own literary history, a great number of valuable works, wherein she may justly pride herself. I shall not speak here of the Literary History of the Benedictines, because it was not extended to those ages which can answer the purpose of any double survey of literature. But I shall notice, with gratitude, the excellent Glossary of Ducange, if I find it necessary to weigh in the balance of reason the diplomas, the charters and writings of the middle age; as well as the excellent work of De Lelong, and De Fontenelle, on our historians: the philosopher should not be frightened at the sight of five volumes in folio of those two last collections, if he flatters himself, by consulting them, he shall one day become the Titus Livius of men of letters.

In the long interval, between Lelong and Ducange, we must place those laborious collators Gouget and Nicéron, one of whom, in his *Bibliothèque Française*, and the

the other in his *Mémoires sur la Vie des Hommes illustres*, have prepared the materials of a good history of Literature. These are the masons, without which the historical architect could not raise his edifice.

The best memoirs of this kind, in my opinion, is the history of our three academies, and, above all, the eulogies pronounced at the Louvre, by the Frerets, the D'Alemberts, the Condorcets, and the Fontenelles.

Such is the analysis of the constituent parts of my literary mine. All the ores are not equally rich; but one has brought erudition, and another taste, to their respective crucibles; and the best improvement of these materials is now the business of philosophy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ANY of your readers would much oblige me by informing me where I can have the inspection of Mr. Hume's hand-writing; as I wish to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the authenticity of some unpublished MSS. reputed to be written by him, and now in my possession.

I should also be obliged by any information concerning Sir Henry Cary, who was sent by James I. on an embassy to France.

Yours, &c.

Sept. 5, 1799.

W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN your Magazine for August last, I find a communication from Mr. Wakefield, in which that acute critic has been led into a mistake evidently from his ignorance of a common mechanic art. The passage quoted from the *Argonautics* of Valerius Flaccus,

—Lenteque sequaces
Molliri videt igne trabes—

cannot, without unwarrantable latitude of conjecture, be considered as furnishing even a distant allusion to the application of steam; it, indeed, exactly coincides with a modern practice, which we have no reason to think has ever been lost since its discovery, well understood by every cooper, who always employs the action of a gentle and slow beat in softening and bending the staves till they assume the spheroidal form of the cask. In the infancy of ship-building, when vessels were of a small size, and perhaps even in the days of Valerius Flac-

cus, it is not improbable that this art may have been successfully employed to render the rude and stubborn timbers somewhat pliable; but as the magnitude and strength of the parts increased, it would become less easily applicable and efficacious, and consequently fall into disuse.

Mr. Wakefield will readily pardon this correction of a trifling inaccuracy, as it does not in the least affect the merit of the Latin quotation; for I cannot but remember how contemptuously he speaks of an acquaintance with "manual science," if employed in the criticism of poetry, when reviewing Dr. Johnson's strictures on a line of Gray's Bard, in his valuable edition of that unrivalled lyric poet. And he will also excuse the addition of another remark, which suggests itself on the present occasion, and is not altogether unconnected with the preceding subject. Mr. Wakefield's extensive erudition, and exquisite relish for the beauties of poetry, enable him to bring together, and compare in all their shades and discriminations, the vast variety of coincidences of thought and expression that occur in the great poets of ancient and modern times: an occupation in which he apparently finds considerable enjoyment himself, and certainly communicates a great deal to his readers. But he is too fond of exhibiting these passages as imitations, and with this view, is over curious in tracing the progress of an idea, an image, or a phrase. With him a single word, or a similar turn of expression, often affords sufficient ground for affirming that the author *had* such another in his eye when he composed the verse or passage in question. But surely this is lowering the nature, and contracting the extent, of our mental powers. Would it not be more animating and invigorating to consider these scattered poetic blossoms, thus collected into clusters, not as the produce of seeds wasted from a few parent-plants, but as all springing up independently in the rich soil of genius, and under the fostering influence of education? A selection from ancient and modern poets, formed on this principle, and consisting of passages where the resemblance is not too fanciful and evanescent, would afford a high literary gratification to youthful scholars; nor would it be unworthy of Mr. Wakefield's leisure hours; since only erudition the most varied, and memory the most retentive, such as he is acknowledged to possess, are adequate to the task.

I am, &c.

N. K.

Sept. 10, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
H^{AVING} been a grower of lucerne for some years, and being so well satisfied with the produce as to be desirous of increasing the quantity of acres planted with it, were it not for the great expence required in keeping it clean; I should be glad, through your very useful miscellany, to be informed, by any of your agricultural correspondents, the best mode of management, particularly that of cleaning it.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader and admirer,
Woodbridge, Sept. 9, 1799. U.

PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from No. XLVIII.)

DEATH,

WHICH is seldom mentioned by poets and orators without a personification, has, however, been the subject of few express portraits. The common skeleton figure of *Death*, with his dart and hour-glass, is a very vulgar and trivial conception. It must also appear to any one who reflects on the nature of the animal body, grossly absurd to represent the most powerful of beings under a form destitute of every part which contributes to motion and energy. But in this instance, as in many others, the ideas of agent and patient are incongruously blended.

Milton, whose genius soared infinitely above the pitch of common imaginations, has given a very sublime, but at the same time indistinct, image of this terrific power. It is in the well-known allegory of Sin and Death.

— The other shape,
If shape it might be call'd that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb,
Or substance might be call'd that shadow
seem'd,

For each seem'd either; black it stood as
Night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seem'd his
head

The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

Par. L. II. 666.

Here is a striking example of the power of poetry to excite grand and impressive images, which painting cannot follow, though they refer to the sense which it peculiarly addresses. The gloomy indistinctness of outline in this shadowy figure, and its questionable form and substance, which render it totally unfit for the determinate strokes of the pencil, do not prevent the imagination from embodying a mass of black cloud, through which ap-

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pear the obscure lineaments of a horrid phantom, sufficiently resembling the poet's idea, to produce all the effect he intended. Though it is possible Milton might have taken a hint from the following passage of Spenser, yet I think it can scarcely be said that the former was *borrowed* from the latter, as Mr. Thyer represents.

But after all came Life; and lastly *Death*,
Death with most grim and grisely visage seen,
Yet he is nought but parting of the breath,
No ought to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, unsoyled, unheard, unseen.

F. Q. VII. 7.

The whole of *picture* is in the second of these lines: it is the *metaphysical* account of Death alone, to which the rest refer. A critic, with more probability, has pointed out Homer's description of Hercules in the lower regions (Odyssey xi.) "black as night," and ever in act to shoot, as an object of Milton's imitation.

Milton afterwards represents the insatiable and all-devouring character of Death, by the image of ravenous hunger.

Death

Grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile, to hear.

His famine should be fill'd, and blest his maw
Destin'd to that good hour.

Par. L. II.

This is a classical idea. Thus Silius
Italicus,

Mors graditur, vasto pandens cava guttura rictus

L. II. 548.

Death stalks, and wide his yawning throat
expands.

Seneca the tragedian joins to this action that of his unfolding numerous wings.

Mors alta avidos oris hiatus

Pandit, et omnes explicat alas.

Edip. Act. I.

Fell *Death* his greedy jaws expands,
And all his wings unfolds.

And Statius paints him as a devouring monster, hovering over the field of battle, and, like the *chusers of the slain* in the Gothic mythology, selecting his victims.

— Stygisque emissâ tenebris

Mors fruitur cælo, bellatoremque volando
Campum operit, nigroque viros invitat hiatus,
Nil vulgare legens; sed quæ dignissima vita
Funera, præcipuos annis, animisque, cruento
Angue notat.

Theb. VIII. 376.

It is under the semblance of the god of war that Death appears, in a noble ode in Maſon's *Caractacus*, beginning with

Hark! heard ye not yon footstep dread
That shook the earth with thund'ring tread?

Perhaps, however, in this very bold and martial figure, we want some of the peculiar

4. Y

liar features of the power intended to be represented.

It would be a task of more labour than difficulty to go through the whole range of allegorical portraits, with which poets of the first eminence, ancient and modern, have enriched the world of fiction; for, indeed, originality of conception in this walk of invention is rare; and neither the variety of abstract ideas personified, nor the number of distinct personifications of each, is very considerable. But such a complete collection was not the object of this essay; which was rather designed to establish by examples a system of the different classes of these fancy-formed beings, founded on the several modes in which the imagination proceeded in their formation. In doing this, principles, I trust, have been developed, which will assist the student of poetry in judging how far any attempt of

this kind has attained that perfection which should be the aim of every work of art, but which can never be reached by casual exertions. Many writers, it is true, without the direct application of rules, have produced pieces of the highest merit, and which may serve as models for others; but this has been in consequence of that sense of propriety, either innate, or derived from reflection and observation, which is an internal rule to the possessor. The poetical mine explored in this essay contains the richest ore, but the most liable to be buried in dross. It has been my chief purpose to fix such characteristic marks on both, as to prevent future mistakes of the one for the other; or the intermixture of glittering alloy to debase the splendour of the pure metal.

J. A.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 4th of April, 1799, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Moral and Political Sciences, by Citizen DAUNOU.

CITIZEN ANQUETIL has published two works; one is a volume in 8vo, entitled: *Motives of the Wars and Treaties of Peace of France, from 1648 to 1783*; the title of the other, which is in 9 volumes 12mo. is, *An Abridgement of Universal History, or Historical Synopsis of the World*.

Citizen BOURGOING has published the correspondence of Voltaire and of Bernis; citizen GOSSELIN researches relative to the geography of the ancients, in 2 vols. 4to; and citizen MENTELLE an elementary treatise on cosmography.

Citizen MENTELLE has communicated to the class the result of a labour on the geography of Greece. He has treated particularly of Laconia, and has made it his business to describe the city of Helos, so unfortunately celebrated by the slavery of its inhabitants.

The plague, a scourge in the train of slavery, which desolates the frontiers of Turkey, but which may find too many opportunities of eloping from its boundaries, from the general movements wherewith Europe is at present agitated, ought to excite more than ever the attention of philosophers and the vigilance of governments. What are the means of combating or of suppressing this scourge? Such is particularly the question on which citi-

zen PAPON has been occupied in a work, a sketch of which he has offered to the class. In tracing the origin of the plague, the author observes that Egypt was unacquainted with it in those glorious and happy ages, when the borders of the Nile were rendered by the arts and sciences the most fertile and populous country on the globe. It was in Europe, and especially in Italy, that this scourge was then indigenous and endemial. It was seen to ravage the Roman territory five and twenty times during the five first ages of the republic; during the two following it became more rare in proportion as civilization improved; it appeared again under the last emperors; recommenced with them the ages of barbarism, and devastated a long time the finest countries in Europe, till the epoch in which the arts reviving, extinguished a second time the germs of contagion, or banished them to the coasts of uncultivated Africa.

Citizen TOULONGEON read the preliminary discourse of a work, intitled, *The Epochs of the Revolution*. To write the history of one's own time, and especially of a time of revolution, is, the author himself observes, an hazardous undertaking and extremely difficult. But after having considered the instructive lessons which such an history, written with scrupulous impartiality, may offer even to contemporaries and the actors on the scenes which it exposes, citizen Toulangeon concludes

cludes that the advantages of such an undertaking being public, and the inconveniences only personal, no room is left to hesitate.

In a memoir on the life and works of Plato, citizen DELISLE DESALES complains that the history of that philosopher is disfigured in Apuleius, Diogenes Laertius, and other antients, by fables of little ingenuity. He considers the author of the *Voyages of young Anacharsis* as the only one among the moderns, who has spoken worthily of Plato, and who has not injudiciously transcribed anecdotes often improbable, judgments often calumnious. Plato, at the court of Syracuse, was called by his enemies the philosopher of princes; citizen Desales restores to him the name of Prince of Philosophers.

Citizen Desales has read also a memoir on national sovereignty, and thinks that, to treat this subject properly, we should refer again to the epoch when Plato, in the groves of Academus, reasoned on the origin of civil society. This memoir contains a definition of sovereignty, and an examen of its characters, of its acts, and of its guarantees.

Citizen MERCIER has read three memoirs; the first intitled, *Considerations on Morals*; the second, *Views Political and Moral*; and the third, *An historical Fragment on Cato the Censor*.

One of the results of the first memoir, is that in order to decide, to constrain events, man can do more by his character, by the energy of his will, than by his intellect or his talents, and even than by his virtue.

In commencing the second memoir, citizen Mercier assumes, that politics, like all the sciences, must repose on the knowledge of facts. He thinks man should learn to read in anterior revolutions the succession of future events, and to recognise the moral phenomena, the immutability of which governs political chances. But, the history of nations manifests in them two inclinations which we must reckon in the number of those constant laws, the love of liberty and the love of repose. On one part, citizen Mercier sees man as always attracted towards the republican forms, inviting them where they are not, striving to retain them, sometimes to exaggerate them where they are, and preferring them by instinct to every other species of government. On the other, he considers mankind as a great peaceable animal, which has reposed for centuries under the law of *inertia*, and which, agitated from time to time by the active pas-

sions of some individuals, falls again of itself into the habitual calm which suits it. It would be consoling to believe with the author, that history offers more days of peace than days of war, and that the nature itself of men puts an inevitable term to their perturbatory projects. The love of repose, according to citizen Mercier's conclusion, makes and maintains governments.

The fragment on Cato the Censor is a portrait which does not appear flattered. We are in the habits of saying: *Wise as Cato*: citizen Mercier protests against this proverbial reputation. If he grants to Cato equity, firmness, and even genius, he rigorously condemns his rude familiar manners, and above all reproaches him for that harsh and vain pedantry, which in schools and academies is only ridiculous, but which in the magistracy is a vice capable of injuring the cause of virtue more than bad examples would. The virtue which citizen Mercier prefers, is not that ferocious and misanthropical virtue which is practised or displayed much less to acquire self-satisfaction, than the right of shewing ourselves dissatisfied with others. The author, has thrown into this memoir some ideas on the censorship, considered as a political institution; he does not think it necessary to be established amongst us; but, adds he, allowing that this censorship should appear necessary, where should we find the censor?

In the course of the preceding quarters, citizen GREGOIRE had read to the class the first parts of a work in which he details the conduct of different modern nations in regard to slaves, from the origin of the trade to our days. Continuing this reading in the sittings of the last month, the author has traced the history of Negroes and of the Slave Trade in the United States of America. This history is that of the generous efforts of many societies, and particularly of that of the Quakers; of many philosophers, and especially Franklin, to restore liberty to the Negroes, and above all to teach them to make a proper use of it. After so many labours, and even after different laws enacted in favour of the Negroes, both by the congress and the separate legislatures, it is painful to learn that the number of slaves is yet about 50,000 in the Northern States, and 650,000 in the Southern. The author deplores bitterly this struggle of tyranny against knowledge, of cupidity against injustice.

The intellectual and moral qualities of the Negroes have been the object of another

memoir of the same author. This piece contains numerous and important details relative to the industry of the Blacks, their dexterity in mechanical arts, and the success of some among them in the career of letters. Among these last is distinguished a woman, named Phillis Wheatley, transported in 1761, from Africa to America, at the age of seven years; brought afterwards to England, where, having learned very rapidly the Latin and English, she published, in this last language, at the age of 19, a collection of poems in some repute. With regard to the moral qualities of the Negroes, citizen Gregoire accumulates a great number of examples and testimonies; from which it results, that in the very bosom of slavery, which degrades or corrupts the mind, the Blacks have cultivated and practised with éclat both the mild and the heroic virtues; filial piety, philanthropy, gratitude, as well as martial bravery and intrepidity in dangers. Such are the facts which citizen Gregoire opposes to certain theories, little favourable, as is well known, to that part of mankind. The vices of the Blacks, concludes the author, are the work of tyranny; their virtues are their own.

Citizen LEVEQUE read a first memoir on the constitution of the republic of Athens. The result of this memoir is, that the Athenians, with their Archons, their Areopagus, and their Council of Five Hundred, had, nevertheless, no idea of the division and of the equilibrium of powers. Among them the executive power, distributed every where, had no confidence any where. All the authorities were resolved into judiciary authorities, no one possessing in effect a moderating force, constantly capable of checking or suspending the precipitate resolutions of the others. The assembly of the people, exercising, abdicating, taking again at pleasure all the kinds of functions, those of judging, and of administering, as well as those of making elections and laws, offered no other permanent character than its own inconsistency, its murderous agitations, and its fatal docility to the impulsion of every demagogue. It is to these profound vices of the constitution of Athens that citizen Levêque attributes the faults and the misfortunes of that republic; as it is also to the wisdom, to the power of its moral institutions, that she owed her great actions, her great men, her short prosperities, and her immortal glory.

Some of the nations subjugated by Rome had obtained the maintenance of their ancient laws; the Romans, conquered

in their turn, preserved in like manner their civil legislation. Alaric II, one of the conquerors who dismembered the empire in the west, caused to be compiled in 506, in favour of his new Roman subjects, a code of laws purely Roman.—This collection, which bears the name of the Alaric Code, is the subject of a memoir which citizen BOUCHAUD has read to the class, and which may be divided into two parts. The question discussed in the first is to know by what lawyers this code was compiled. The second treats of the different texts of which the Alaric Code is composed, and of the interpretations joined to it. In the National Library are two very defective manuscripts on the Alaric Code, some notices of which citizen Bouchaud has referred to the commission of manuscripts.

Citizen ANQUETIL has read the second part of a memoir on the French manners and laws, from the fifth century to the tenth. In the midst of the usages and legislation of those times, we remark a penal law against conspiracies, frequently renewed or applied, in the passage from the first race of kings to the second. That which concerns this law, in the work of citizen Anquetil, is terminated by considerations on political revolutions, and on the duration of the shocks which they occasion. If one part of the first generation resists, the second softens, the third yields, and the change is consolidated when the fourth commences.

A memoir read by citizen LEGRAND-D'AUSSE, offers the history of the establishment of the laws of customs in France, and contains an examen of the four first works in the French language, which, in the course of the thirteenth century, have treated of this law. These works are; 1st, *The Councils*, (*Les Conseils*), by Pierre Desfontaines; 2d, *The Assizes of Jerusalem* (*Les Assises de Jerusalem*), attributed to Godfrey de Bouillon, but compiled in effect at Cyprus, by Philippe Beaumanoir. If we are not to seek in such monuments the principles of a sound jurisprudence, we may at least study in them the important history of that feudal system which predominated in France, and many other states of Europe, as well as in the Asiatic provinces possessed by the crusading Latins. This memoir of citizen Legrand d'Aussi is the complement of that which he had read in the preceding quarter, on the ancient legislature, which comprises the Salic law, the law of the Visigoths, and the law of the Burgundians.

In another memoir, which treats of ancient sepulture, citizen Legrand traces the primitive opinions of nations on death, and on its consequences. In Europe, as well as in Asia, death was considered as a passage into another world, where we should find again the wants and the enjoyments of this. Agreeably to this idea, they deposited under the tombs the objects most dear to those whom they placed there, their arms, their habits, their ornaments; and even buried their horses, their slaves, and sometimes also their wives. The Gauls went so far as to throw into the funeral pile the bills of credit of the defunct, that he might at the first meeting of his debtors constrain them to payment. Citizen Legrand proves, that the fable of Chayon was no less accredited in Gaul, than in Egypt, since, in many Gallic monuments, a piece of money, designed to pay the fatal passage, has been discovered under the tongue of the deceased. So great riches interred with the defunct, could not fail to excite the cupidity of many living. But hardly were they extracted from the sepulchres, before they were soon reclaimed as by an invincible power; for the ravishers of those subterranean treasures caused the same to be deposited in their own tombs at their death. Hence it is, that in Tartary especially, and in the countries of the North, no sepulchre is to be found, without finding in it a pretty rich booty. After these general observations, the author details the different kinds of tombs used in France, from the origin of the nation to our days. At first, vaults or cells of rough stone, ornamented on the outside with a pillar of the same nature, planted upright; afterwards, tombs with inclosures formed by enormous pillars, and having for cieling a stone of an immense volume; then tumuli, composed of earth heaped together; then vaults of masonry, coffins of stone, baked earth, or lead; lastly, mausolea of marble or bronze. This last kind of monuments, which dates from the thirteenth century, has experi-

enced, in each of the following ages, modifications, which the author specifies. From thence, passing to the examen of the different matters deposited in the French sepulchres, he only finds, in the most ancient, arms made with pointed bones, or sharpened pebbles; in later times, we find ornaments and instruments of copper; and later still, arms of iron, and ornaments of gold and silver. But the most valuable objects have been found in the tombs of the French kings: such was that of Childeric, discovered near Tournay, in the last age. Afterwards, in 1704, some researches made in the church of St. Germain-des-Prés, brought to light a monument which was considered as very rich, but was not allowed to be opened. Citizen Legrand proposes to government to make a fresh search for it, and thus to add, almost without expence, to our national antiquities, whatever may be found in this monument. Our fellow-member proposes, moreover, to demand of the different departmental administrations, documents relative to ancient tombs, and particularly the funereal tumuli, which are to be found in their respective territories.

The class had offered a prize, on this question of history: "*What has been the Progress of the public Mind in France, from Francis I. to the Convocation of the States General in 1789?*"

The prize not having been obtained, citizens LEVEQUE and BAUDIN have read some memoirs on the manner of enouncing and investigating the question, at the close of which the class came to a determination to propose the question anew in the following terms: "*By what Causes has the Spirit of Liberty been developed in France, from Francis I. to the Convocation of the States General in 1789?*"

The memoirs are to be received till the 15th Messidor of year VIII. The prize, which will consist of a gold medal of five hectograms, will be adjudged in the public sitting of the 15th Vendemiaire, year IX.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE
POPE, PIUS THE VITH.

(Communicated by an Italian Gentleman.)

PIUS VI. whose secular name was John Angelo Braschi, was born of a noble but reduced family. Being destined for the church, he received the most liberal

education, and was thus qualified to run, with reasonable hope of success, the career of ecclesiastical preferment. His prospects at first were few, and his patronage so insignificant, that no one could have supposed, under these disadvantages, he could ever have arrived at the pontificate. He entered at first the service of cardinal

cardinal Ruffo, in the capacity of *Uditore*, a charge, which, according to the established rites of the Roman court, comprises the three distinct offices of vicar, counsellor, and assistant. In this situation he conducted himself with so much sense, probity, and zeal, as not only to gain the affection of the Cardinal, but to secure to himself the reputation also of being the best informed person in Rome. This generous prelate on his death bed left Braschi, as a mark of his esteem, the continuation of his appointment during life; and such was Braschi's veneration for his patron, that out of respect to his memory, he retained the situation of *Uditore*, even after he became pope. On cardinal Ruffo's death, Braschi was appointed to a canonship of St. Peter's; and a few years after he was raised to the rank of a prelate for the economical department of the Roman state. This was only a prelude to his further promotion: for soon after he obtained the purple. In this progressive advancement, he constantly displayed a love of justice, the strictest morality, close application to business, and the most unassuming manners.

Braschi was only 57 years of age when his immediate predecessor, Ganganelli, died; and would never perhaps have succeeded him, had not the sacred college, about this time, been particularly destitute of piety and talents: for these qualifications, therefore, united with a high repute for theoretic acquaintance with government, he was finally approved by his brethren; and proclaimed pope, under the title of Pius, on the 15th of February, 1775.

Pius VI. on his accession to the papal throne, displayed that sense of dignity, that firmness of mind, and purity of character, which attended him throughout his whole pontificate. He likewise discovered great liberality of mind, in patronizing every useful reform, and beneficial establishment in the state. The first instance of his firmness was evinced in his conduct towards the king of the two Sicilies. His majesty had appointed Monsignor Filangieri, formerly viceroy of Sicily, to the archbishopric of Naples; and as the laws of that metropolis required that the archbishop should be a cardinal, an application was made to his holiness for bestowing on him the purple. Pius returned for answer, that although the laws enacted that a cardinal should be the archbishop, that did not imply that the archbishop should become a cardinal; and

that his majesty, being sensible of such a difference, might have promoted to the archbishopric some one or other of the Neapolitan cardinals residing in Rome, instead of his wishing thus, to assume an indirect authority, to confer one of the greatest dignities of a foreign hierarchy on any of his subjects. He was so firm in this refusal, that it was not long before Mr. Filangieri died, broken-hearted by the consideration, that he should be the sole Neapolitan archbishop deprived of a dignity inherent to his office.

He soon likewise distinguished himself for his prudence in the internal administration of his government. Like some of his predecessors he conceived the idea of draining the marshes, which extended upwards of forty miles, in every direction, round Velletri, Terracina, and Perno, so well known under the name of *Paludi Pontine*. This project which by its extent had discouraged even a Roman emperor, was happily carried into effect by Pius the Sixth. He employed the best engineers in Rome, and went himself regularly every year to inspect the progress of the work. To complete his design, he dug immense canals to receive the water from the marshes; rendering by this means a considerable part of the land fit for husbandry. He constructed also on the side of these canals a large and beautiful road nearly forty miles long, in a straight line, ornamented with four rows of poplars, interspersed with houses of accommodation, and at its termination built likewise a large and elegant palace, the finest perhaps in the Roman state, out of the metropolis. Though murders are said to have been frequent in his reign, yet he certainly was a great promoter of the police of Rome, the management of which was committed to a prelate, named Spinelli, the ablest man in this department of his time, and who afterwards became a cardinal. Among his other improvements, it may also be mentioned, that he beautified and heightened the new obelisks, and augmented the Clementine museum founded by his predecessor.

His conduct towards the celebrated Signora N. N. better known, from her Arcadia, by the name of Corilla, shews him to have been a patron of literature and the fine arts. Having, however, ordered her to be crowned in public, he laid himself open to the censure of the sober part of his subjects. For though Corilla possessed the best talents of any female ever known in Italy, and assuredly was the greatest

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improvisatrice of her age, yet her character was not of the most immaculate kind.

Pius the Vth, about the year 1567, banished her from Rome. Her return, therefore, under Pius the VIth was rather singular, and gave origin to the following pasquinade :

Plaudite, lascivæ : pepulit vos Quintus ab urbe ;

Sub Sexto recipit ferta Corilla Pio !

And to another, perhaps worse—

Sextus. Alexander, Sextus Tarquinius, idem !
Nunquam sub Sextis, Roma beata fuit !

The first years of the pontificate of Pius VI. were as peaceful as those of any of his predecessors ; and if we except some trifling juridical disputes with his Sicilian majesty, which were rendered important, more from the chicanery and ambition of the Neapolitan magistrates, than from the wishes of their sovereign, his holiness may be said to have spent the first six years of his reign in the most perfect tranquillity, both at home and abroad. In this interval he was chiefly engaged in regulating the internal government of his state, and completing his two favorite projects, that of draining the Pontine marshes, and the erection of the present majestic vestry of St. Peter's. From such a commencement it could little have been expected, that the latter part of his reign would have been one of the most troublesome periods ever recorded in the ecclesiastical history ; and that he himself should have rivalled in suffering the most unfortunate of his predecessors.

The death of the empress Mary Theresa, in October 1780, was like the first signal of the subsequent distresses of the holy see.

Whilst that prudent and religious sovereign reigned in Germany and Hungary ; her own kingdoms, as well as all the catholic countries of Germany, were religiously devoted to the court of Rome. Her son and successor Joseph the II^d, though in some respects a great man, yet in many others proved the perfect reverse of his mother. Having early in life imbibed the principles of that pernicious philosophy which has brought so many disasters upon Europe, he thought it prudent during his mother's life to hide them as much as possible ; but no sooner had he come to the empire, than he behaved like a slave emancipated from his master's dominion. In less than half a year he destroyed almost the whole ecclesiastical discipline established in his hereditary

states, and, what was more disgusting, conducted all his violent innovations in a military and despotic way, accompanied with the most unbounded rapacity, only equalled, perhaps, by that of Harry the VIIIth. Jews were admitted to the rights of citizenship, religious orders suppressed, the secular clergy subjected to lay magistrates, ecclesiastical appeals to the holy see forbidden, the vows of nuns submitted to the authority of diocesan bishops, matrimonial dispensations removed from the court of Rome, and an injunction laid on all Austrian, Hungarian, and Lombard prelates never to accept the dignity of cardinalship. His holiness, alarmed at such an unforeseen attack, was too sensible not to see that the bold and innovating example of this powerful monarch, the natural protector of the catholic church, would have a pernicious effect on the other crowned heads of Europe.

He flattered himself at first that some opposition would be made to these innovations by the Imperial subjects themselves ; for beside the remonstrances of the Brabantese and Flemish clergy, the venerable archbishop of Milan was heard to declare, " That *his metropolitan church*, honoured already by the martyrdom of thirteen of its prelates, should yet have another to boast of, rather than he would carry into effect such scandalous innovations."

These remonstrances were, however, of no use. The emperor persisted in his schemes, supported by the assistance of the lay magistrates and the military power.

The archduke Ferdinand, his brother, had very nearly been deprived of the government of Lombardy, for siding with the Milanese clergy. His holiness now remonstrated himself against the reform. He ordered his nuncio at Vienna, Mr. Garampi, to present the most pressing solicitations to his Imperial majesty, to reflect seriously on what he was doing. This produced no effect. The prince of Kaunitz told the papal nuncio that his master was aware of what he had done, and persisted in his resolution. The reign of ecclesiastical censure was now no more ; and his holiness, mortified at seeing such an humiliating dilapidation of the church under his pontificate, resolved to try whether he could not be able to obtain, by personal entreaties from the *philosophic* emperor, what he despaired to wrest from him by the no longer dreaded thunders of the Vatican. He accordingly determined

to visit the emperor at Vienna. Truth obliges us to state, that such a resolution was blamed by all the Italians who were acquainted with the character of Joseph and the prevailing opinions of the age: it was likewise highly disapproved by the sacred college itself; as it tended, they thought, to cast upon the papal dignity the disgrace of supplicating imbecility without affording any ultimate prospect of success.

His holiness was firm; and, if we are rightly informed, observed to the venerable cardinal Zelada, a person of the highest distinction in the college, and a most steady advocate for the prerogative of the church, *that he had rather submit to humiliation in his dignity, than to remorse in his conscience!*

The circumstance of a travelling pope had not been known since the warlike pontificate of Julius the 11d. In an enlightened age, therefore, it is no wonder that his holiness should receive more honours during his journey, than had been the lot of his predecessors, on similar occasions, in the middle ages. The pope set off for Vienna in February 1782. The writer of this article, who made it a point to read the Venice gazette at that time, can recollect with some degree of accuracy the honours with which he was received. Besides the highest marks of veneration paid him by all the Italian states lying in his way, the following is the description of his entry into Vienna: At twenty miles distance from the gates he was received by prince Kaunitz, and the flower of the German nobility:—at 17 he was met by the pſimate of Hungary, the archbishop of Vienna, and all the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Austrian dominions:—at 15 he received the homage of the chiefs of the religious orders, and most conspicuous persons of the regular clergy:—at 12 he met the whole staff of the Imperial army:—from the gates of the city as far as 8 miles, 40,000 troops under arms paraded the road, in close order, on both sides; and at the extremity of the lines was the emperor himself, attended by the foreign ambassadors.

As soon as the pope had come within sight, the emperor alighted from his carriage and kneeled down. His holiness did not suffer him to remain long in such position, but suddenly alighting from his carriage ran to raise him up.

After mutual compliments they both entered into a state coach, and made their solemn entry into the city, amidst the discharge of artillery and the ringing of bells.

They proceeded then to the Imperial chapel, which was adorned and illuminated in the most splendid manner. The great almoner, attended by the whole of the Imperial clergy, was present to officiate. As soon as the pope was seated on the throne prepared for him, the emperor likewise took his seat, and a solemn *Te Deum* was chaunted by a numerous orchestra. At the close of the ceremony, the emperor led his holiness to the apartment called Maria Theresia, the most magnificent in the palace; he appointed his first minister, prince Kaunitz, private secretary to his holiness; the archduke Maximilian, elector of Cologne, to be chamberlain; and 600 young Hungarian noblemen for his life guard!

These were the chief distinctions received by Pius the VIth. on his journey to Vienna; but its main object completely failed, for it was not in his power to persuade the emperor to repeal any of his late acts.

Many curious particulars are related of his holiness while at Vienna; among others his having received several protestant princes, noblemen and clergymen, with the greatest affability; his visiting the venerable Metastasio, then on his death-bed, to whom he sent, by his nuncio cardinal Garampi, the *benedictio in articulo mortis*; and of his having converted to the catholic persuasion many thousand protestants who had come to Vienna for the purpose of seeing him pontifically officiate on Easter Sunday. It was likewise reported, that in several of his conferences with the emperor, on the subject of ecclesiastical affairs, he told him to distrust modern philosophy for the sake of sovereignty itself; for that the secret intent of this pernicious sect was the overthrow of altars, for the purpose of attacking the throne: which, if true, proves that his holiness is to be numbered among the unfortunate Cassandras of the French revolution.

Be this as it will, Pius the VIth. upon his failure, drew on himself those illiberal remarks which usually attend unsuccessful endeavours of every kind. Some said that he was the Don Quixote of the Popes; others, that the last resource of the court of Rome was exhausted; many observed, that the emperor by bestowing on P. Luigi, his holiness's nephew, the title of prince of the Roman empire, had given him more pleasure than the repealing of the late imperial edicts would have done; many said his mission had proved truly apostolical, in converting so many heretics;

tics; and among others the observation of the king of Prussia should not be forgotten, who, in a letter to D'Alembert, wrote, "*Courage, mon cher Anaxagoras, Joseph n'a pas permis que la couronne se courbât devant la tiare!*"

On his return to Rome, Pius the VIth spent the six following years of his pontificate in the greatest tranquillity, wholly occupied in the improvement of his temporal dominions, and the aggrandisement of his relations.

He was not, however, quite free from anxieties with respect to the affairs of the church. The government of Naples, or more strictly speaking the lawyers, whom Italians call *the monkeys of government*, took advantage of the late violent innovations of the emperor Joseph, and the unsuccessful expedition of his holiness, to bring about in the kingdom of Naples some reform in favour of royal jurisdiction and the lay magistracy. There were, undoubtedly, great abuses existing among the Neapolitan clergy, both secular and regular, and many unwarrantable prerogatives had been usurped there by the court of Rome, and the papal nuncio residing at Naples. But this endeavour at reform, answered in the end no useful purpose. It ought, in the opinion of the most intelligent Neapolitans, so to have been planned, that neither decorum nor dignity should be wanting in its execution; there ought to have been substituted, in place of existing abuses, some wise regulations calculated to prevent the anarchy of judicial proceedings, and the ill effects of ecclesiastical intrigue; and lastly, some good ought to have been the result of the whole. For want of this, the heads of reform delivered in by the Neapolitan lawyers were little better than scholastic and childish questions. The whole of them consisted in ascertaining whether such a bishopric or abbey was of royal or ecclesiastical foundation, whether such a benefice or living, ought to be conferred by the court of Rome or that of Naples, and, what is still more ridiculous, whether bishops of the several dioceses in the kingdom ought to style themselves, — *Dei et apostolicæ sedis gratia Episcopus*, — or — *Dei et regis gratia Episcopus*. His holiness was highly incensed at seeing the ecclesiastical interests thus falling a prey to forensic cabal; and made his Sicilian majesty sensible, more than once, of the danger of such proceedings. He promised also to grant a new *concordate*, in which he agreed willingly to resign any right his majesty should think obnoxious to royal prerogative. He was,

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however, not more fortunate with the court of Naples, than he had been before with that of Vienna: for the lawyers and pedantic canonizers had engrossed the whole administration.

In 1786, a change of ministry having taken place in the Neapolitan cabinet, his holiness thought the time favourable to put an end to those scandalous and useless disputes, which had so long existed. The newly appointed first minister was Marquis Caraccioli, formerly ambassador at Paris, a professed atheist, and perfect adept in the school of D'Alembert, Diderot, Condorcet, and other modern French philosophers; all of whom were his intimate friends. Pius the VIth was aware of this: but so great was his aversion to Neapolitan chicanery, that he chose rather to commit the interests of the church to an atheist of good sense and liberality of mind, than to suffer them to remain the topics of discussion among attorneys, clerks, and practitioners of law.

In this he was not wrong; for the marquis Caraccioli, whatever may have been his religious opinions, was too sensible not to feel the necessity, in such a situation, of a steady upright conduct; and accordingly on the first application he answered the cardinal secretary of state, that if his holiness should send a prelate to Naples, in the capacity of nuncio extraordinary, he would then open the negotiation for the intended *concordate*.

The nuncio dispatched on this occasion was Monseigneur Galeppi, equally celebrated for his sagacity and activity; and some have thought, for duplicity also. It will therefore appear incredible, that the efforts of such an artful negotiator, conducted for twelve months together, supported by the marquis Caraccioli and his Sicilian majesty himself, who was heartily inclined to terminate the contest, should have been baffled and counteracted by the mean intrigues of the lawyers and canonists! They went so far as to insinuate into his majesty's mind, that the first minister was evidently devoted to the court of Rome. Upon which the pleasant atheist Caraccioli was heard one night, in the council of state, to exclaim with one of those *pulcinelle* he salutes so natural to him: — *Oh holy Church! to what a distressed condition must thou be reduced when I am forced to be thy protector!*

The miscarriage of the *concordate*, and the unsuccessful return of the prelate Galeppi to Rome, made the Neapolitan pedants more bold than ever. Accord-

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ingly they subjected the holy see, in the years 1787 and 1788, to two great mortifications. The young Dutchess of Maddaloni, of the illustrious family of Carafa, and one of the richest houses among the Neapolitan nobility, had sued, in the archiepiscopal tribunal of Naples, a divorce from her husband, *ob naturalem impotentiam*. Upon the sentence declaring the marriage void, the Duke produced an appeal, which, according to the ancient custom, ought to have been removed to the court of Rome. The pedants, headed by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs, prevailed on the court to forbid the removal of the law-suit to Rome, and instead of this to appoint some judge of the appeal within the kingdom. The election fell on Monseigneur Ortizi, bishop of Tropea, in Calabria, who confirmed the sentence delivered by the archiepiscopal court of Naples. At the same time his majesty abolished for ever the noted delivery of the white horse to his holiness, on St. Peter's day, as a token of feudal vassalage to the holy see. Upon the whole, the Neapolitan government was altogether right in both these reforms, as it was absurd that any law-suit between his majesty's subjects should be carried beyond the limits of the kingdom; and full as absurd and disgraceful that the Neapolitan crown should remain obnoxious to a feudal homage, introduced in dark ages, and continued through subsequent centuries by the weakness and superstition of the court of Spain. His holiness, however, was still justly offended at the way in which these reforms were conducted. Although it is true that the state has the whole supremacy in ecclesiastical discipline, within the compass of its dominions; it is true also, that no existing law can be occasionally dispensed with in favor of particular cases. Had his Sicilian majesty repealed the existing law in a way approved of by the universal jurisprudence and common sense of civilized nations, and enacted a new general one for any case in future, he would perhaps have given no ground for complaint; but no mention being made of repeal, and the ancient law being of course still presumed to subsist, the appointment of Bishop Ortizi, and all his judicial transactions, were little better than an act of magistracy set up in open violation of the law. Nearly the same oversight was committed with respect to the delivery of the white horse. Had his Majesty said, that the dignity of his crown did not

suffer him to ratify and continue the disgraceful homage paid by his predecessors; that his august father had, like many before him, conquered the kingdom by force of arms, and that it was unbecoming the condition of the apostolic church to pretend to any sovereignty over an independent government;—he would certainly have met with the approbation of all Europe, and prevented the necessity of any remonstrance from the court of Rome against his conduct. Nothing of this kind took place: the over-ruling cabal of lawyers, canonists and clerks, who maintained the necessity of reform, prevailed on the minister for ecclesiastical affairs to act and reason in their own favourite way. They maintained, that the court of Rome had never possessed such a right as paramount sovereignty over the kingdom of Naples.

Many speeches were made, and books and pamphlets published, on this occasion, by the chief individuals of the forensic cabal, tending to prove, that the holy see had never enjoyed a just title or a lawful pretension to this prerogative. The consequences of the question thus agitated and erroneously discussed, became obvious; the court of Rome produced twenty-three original grants conceded from time to time to the kings of Naples; and proofs of the annual delivery of a white horse, in token of fealty, for full seven centuries. The Neapolitan lawyers asserted the contrary, and rendered themselves ridiculous all over Italy; for, as well might they have attempted to dispute a mathematical axiom. Cardinal Borgia, therefore, in his subsequent refutation, justly remarked, that nothing was better calculated to *demonstrate the right of the Church than the Neapolitan publications on the subject*. His holiness took, on such occasions, the step he thought proper. He issued a solemn protestation against the innovations lately made on the sovereignty of the holy see over the kingdom of Naples, and ordered a copy of it to be delivered to each of the diplomatic body residing in Rome; and with respect to the law-suit of the Dutchess of Maddaloni, he sent his internuncio in Naples two apostolic bulls; one of which was delivered to the Dutchess herself, warning her of the insufficiency of the late judicial proceedings to justify her second marriage, and if such an event took place, that it could be considered in no other light than as an act of adultery; the other containing a monitory for Bishop Ortizi, who in some judicial causes had impiously usurped the rights of the holy see.

see. Maddaloni acted in conformity to the wishes of the pope; but the bishop proved refractory. The business ended by the banishment of the internuncio from Naples, which took place in September, 1788.

Their jurisdictional disputes were trifles compared with the convulsions of the French revolution, which soon after took place. This is the true era of the public character of Pius the VIth: it would never have manifested itself if this unheard of calamity had not taken place. His holiness was too well aware of the ravages likely to be occasioned by the prevailing philosophy, and too sensible of the volatile and hasty spirit of the French people, not to apprehend that the greatest national excesses would be the ultimate result of such an unhappy event. He was, on the other side, fully convinced, that the interference of his spiritual authority would be of no use, as ecclesiastical censures had been already disregarded by the catholic monarchs themselves, and, what was worse, by the very princes of the house of Bourbon!

He resolved therefore to become a silent spectator in the business, and, although deeply affected by the evils which seemed to threaten the church, religion and morality, yet he acted in strict conformity to the law of nations. A feeble remonstrance only was made against the seizure of *Avignon* and the *comtat Venaissin*, as well as on the banishment of his internuncio from Paris. And when the French clergy, headed by the Abbé Maury, solicited him to interpose his authority, to suppress the irreligious reform in the constitution of the clergy; it was with difficulty they prevailed on him to conform to their opinion, as he was confident that this compromise of his dignity would be attended with no success. After many solicitations he at last dispatched the celebrated monitory of the 13th of April, 1791. The result was just as he had predicted. The monitory was ridiculed, the clergy were exposed to new persecutions, and his holiness's name was rendered doubly odious. They considered the apostolic bull in no better light than a torch for a civil war. And the Parisian youth, headed by St. Huruge, went so far as to burn his effigy, ornamented with its pontifical insignia, in the gardens of the Palais Royal.

Pius the VIth followed the same line of prudent conduct throughout all the subsequent events of the revolution; and posterity will acknowledge, that he could not have acted better with a view of averting the calamities brought upon him-

self and his dominions by the cruelty and rapacity of the French; and that both as a secular prince, and as chief of the church, he behaved at this crisis with the most consummate prudence.

He never intended to join the coalition made against France, although such a measure (if we are rightly informed) had been proposed to him by the late king of Sardinia. He never shewed the least symptom of animosity against the French residing in his states; and when the privateers of *Civita Vecchia* had captured some French merchantmen in the Mediterranean, he directly ordered them to be carried to Marseilles, and restored to their original owners; most solemnly declaring, that he never was, and never intended to be, hostile to the French.

This generous conduct, which ought to have rendered him more respectable than ever to a government not entirely callous to every sense of duty and gratitude, was considered as a tame submission to their insolence, arising from the want of power to act otherwise; and it encouraged them therefore to renew their insults. An agent of the name of Bassville was sent to Rome by the Girondists in January 1793, as Ambassador of the Republic, with instructions to erase the royal arms from the French academy, and all public buildings belonging to the nation; and to substitute in their place the insignia of the republic.

His holiness did not expect this insulting visit; nor could it have been supposed that an accredited Frenchman should have come to Rome, after the overthrow of ecclesiastical discipline in France, which naturally dissolved every tie between the French nation and the holy see; and as a temporal prince, he was justly afraid of being the first crowned head who should virtually acknowledge the republic. The note returned to Bassville on that occasion, breathed that wisdom, moderation and politeness, which in every thing marked the conduct of his holiness. It stated, "that his holiness had been much injured by the French people, both as universal head of the church, and as a secular prince: that his effigy had been ignominiously burnt at Paris, his nuncio banished, the county of Avignon seized, and domiciliary visits made in the house of his consul at Marseilles; and while his holiness was heartily concerned at seeing the once well-deserving French nation detached from the bosom of the church; yet, as a temporal prince, he must

must act in conformity to the law of nations, which would not allow any minister from a foreign court to receive the marks of a good understanding, before amends had been made for past or existing injuries." This note, which no man of good sense would wish to be conceived in better terms, rendered Bassville furious and implacable. Having been disappointed in displaying in Rome the emblems of republicanism, he wore the national cockade in his hat, and openly paraded the streets. Violent murmurs arose from every quarter, and intimations were given him, that his person was in some danger. It was also credibly reported, that Cardinal Zelada, a venerable old man, then minister of foreign affairs, desired as a peculiar favor of him, not to expose himself by his conduct to any popular resentment, for the consequences of which nobody could be responsible. Bassville, deaf to every admonition, imprudently rode out in his carriage, on a Sunday, through the *Strada del Corso*, displaying, as usual, his cockade: the consequence was—his assassination by the irritated mob.

In the spring of 1796, Buonaparte penetrated into Italy. Although every thing was to be apprehended from a degenerated and democratized people, lost to every principle of honor and virtue; yet it was difficult to imagine, that their greatest enormities should be practised on a venerable pontiff, who had never taken any part in the war, nor could be supposed capable of counteracting their designs. The first appearance of danger arose from a proclamation of the victorious general, who, after having extolled the soldiers of the *great nation*, for their bravery in having conquered places willingly delivered up to them, by the betrayed and defenceless king of Sardinia, concluded:—*que tremblent ceux qui ont brûlé nos ponts, ceux qui ont assassiné nos ministres!* This last part of the sentence evidently alluded to the pope, suspected to have connived at the murder of Bassville. His holiness followed his usual system of prudence. He gave previous orders to his two legates, at Bologna and Ferrara, to offer no resistance, in case they should be attacked by the French. Next to the seizure of these two provinces, the French had the impudence to give his holiness to understand, that he must sue for peace, otherwise the remainder of his states would be conquered. "What peace am I to ask," said the venerable old man, "since I never intended to be at war,

and have lost already several provinces by the most unprovoked aggression?"

The proceedings subsequent to this event, are too notorious, too, connected with the general history of the present war, and too complicated and numerous to be here mentioned. But were every thing else wanting, this preceding circumstance would be sufficient of itself to stamp the French character with indelible disgrace. Remotest posterity will read with indignation of the invasion of Romagna, the perfidious peace of Tolentino, and the enormous exactions and sacrilegious plunder of the once illustrious metropolis of the world. And as if the injuries to which she had been submitted, were not sufficient without insult, the brother of Buonaparte was sent to Rome as an incendiary, under the specious name of Ambassador; next to him, Dupot is purposely exposed to murder; another emissary, Berthier, comes then to Rome, assuring his Holiness *sur la loyauté Française*, that his sole object is to revenge the death of his comrade; but at that very moment the venerable pontiff, officiating in his chapel, is treacherously dethroned, and the next day transported like a malefactor to Sienna, from thence to the charter-house at Florence, to Parma, to Turin, to Briançon, and last of all to Valence! Unfortunate Prince! thou livedst three years too long; and there would have been more humanity in consigning thy venerable head to the axe of the executioner than thy feelings for that period to unceasing contumely and insult! The commiserations of posterity will go with thee, when they reflect, that, amidst all thine unparalleled suffering and degradation, thou constantly preservedst thy native generosity of mind, a conscious sense of dignity, and a meek forgiving disposition towards thine enemies.

Pius VI. always displayed, in his internal administration, a firmness of character and exalted piety, without any mixture of fanaticism. Of this two remarkable instances may be adduced. In the year 1780 the Danish ambassador at Rome, wishing to see, *incog.* the religious ceremony of the passion-week in the Vatican, presented himself before the first hall, where the sacred college were assembled, and having no ticket of admission, and being no way distinguished by his dress, demanded of the Swiss sentry the liberty of entering. On the answer of the soldier, that he did not know him, and could admit no private person without a ticket, the minister attempted to advance

advance in an arrogant manner. He exposed himself therefore to an affront, and accordingly was repulsed by the sentry. Next day he presented a note to the prelate governor of the Vatican, demanding reparation for the insult. He received for answer, that the prelate was heartily sorry for the accident; but no reparation could be made, as the sentry had only performed his duty, in not admitting an unknown person. On this the ambassador sent him a challenge. Of this the prelate informed his holiness; when an intimation was given the ambassador, that neither the ecclesiastical laws, nor the etiquette of honour, allowed clergymen to accept a challenge. The ambassador, enraged at this, spoke disrespectfully of the government, and said, that such things were to be expected when the reins of government were fallen into the hands of a *pretaccio* (a despicable priest). His holiness, on this, sent the prelate governor of Rome to announce his banishment from the Church's territory, and the necessity of his departure from the metropolis in 24 hours, with this additional remark, that the *pretaccio* had *prisons, gallies, and gallows's* for such as were deserving of them. In the year 1786, Prince Colonna, high constable of the kingdom of Naples, a young noble of a religious but weak mind, fell into the hands of a spiritual director who was an ignorant and fanatical priest. By this person scruples were raised in the mind of the young prince, concerning the propriety of retaining certain statues and paintings of first rate excellence, as ornaments for his superb gallery. The confessor observed, that they either represented Pagan deities, or, being otherwise scandalous and obscene, were wholly inconsistent for Christian purity to tolerate. The prince was influenced by him to such a degree, that he came at last to the resolution of throwing them, torn and mutilated, into the Tiber. Happily for the fine arts, the prelate governor of Rome was timely acquainted with the circumstance, and directly called on his holiness to inform him of the disgraceful piece of fanaticism which was likely to be committed. The director of the museum was immediately dispatched to the prince, to request him, that if he had ever any works of art not suitable for

his superb gallery, his holiness would be happy to purchase them, at any rate, for the Vatican museum. The prince did not deny that it was his intention to destroy those of which his father confessor did not approve. The priest was soon after sent for to the Vatican, and, disconcerted by his holiness's questions, imprudently denied the fact. Pius on this ordered him immediately to quit Rome and the Papal dominions.

The common topic of the disaffected at Rome against their sovereigns is commonly the charge of family aggrandisement; to this they have given the name *nepotismo*. Pius VI. was not exempt from this obloquy. His nephew was certainly one of the richest noblemen of Rome; and the envious perhaps were enraged to see an obscure inhabitant of Cesena becoming, in less than twenty years, a prince of the Roman empire, duke of Nemi, and grandee of Spain, with thirty thousand pounds a year revenue. But this will not injure his reputation in the eyes of men of sense; convinced as they must be, that a powerful sovereign (at least so with respect to ecclesiastical influence) has it in his power to confer considerable wealth and patronage on his relations; and in such cases it is but natural that they should have the preference.

This pope, beside his mental accomplishments, possessed every personal advantage. He was six feet in height, stout, handsome, and well formed. He had a prepossessing look, a benign countenance, a sonorous voice, and an elegant and engaging manner. In his youth he had been esteemed one of the handsomest men amongst the Roman clergy, and, throughout his pontificate, maintained that dignity of behaviour which ought ever to be characteristic of sovereignty.

Pius VI. died at Valence in August last, and, according to the Paris papers, was buried without any particular ceremony, and quick lime thrown into his grave to destroy his remains. The Spanish ambassador claimed his body, in order to its being transported to Italy; but it was refused him. A conclave is to be held for the election of a new pope at Venice or at Padua.

London, Sept. 1799.

F. J.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE LATE
DR. GOLDSMITH.

[We are favoured by a correspondent at Liverpool with the following Original Letter, which was written by the late Dr. GOLDSMITH, when about 25 years old, to a young gentleman whom he had for a short time instructed in different branches of learning. We are promised more by the same admirable writer; all of which have never been published.]

"I HAVE thought it adviseable, my dear young pupil, to adopt this method of giving my thoughts to you on some subjects which I find myself not well disposed to speak of in your presence. The reason of this you will yourself perceive in the course of reading this letter. It is disagreeable to most men, and particularly so to me, to say any thing which has the appearance of a disagreeable truth; and as what I have now to say to you is entirely respecting yourself, it is highly probable, that in some respect or other your views of things and mine may considerably differ.

"In the various subjects of knowledge which I have had the pleasure of seeing you study under my care, as well as those which you have acquired under the various teachers who have hitherto instructed you, the most material branch of information which it imports a human being to know, has been entirely overlooked, I mean the knowledge of yourself. There are indeed very few persons who possess at once the capability and the disposition to give you this instruction. Your parents, who alone are perhaps sufficiently acquainted with you for the purpose, are usually disqualified for the task, by the very affection and partiality which would prompt them to undertake it. Your masters, who probably labour under no such prejudices, have seldom either sufficient opportunities of knowing your character, or are so much interested in your welfare, as to undertake an employment so unpleasant and laborious. You are as yet too young and inexperienced to perform this important office for yourself, or indeed to be sensible of its very great consequence to your happiness. The ardent hopes and the extreme vanity, natural to early youth, blind you at once to every thing within and every thing without, and make you see both yourself and the world in false colours. This illusion, it is true, will gradually wear away as your reason matures and your experience increases;

but the question is, what is to be done in the mean time? Evidently there is no plan for you to adopt, but to make use of the reason and experience of those who are qualified to direct you.

"Of this however I can assure you, both from my own experience and from the opinions of all those whose opinions deserve to be valued, that if you aim at any sort of eminence or respectability in the eyes of the world, or in those of your friends; if you have any ambition to be distinguished in your future career, for your virtues, or talents, or accomplishments, this self-knowledge of which I am speaking, is above all things requisite. For how is your moral character to be improved, unless you know what are the virtues and vices which your natural disposition is calculated to foster, and what are the passions which are most apt to govern you? How are you to attain eminence in any talent or pursuit, unless you know in what particular way your powers of mind best capacitate you for excelling? It is therefore my intention, in this letter, to offer you a few hints on this most important subject.

"When you come to look abroad into the world, and to study the different characters of men, you will find that the happiness of any individual depends not, as you would suppose, on the advantages of fortune or situation, but principally on the regulation of his own mind. If you are able to secure tranquillity within, you will not be much annoyed by any disturbance without. The great art of doing this, consists in the proper government of the passions. In taking care that no propensity is suffered to acquire so much power over your mind as to be the cause of immoderate uneasiness either to yourself or others. I insist particularly on this point, my dear young friend, because, if I am not greatly deceived; you are yourself very much disposed by nature to two passions, the most tormenting to the possessor, and the most offensive to others, of any which afflict the human race; I mean pride and anger. Indeed, those two dispositions seem to be naturally connected with each other; for you have probably remarked, that most proud men are addicted to anger, and that most passionate men are also proud. Be this as it may, I can confidently assure you, that if an attempt is not made to subdue those uneasy propensities now, when your temper is flexible, and your mind easy of impression, they will

will most infallibly prove the bane and torment of your whole life. They will not only destroy all possibility of your enjoying any happiness yourself, but they will produce the same effect on those about you; and by that means you will deprive yourself both of the respect of others, and the approbation of your own heart; the only two sources from which can be derived any substantial comfort or real enjoyment.

"It is moreover a certain principle in morals, that all the bad passions, but especially those of which we are speaking, defeat, in all cases, their own purposes; a position which appears quite evident on the slightest examination. For what is the object which the proud man has constantly in view? Is it not to gain distinction, and respect and consideration among mankind? Now it is unfortunately the nature of pride to aim at this distinction, not by striving to acquire such virtues and talents as would really intitle him to it, but by labouring to exalt himself above his equals by little and degrading methods; by endeavouring, for example, to outvie them in dress, or shew, or expence, or by affecting to look down with haughty superciliousness on such as are inferior to himself; only by some accidental advantages, for which he is no way indebted to his own merit. The consequence of this is, that all mankind declare war against him; his inferiors, whom he affects to despise, will hate him, and consequently will exert themselves to injure and deprecise him; and his superiors, whom he attempts to imitate, will ridicule his absurd and unavailing efforts to invade what they consider as their own peculiar province.

"If it may with truth be said that a proud man defeats his own purposes; the same may, with equal certainty, be affirmed of a man who gives way to violence of temper. His angry invectives, his illiberal abuse, and his insulting language, produce very little effect on those who hear him, and who perhaps only smile at his infirmities; but who can describe the intolerable pangs of vexation, rage, and remorse, by which the heart of a passionate man is successively ravaged? Alas, it is himself alone, in whom the storm is pent up, who is torn by its violence, and not those against whom its fury is meant to be directed.

"You will, I dare say, readily agree to the truth of all this; but you will perhaps be at a loss to conceive what can be my reasons for applying it to you. My principal reasons for thinking you subject

to these unhappy failings, are very cogent; but they are of such a nature, that it is peculiarly painful for me to state them. In a word then, I have seen those hateful propensities govern you with such irresistible power, that they have overcome the strongest and most natural principle which can be supposed to reign in the heart of a young person; I mean the duty and affection you owe your parents. Surely it could be no common failing, no light or trivial fault of temper, that could be sufficient to counteract the warmest feelings and strongest duties of a young mind? duties and feelings so natural and so indispensable, that we justly conclude a young person who appears to be devoid of them, can scarcely possess any other valuable quality. From such grounds, then, can you think me harsh or uncharitable, if I have formed such conclusions?

"I have been urged to what I have said by an earnest wish for the improvement of your character, and particularly for the amelioration of your heart. In a future letter I shall pursue the subject, by endeavouring to give you some rules respecting the government and improvement of the understanding. I hope and believe that your conduct will be such as to render any future admonitions on the subjects of this letter entirely unnecessary. I am, my dear pupil,

Yours, affectionately, &c.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF KIEN-LONG.

[Letter of Kien-Long, Emperor of China, to the Stadtholder of Holland, Prince of Orange and Nassau, and to the Burgomasters.]

"I HAVE received from heaven authority over my kingdom; I have reigned sixty years, so that the four quarters of land and sea belonging to this empire have enjoyed every where the blessings of peace; and neighbouring nations, profiting by our example, have advanced in civilization. I look upon my kingdom, and the kingdoms of other sovereigns, as forming one large family; I consider rulers and people as forming one person; I think every man, whether of my own kingdom or of any other, as worthy of my notice; neither is there any place, let it be ever so remote, where I do not wish the effects of my beneficence to penetrate. Strangers from every country have come to congratulate me; some in chariots, and others in ships. I truly govern my kingdoms with

with equity, and am pleased with the homage of those who come to admire my wisdom. I desire greatly to rejoice also with all foreign kingdoms in that prosperity, which is granted us from Heaven; and think *that* among my first duties.

"I commend your nation, which, although separated from mine by so great an interval of sea, has nevertheless sent letters of congratulation to me, and brought also conciliatory presents. After having examined the letters, I perceive nothing either in the words, or in the spirit that dictated them, that militates against the highest veneration for my character; from which I infer, that the principles of my government are just, and meet with your approbation.

"And, truly, this is not without just cause; for during the time in which you have carried on trade at Canton (now many years) our government has behaved honourably to all foreign nations; of all these not one can be found that has not received tokens of my regard and protection. In proof, of which I might mention the Portuguese, the Italians, the English, and people of other nations, who are full of attachment to me, who are approved of by me, and who have brought me many valuable tokens of their esteem. In a word, I treat all alike, without any partiality; and although that which is offered to me may be of little value, it is my custom to make a liberal return; which disposition of mine, no doubt, you are sufficiently acquainted with.

"So far as concerns his Excellency, the ambassador, who has arrived in my dominions, I perceive he is not sent nominally by your government; but that the company to which he belongs, possesses the power to authorize him to present me with a similar proof of good will and esteem, as you yourselves would wish to do; and, that having the command of the Stadtholder to observe the prosperity of my kingdom, and inform him thereof, they have felt themselves inclined to felicitate me on the arrival of the sixtieth year of my reign: and because the company is far removed from the seat of government, and cannot easily learn the sentiments of their rulers, they are justified therefore in presuming on the disposition of their sovereign, and thus, in his name, congratulating me. For I do not doubt, but the same good will and affection which exist in them towards me, exist also in your breasts; and, therefore, I treat their ambassador, as if he had been immediately sent from the king.

"I wish also you should know, that in the ambassador, charged with your letters patent and presents, I have observed not less dignity than sincerity in his actions.

"I have ordered my nobles to admit him into my audience; I have entertained him with various amusements, and permitted him to see all places, not excepting my own splendid palaces in the gardens of Zeren-ming-yuen; I have made him experience the effects of my benevolence, since we both mutually rejoice in the peace of this empire; and I have beside made valuable presents, not only to your ambassador, but to his attendants, the interpreters, the soldiers and servants: to those I have given many things, as will appear from the following catalogue, beyond my usual custom.

"On the return of the ambassador to his own country, I gave orders that he should present silks and other precious things to the Stadtholder, to which I added several other pieces of silk, together with many antique vases and utensils.

"May the king receive my presents, as from one who wishes him prosperity and happiness; may he govern his people with wisdom, and preserve an eternal remembrance of my favours. A king should give himself entirely to the concerns of his kingdom; and to that conduct I earnestly recommend him."

Given in the sixtieth year of the reign of Kien-Long, and on the 24th day of the first moon.

[Second letter of Kien-Long, the Emperor of China, to the governors of his provinces, to prescribe to them in what manner they should receive the late Dutch Ambassadors, on their route.—In the 59th year of the reign of Kien-Long, the 1st day of the 12th moon.]

"THE Emperor orders; inasmuch as he had given command, in the former year, on the arrival of the English ambassador, to every viceroy and governor, to behave to him with honour, and treat him with every attention, in his progress through the provinces:

"And, as the Mandarin Chang-voay informs him, that it was not possible to treat the Dutch ambassador and his suite, in the provinces, with the same distinction, as they did the English ambassador, because their journey was made in a much more hasty manner:

"As also, that the short stay of the Dutch ambassador at Peking rendered it impossible

impossible to accommodate him in the best manner :

" And as the two ambassadors were sent over by the Europeans upon a perfect equality in all things,

" To prevent the Dutch, on their return into their own country, from saying that they were treated with less respect than the English, and from accusing the Chinese of incivility, although similar orders had been given to treat each of the ambassadors, during their journey, with a perfect equality,

" His Majesty orders, that all the mandarins of the provinces, through which the Dutch ambassador shall pass on his return, each in his own particular district, do receive him with the same distinction and civility as they did the English ambassador, inasmuch as his Majesty has been highly gratified by his arrival at Pe king, and enjoyed in his continuance there much satisfaction.

" Inasmuch as, from the desire of the Emperor to see the Dutch ambassador at court before the end of the year, he had not time sufficient to make proper arrangements for his amusement, his majesty orders, in consequence of this, all his servants to behave with all possible civility to the ambassador and his suite, during their return; to supply them with every luxury, to procure them amusement, and make them such presents as may render them entirely satisfied with their reception.

" The present order is addressed to all my ministers of the provinces through which the ambassador shall pass; and it shall be dispatched to them, to the end that they may shew all possible obedience to my wishes and commands."

ORIGINAL LETTER TO THE LATE
MR. GILES HUSSEY.

The notions entertained by this very ingenious artist, and the principles which he practised in the exercise of his profession, were very peculiar. He contended that the principles of harmony prevailed generally throughout nature, and even in the proportions of the human form; these proportions being as delightful to the eye in works of art, as the principles of harmony are, in sounds, to the ear; and that the former sense was as capable of judging of these harmonious proportions as the latter. Mr. Hussey always drew the human head by the musical scale, alleging that every human face was in harmony with itself; that, however accurate the delineation of it from nature might be, in consequence of an artist having a

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very nice eye and hand, yet some little touches, necessary to complete the likeness, would be wanting after all possible care; and that the only true criterion by which it could be known that any two things in drawing were exactly alike, was to procure a third as a kind of mean proportional, by a comparison with which the exact similarity of the other two might be proved. Accordingly, after he had sketched the drawing of a face from nature, he applied thereto his musical scale, and observed in what correspondent points (taking the whole face or profile for the octave or fundamental) the great lines of the feature fell. Adhering to his principle that every face was in harmony with itself, after the key note was found, he of course discovered the correspondent ratios or proportions, so that if, on applying the scale, thus rectified, as it were, to the drawing, he found any of the features, or principal points of the face, out of their proper places, by making them correspond to the scale, he always perceived that such corrections produced a better and more characteristic likeness.

*Letter from Mr. Hussey to Mr. Wray,
the famous Cutter of Seals.*

" ALL I would have you comprehend is that the ancient and modern seals are all done on a principle which affords less pleasure and variety than the subject really admits of; and therefore there is room for much improvement in your art.

" A direct profile, though exquisitely drawn, is generally something without a meaning; it cannot express properly the passions of the mind, because they are soft or violent commotions arising from grief or joy, during which it is a pain for the body or head to be at rest.

" A direct profile rather expresses a suspension of the powers, which may be occasioned by fear, surprise, sleep, or deep meditation, in all which a spectator finds himself very little interested.

" But whoever attempts the more affecting passions, must use much reason in finding their just definitions; Le Brun has given us caricatures of the passions, drawn from ignoble originals of French extraction. Noble minds afford more dignified expressions, and virtuous minds an idea of divine perfection; if we have not a just idea of virtue, and of the bounds which it prescribes to all passions, we shall easily fall into theatrical affectation.

" The antients had a nobler idea of form than the moderns, so far as it regards a human character, which at best is

3 A heroic

heroic in pursuit of its vices; but they had no idea of the divine form or character, in which is summed up an expression of all virtues. In Jupiter there is a savage majesty, with strong indications of a lascivious disposition; the same is observable in their Apollo's, Bacchus's, &c. their Venus speaks the harlot at first view; Minerva has a sullen composure, an Amazonian fierceness; Juno is a termagant.

"There is nothing but what is forbidding in the physiognomy of the antient gods.—Antinous is an effeminate beauty of the carnal sort; Hercules the most masculine of the same. Innocence, meekness, cleanness of heart, justice of the interior, compassion, peace, &c. I have never been found amongst the ancient works of art; and it seems to me they must either not have known, or despised these virtues, because all their gods were vicious, and it was natural for them to esteem and approve the ideas of vice which the examples of the gods encouraged them to indulge.

Yours, &c.

"GILES HUSSEY."

*Beaſton near Aſhborton,
Devon, Dec. 1756.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EVENING.

THE deep'ning shades o'erſpread the golden
 west,
The mottled clouds sweep on before the
 breeze,
Rude Labour leaves his weary ſons to reſt,
And ſea-like murmurs ſound among the
 trees.

The muſſed owl ſails by on ſilent wing,
The downy moth purſues his duſky way,
Light, creſted, gnats their buſy carols ſing,
And cloſing flow'rets mourn departing day.

Soft dews deſcending bathe the thirſty ground,
A mingled fragrance cheers the penſive
 night,
Dim riſing vapours ſlowly roll around,
And wand'ring glow-worms ſhed their emerald
 light.

Now breathe the high romantic love-lorn tale,
And mix ideal ſcenes of fairy bliſs;
Let airy harps from ev'ry paſſing gale
Steal heav'nly notes with ſoft enchanting
 kiſs,

The mingled charm ſhall cheat my ardent
 ſoul;
And, gleaming through the dim fantaſtic
 light,
Bright ſhadowy forms around my head ſhall
 roll,
And golden viſions bleſs my raviſh'd fight.

L. A.

SONNET.

*On the Miſs S—y's entertaining the Company
at High Lake with muſic in the Chriſtmas of
1795.*

WHEN, dank and dripping, through the
 deſert waſte,
In ſad deſpondence rovd the ſhipwreck'd
 train,
And, inly muſing on their dangers paſt,
With ſpeechleſs terror ey'd the ſeaming
 main—

Then, lightly hovering in the troubled
 ſky,
Immortal Ariel tun'd the ſilver lyre,
And gently ſhed the balm of tranquil joy
On hearts reſponsive to the quivering
 wire.

So 'mid theſe lengthening wilds and barren
 moors,

While pours the rain and howls the ſtormy
 wind,
The penſive ſtranger marks the whitening
 ſhores,

And darkſome melancholy clouds his mind:
But when the tuneful Siſters touch the
 ſtrings,

Wak'd by the dulcet ſound, Joy waves his
 lightſome wings.

W. SHEPHERD.

THE PRAISE OF TEA.

FROM THE CHINESE OF KIEN-LONG.

MEI-HOA's fallow-tinted flower is fair;
Sweet the *ſparute's* mild aromatic ſmell;
The *gin ſong's* bitter-pleaſant taſte is dear;
But in the tea their mingled virtues
 dwell.

Happy for whom, his houſhold hearth beſide,
'Mid lambent flames upon a trivet ſtays
The ſwarthy kettle, long his chimney's
 pride,
Where melted ſnow in ſimmering eddies
 plays!

The boiling lymph can bleach the milky
 rice,
Or ſuſh the lobſter's ſhell with crimſon
 glow;

When on the tea's uncurling leaves it lies,
With golden hues the porcelain vaſes flow.

I love to watch my cup with ſoul ſerene,
While the dim ſmokes in cloudy columns
 riſe;

Soon as the airy vapour climbs unſeen,
Slowly I ſip the ſoft tranſlucent dyes.

Far

Far scud the cares with five-fold talons
fraught,
And all the soul a calm delight o'erflows;
The taste is sooth'd by many a luscious
draught,
So to be solac'd only tea bestows.

Oft in my tent, if leisure moments suit,
And toiling duty his behest withholds,
One hand moves to and fro the warm *barute*,
And one the fragrant-steaming goblet holds.
At times the bland luxurious draught I raise,
Then o'er the flowers my freshen'd senses
bend,
While, with the faintest dead, my fancy
strays,
Who lov'd mankind, and still his fortunes
tend.

Qu-isens then before me seems to glide:
The spicy leaf he roll'd and kindled first,
Frugal he liv'd, in blest contentment dy'd,
And quaffs the incense yet with grateful
thirst.

Sometimes *Lin-fou*, in garb succinct attir'd,
Hovers the poignant nosegay to present,
As, when of lofty contemplation tir'd,
He snuffs fresh ardour from the welcome
scent.

Now *Chas-chesu* beside me floats to spread
His azure-flowery cups with conscious
pride,

In each an other-flavour'd tea is shed,
With fresh delight his every goblet ply'd.

Now *Tu-chouan* the brimmed vessel tall
Uplifts, his wide cheeks scarce the flood
contain:

Not with the one shall endless changes pall,
Not with the other greedy thirst profane.

But hark! the *gang-gong* tolls the knell of
day,

Her odour'd pearls cool-handed Evening
flours;

Young moon-beams 'thwart my silken cur-
tain's play,

And on my sofa cling to woo repose.

Slow-breathing slumber, come: my strength
decays;

With wings of down my glowing temples
wrap,

My faltering pen forgoes its task of praise:
Fearless I sink on nature's hallow'd lap.

JUVENAL.—EIGHTH SATIRE IMITATED.

SAY, ye who perch on lofty pedigree,
What fruit is gather'd on this parchment
tree?

Broad as it spreads, and tow'ring to the skies,
From root *plebeian* its first glories rise.
What then avails, when rightly understood,
The boast of ancestry, the pride of blood?
Through the long gall'ries pictur'd walk to
tread,

And, pompous, ponder on the mighty dead;

Where greatness rattles in some rotten frame,
Where feasts the moth on beauty's fading
flame?

O'er the pale picture, and the noseless bust,
Oblivion strews a soft sepulchral dust;
The line illustrious seems to stain the wall,
And the sublime of foot envelopes all.

What could the trophied lie to H—
atone

For British honour mortgaged with his own?
His nightly cares and watchings to sustain
A bank at Pharoah, and a chiefs campaign;
While Wolfe, on high, in pictur'd glory lies,
The cry of vict'ry hails, and, smiling, dies.
Dare C— claim the honours of his kind?
The pompous lineage flames the pigmy mind.
His coat armorial chalk'd upon the floor,
Costs what would satiate a thousand poor:
Well pleas'd the peer one moment to amuse,
Then yields the pageant to the dancer's shoes.

Base-born such men, tho' fill'd with regal
blood,

The truly NOBLE are the truly GOOD:
And he whose manners through his morals
shine,

May rank himself of the Mælian line.

Let plain Humility precede his GRACE;

Let modest Virtue walk before the MACE!

Office and rank are *duties* of the mind,
The rights they claim are *debts* they owe the
kind;

And not a voice among the nameless crowd
That may not cry—"Tis I who make them
proud.

To rule strong passions with a calm con-
troul,

To spread around a sanctity of soul
That meets, serene, the foam of public strife,
And perfumes every act of lesser life—

Virtue to feel, and virtue to impart,

That household GOD who consecrates the heart,

Flies from the fretted roof, the gilded dome,

To rest within an humbler, happier home—

Behold the gentleman!—confess'd, and clear;

For *Nature's* Patent never made a Peer,

The mean ennobled; nor adorn'd the base:

Merit alone, with her, creates a race:

Conspicuous stats, in chart of hist'ry plac'd

To cheer the dreary biographic waste,
In their own right, they take their seat sub-
lime,

And break illustrious thro' the cloud of time.

From nick-nam'd curs these *titles* first began:

A Spaniel, *Cato*: then, my Lord—a man.

The self-same irony was fram'd to suit

The fawning biped, and the fawning brute.

While Pompey snores upon my lady's lap,

The infant lordling feeds, or starves on pap:

Puppies well-bred are *Cæsar'd* into fame,

And Tommy T— takes great *Sydney's*

name.

Still as the name grows soil'd, and gathers dirt,

They change their title as they shift the shirt:

Some newer honour makes them white and

fair,

Sydney soaps Tom, and *Jack* is cleans'd by

C—.

But how can wash of heraldry efface
The name of Buxx, and dignify disgrace.
Can peerage blazon o'er the pension'd page,
And give a gloss to ignominious age?
Himself, the prime corrupter of his laws:
Himself, the grievance that, incens'd, he
draws:

Not to be blam'd, but in a tender tone;
But to be prais'd, but with a heart-felt groan;
He lives—a lesson for all future time,
Pathetically great, and painfully sublime.

O why is genius curs'd with length of days?
The head still flourishing, the heart decays.
Protracted life makes virtue less secure,
The death of wits is seldom premature.
Quench'd too by years gigantic JOHNSON'S

seal,
Th' unwieldy elephant was taught to kneel;
Bore his strong tow'r, to please a servile
Court,
And wreath'd his lithe proboscis for their
sport.

Of Buxx and JOHNSON fly th' opprobrious
fame,

And if you seek the glory, dread the shame.
The much-prais'd Pref's has made abortive
men:

The hand Herculean lifts the puny pen;
For clang of armour, and for deeds sublime,
Much pointed period—much syllabic chime!

Return to him, 'from whom our satire
springs,

Rich in the blood of concubines and kings:
With greatness rising from his grandfire's
bone,

And bastard honour from a bastard throne;
His turgid veins the true succession shows,
Th' imperial purple flames upon his nose.

'Avaunt,' he cries, 'ye vulgar and ye base!
'Learn the prerogatives of royal race;
'From York and Lancaster conjoin'd, I come;
'Sink down, ye dregs; I float at top—the
scum!

Live long, great by-blow of the royal
line,

Long as the coals are tax'd, that make you
shine!

Yet grant, that some, the lowest of the
throng,

Have known the right, as well as felt the
wrong:

That Hx, who rul'd with iron rod the skies,
And at whose feet the broken sceptre lies:

Hx too, whose daring democratic pen
Gives common-sense once more to common
men;

Who smiles at genius in confusion hurl'd,
And with light lever elevates the world:—

Grant, that such men, are Adams of their
line,

Spring from the earth, but own a fire divine;—
While you, with ancestry around you plac'd

In bronze, or marble, porcelain, or paste;
May rise, at death, to alabaster fame,

And gain the smoke of honour—not the flame.

Thus far for him, the proud, inflated Lord,
With father concubin'd, and mother whor'd.

In all so high in rank, or man, or woman,
No sense so rare, as what we call—the com-
mon:

Scorning that level, they ascend the skies,
Like the puff'd bag, whose lightness makes
it rise;

Titles and arms the varnish'd silk may bear,
Within—'tis nought but pestilential air.

What's honour?—VIR TUE—to its height
refin'd—

The felt aroma of the unseen mind—
That cheers the senses, tho' it cheats the
sight,

And spreads abroad its elegant delight.
Turn from the past, and bring thy honours
home—

THYSELF the ancestor—for times to come—
Not the low parasite, who prowls for bread,
So mean as he who lives upon the dead,
From some dried mummy draws his noble
claim,

Snuffs up the sætor, and believes it fame.
Be just—be gen'rous—self-dependent—brave

—Think nothing meaner than a titled slave:

Coolly resolve to act the patriot part;

Join Sydney's pulse to Russell's zealous heart:

With proud complacence stand, like Palmer
pure,

Or with mild dignity of honest Muir,
Before the brazen bulls of law, and hear

Their savage sentence with a smile severe;
A smile that deems it mercy to be hurl'd

Where one may tread *against* the present
world.

What is life, *here*? Its zest and spirit gone,

The flower faded, and the essence flown!

What precious balm, what aromatic art,

Can cleanse pollution from the public heart?

Better to make the farthest earth our home,

With nature's commoners at large to roam,

Than join this social war of clan to clan,

Where civil life has barbaris'd the man.

Behold yon ISLE, the glory of the West,

By Nature's hand in lively verdure drest;

How to the world it spreads its harbour'd
side,

And proudly swells above th' Atlantic tide,

Where to the ocean Shannon yields his store,

And scorns the channel of a subject shore—

Green meadows spread—resplendent rivers
run—

A healthy climate, and a temp'rate sun—

There Mis'ry sits, and eats her lazy root;

There man is proud to dog his brother brute:

In sloth the Genius of the isle decays,

Lost in his own, reverts to former days;

Yet still, like Lear, would in his hovel rule,

Mock'd by the madman, jest'd by the fool.

There meet th' extremes of rank, there so-
cial art

Has levell'd mankind by their selfish heart:

There no contented middle class we trace—

The sole ambition, to be rich and safe.

Some, o'er their native element elate,

Like ice-form'd islands, tow'r in frozen state,

Repel all nature with their gelid breath,

And what seems harbour, is the jaw of death.

The

The wretched mass beat down the struggling
mind,
Nor see, nor feel their country, or their kind;
But bow the back, and bend the eye to earth,
And strangle feeling in its infant birth.
Thro' all extends one sterile swamp of soul,
And fogs of apathy invest the whole.

Thrice blest in fate, had Strongbow never
bore

His band of robbers to green Erin's shore!
In savage times, the seat of learning known;
In times refin'd, itself the savage grown.
Left to herself, she of herself had join'd
Surrounding nations in the race of mind:
With them, work'd off the rough barbarian
foul;

With them, progressive to a common goal.

Her petty chieftains conquer'd by the throne
For common int'rest, tho' it meant its own;
By law, at length, the king to people chain'd,
His duties modell'd, and their rights main-
tain'd;—

From strong collision of internal strife
Had sprung the energy of public life;
For pain and travail that precede the birth,
Endears sweet freedom to the mother earth.
Then man had rais'd his spacious forehead
high,

Lord of himself, the sea, the soil, the sky,
Twin'd round his sword the wreath of civic
art,

And prov'd the wisdom of a fearless heart.

* * * * *

D.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CLINE and **MR. ASTLEY COOPER** will begin their course of anatomical and surgical lectures at the theatre St. Thomas's Hospital, on Tuesday the 1st of October, at one o'clock; and **Mr. Astley Cooper** will begin his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, on the 1st of November, at eight o'clock in the evening.

DR. OSBORN'S and **DR. CLARKE'S** lectures will begin on Tuesday morning, October 3, at half past ten; these lectures are on the principles and practice of midwifery, and the diseases of women and children.

The following is the plan of **MR. CRUIKSHANK'S** and **MR. WILSON'S** lectures, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill street, on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery:—Two courses of lectures are read during the winter and spring seasons; one course beginning on the 1st day of October, and terminating on the 18th day of January; the other course beginning on the 19th day of January, and terminating towards the middle of May. In the October course is explained the structure of every part of the human body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its physiology and pathology. In the spring course, the structure of the human body is again explained, after which follow lectures on surgery; and the course concludes with the anatomy of the *gravid uterus*, and instructions in the art of delivery. A room is likewise open for

dissections, from nine o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April; where regular and full demonstrations of the parts dissected are given; where the different cases in surgery are explained, the methods of operating shewn on the dead body; and where also the various arts of injecting and making preparations are taught.

On Monday October the 7th, at seven o'clock in the evening, **MR. PEARSON'S** autumnal course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, will commence in Golden Square. Gentlemen who attend these lectures may have the advantage of exemplifying the general doctrines they shall hear delivered, by attending the surgical practice at the Dispensary, on moderate terms.

MR. JAMES WILSON, Surgeon, at his house in Argyle street, Hanover square, will commence his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery; very early in October. The lectures are read every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from seven to eight o'clock in the evening. Another course will commence towards the end of January.

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will resume their evening course of Lectures on Chemistry, with its application to Arts and Manufactures, in the middle of November next. Their morning course will commence later in the year. Further particulars may be known by applying to **Mr. C. R. Aikin**, surgeon, No. 4, Broad-street-buildings.

Mr.

Mr. MACKINTOSH intends to commence a second course of lectures in November; of which particular notice will appear hereafter in the news-papers.

The Rev. Dr. WATKINS, whose biographical papers have frequented interested the readers of the Monthly Magazine, will speedily publish, in one large volume octavo, an universal Biographical Dictionary, which, in respect to design, will bear the same relation to biography that the ordinary Gazetteers bear to geography. Such a compendious biographical work has long been wanted, and can scarcely fail to be well received by the public.

The Rev. W. TOOKE, who has already distinguished himself by his valuable publications relative to the Russian empire, is at this time employed upon a History of Russia, from the establishment of the Monarchy by Rurick to the accession of Catharine the Second.

In a valuable letter from Mr. Herbert Marth to A. Young, Esq. inserted in the *Annals of Agriculture*, No. 188, an account is given of the methods employed by the peasants about Leipzig to pass their severe winters without injury. Every farm is furnished with an out-house built of clay mixed with chopped straw, the walls of which are four feet thick. Its roof is clay, thatched over. It has no windows, but a few holes for the circulation of air. Its door is faced with iron, so that the whole is fire-proof. Besides the ground-floor, it has two upper floors. In the ground-floor all sorts of roots used for food and fodder are kept during the winter. Of those some of the principal are the root of the long white beet, and of the beet called runcles (*beta maxima*), from which sugar has been made. The upper stories are used as granaries. By means of these clay houses the severest frosts are resisted, and fodder is preserved good during the longest winters. In addition to dry fodder, oil-cake soups, made by dissolving the cakes in warm water, are given to both ewes and cows during winter; also gruels made with half-ground rye or barley. By this mode of management, it appears that much less is suffered in the hard winters in Saxony, than in those which occasionally occur among us. Mr. Marth mentions, as the best account of the agriculture of that country, a book entitled *Sächsischer Landwirth*, written by a Saxon gentleman. This work, he thinks, might afford various instructive extracts for our farmers.

An agricultural practice called WARPING which consists in letting in the

muddy water of the tides, and suffering it to deposit its sediment on the land, is now the object of great attention in Lincolnshire, and appears to be a most capital improvement. It is particularly described in the above mentioned number of "*Annals of Agriculture*."

Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR has in the press, "*Strictures on the Asiatic Establishments of Great Britain; or, an Inquiry into the true Interests of the East India Company, as connected with those of the Nation at large*;" comprehending the pretensions of individual traders, and uniting their contending interests with the chartered rights of the Company, to the total annihilation of what is termed illicit trade. In order to illustrate the progressive rise of our exports and imports to and from India, there will be added to this work a chart, elegantly engraved and coloured, representing clearly and comprehensively the regular gradation of this extensive and lucrative commerce during the whole of the present century.

The Translator of "*Campe's Discovery of America*," is encouraged to proceed with the second and third volumes. They are now in the press, and will soon be published.

An astronomical instrument, called the *Astrarium*, exhibiting at one view all the stars which are visible at any time of the year in Great Britain and Ireland, and which may be adjusted to any given time, will speedily be published.

FRIAR PAULINUS, one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars in Europe, and who very lately enjoyed a post under the Propaganda at Rome, is now gone to Padua in the double capacity of librarian to the university and secretary to the Propaganda, who are removed thither from Rome. That city, which for centuries has been a venerable seat of learning, cannot but rejoice at furnishing a sanctuary to so many worthy and deserving literati, that have repaired thither from the convulsed parts of the rest of Italy, and among whom the celebrated Borgia* stands conspicuous. It is, indeed, lamentable, that Friar Paulinus, by being deprived of all typographical resources, has been compelled to give up, perhaps for ever, his prospects of disclosing to

* This worthy cardinal, who, it is said, had little reason to be pleased with the treatment he lately experienced from the French, receives, since his quitting Rome, a very liberal pension from the enlightened court of Denmark.

Europeans the treasures of Sanscrit literature, to which, it is supposed, he was the first that furnished any useful key. The Hindoo alphabets, till of late in the possession of the Propaganda (a society reviled only by misinformed travellers), were packed up at Rome under his eyes, and sent off to Paris. Still, however, he could not be dispossessed of his vast attainments; and he has even rescued a few Hindoo manuscripts written on palm-leaves, and containing, in a small compass, matter of much literary moment. Among them are a *grammar*; of which he has already edited an extract; three volumes comprising the large Sanscrit dictionary, known under the name of *Amarasinha*; and the *Sacotala*, a drama, no doubt familiar to many of our readers from the elegant English translation, published some years ago, by Sir Wm. Jones. Desirous to form an estimate of the time necessary for illustrating, and of the expences requisite for printing, the above copious Dictionary, he was, during the latter period of his residence in Rome, engaged in finishing for the press the first section of the *Amarasinha*, which he actually completed, when the French requisitions at Rome had already begun. The preface to that section concludes with the following words: *Dabam servente Marte Gallico.*

DR. CHLADNI, well known for his important discoveries relating to sound, has lately announced some new facts respecting the animal electricity. He says he has ascertained that animals, which have been supposed to have the electric fluid equally diffused throughout their bodies, are on the contrary liable to have it accumulated in certain parts, or that the positive and negative electricity, under certain circumstances, exist in different parts of the same animal. This hitherto unascertained fact has also been recently asserted by Professor ABILDGAARD, secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, celebrated for his former discoveries in electricity. He says the positive electricity is frequent in parts affected with the *gout*, while the other parts of the body are negatively electrified; and suggests that the application of *metallic vessels* would equilibrate the stock of electricity, and thus probably remove the disease.

DR. PRIESTLEY in a letter to Dr. Mitchill on the subject of the Phlogistic Theory, dated January 17, 1799, says, that having laid before the public his last experiments on the subject, he does not

intend to do any thing more till he hears from the great advocates of the opposite opinion in France. In the mean time he is not without advocates as well as opponents in America.

The Rev. Mr. *Seuger*, of Reck in Westphalia, has discovered a new substance for making paper. It is taken from the aquatic plant, called by Linnæus *Conserva rivularis* (Eng. Crow-filk), a vegetable very plentifully growing in all European rivers. The inventor having spent many years in making experiments and perfecting his discovery, is now publishing a circumstantial account of it, from which it appears that the above material furnishes as excellent paper as that obtained from rags, and at less expence.

The study of ancient languages (at least in the schools of Paris) has not been so much neglected, as we might suppose would have been the case, after the suppression of colleges; places almost universally devoted to that kind of study. We have received a Latin Ode, composed by a pupil of the central school of the Pantheon, which will justify the preceding observation. This young poet has chosen for his subject, *the horrid Assassination of the French Plenipotentiaries*. His ode is not a *chef d'œuvre*, yet it discovers some talents; we cite two strophes.

*Flete—quin imo generosa, civis,
Corda vindictam sitiant—sacratos
Impius pacis populū miniferos
Mucro peremit.*

*O probrum nostri scelus usque sæcli!
Quod nec errantes sine lege turbæ,
Quod nec ausæ sunt acies, nefandum!
Austria fecit. &c.*

The Swedish Academy established by Gustavus III. (a friend of the arts and sciences) on the model of the French Academy, has produced the most advantageous effects to good taste and genius. From its establishment is dated the true origin of Swedish eloquence. M. DE ROSENSTEIN, the celebrated orator, is perpetual Secretary. Under the Regency its sittings were prohibited, its archives sealed up, and its revenues sequestered, only because one of its members had ventured to speak in his discourse of reception, of a fact which was universally known, but which the government of that time wanted to be unknown. At the accession of the present king the Academy resumed its labours. The principal end of this establishment is to watch over the Swedish language, and to prevent its adulteration by the introduction of foreign words

words. The prizes of the current year are; for eloquence, the eulogium of STEIN STURK, the elder, Regent of Sweden; and for poetry, a cantata to the Muses of the Lyric Theatre.

The population of Berlin, without including the military, amounted in 1796 to 134,647 inhabitants. The military and their families formed a total of about 26,000; so that this capital offers a mass of about 165,000 individuals.

A Society has been lately established at Abo, in Sweden, under the name of OECONOMICAL SOCIETY OF FINLAND; the object of which is to endeavour to ameliorate the country by the propagation of knowledge, advice, and instruction, and to excite emulation by premiums, &c. Two prizes have been already proposed: the first for the composition of an elementary Treatise on Agriculture for the use of the Finland Peasantry; and the second for the solution of this question: What are the most proper means to excite industry? This society is composed of a number of active intelligent men, whose zeal will not be limited to mere attempts; their president is M. GADOLIN. If Sweden through its whole extent were to break up the foil, and transform its vast forests into pasture and arable lands, its power would equal that of most other countries. Lapland, especially, and Finland would support a population much more considerable, than what they contain at this time.

The last number of the ANNALES DE CHYMIE presents us with an interesting memoir on the combustion of the Diamond, by GUYTON (Morveau), which throws considerable light on its composition, and verifies the important experiments made by Lavoisier and Tennant.—The diamonds employed in these experiments were taken on board an English ship coming from Senegal, and being in the rough, and not fit for the jeweller, a part of them was given to the Polytechnic School by order of government, out of which were taken the two that were the subjects of these experiments. The combustion was performed in oxygen gas by means of the solar light, and all proper attention was paid to the accuracy and purity of the gas employed. In the first experiment, the large lens belonging to the Polytechnic School was employed; and in the second, that of Tschirnhausen. The circumstances of combustion were the following:—The diamond at first became black, and of a coaly appearance; then, as the heat increased, the blackness was succeeded by luminous points, boiling up, as

it were, through the blackened part, till it was beautifully transparent throughout, and with somewhat of a metallic lustre, till the diamond was totally consumed. If at any time the sun's rays were intercepted, it appeared of a glorious red, but which soon went off; and it grew cold without being able spontaneously to continue the combustion, and when cold, remained beautifully transparent. During the combustion (which was carried on at intervals for some days), the angles of the diamond were gradually rounded off, and melted down, as it were, till the octahedral form was no longer distinguishable; but it continued transparent to the last particle. The air remaining in the vessels after the combustion, assayed by barytic lime water, shewed a large production of carbonic acid, and (what is remarkable in this experiment) this acid, instead of being composed of 28 of carbon, and 72 of oxygen, as is the case with common charcoal, shewed a composition of 17.88 of diamond, and 82.12 of oxygen. From this important result it would appear, that the diamond is a carbonaceous substance, much richer in combustible matter than charcoal, as it requires a much greater quantity of oxygen for the production of an equal quantity of carbonic acid; for if the above numbers are reduced to unity, it will be found that one part of charcoal absorbs in combustion 2.527 of oxygen, and produces 3.575 of acid; whereas, 1 part of diamond absorbs 4. of oxygen, and gives 5. of acid. From the leaden colour which the diamond assumed in the course of combustion, the author supposes a partial conversion into plumbago, which is intermediate between the diamond and charcoal, as to the quantity of oxygen absorbed in combustion, and the heat required for this process. The carbonaceous mineral *anthracolite*, or *carburet of alumine*, resembles plumbago in this respect. Therefore the author concludes, that diamond is the pure carbonaceous principle; and this in a low degree of oxygenation produces plumbago, anthracolite, and the different species of difficultly combustible coals; in a higher degree, common charcoal; and in complete oxygenation, carbonic acid. Of these, the purest carbone is that which requires the highest heat for combustion; and therefore diamond and plumbago, even when fully ignited, cannot continue to burn when the igniting heat is removed. This difficulty of oxygenation resembles that of azote, which, when pure, requires the electric spark, or some very powerful agent, to produce oxygenation; but when partly

partly oxygenated in the form of nitrous gas, requires only the mere contact of oxygen to produce a full saturation.

CHAPTAL has given an interesting Memoir on the method of cultivating the mountains of Cevennes. This chain of mountains, naturally dry and sterile, with steep and rugged banks, has been converted, by the industry of the natives, into fertile gardens and plantations, furnishing abundance of support for two or three hundred thousand inhabitants. Their ingenuity and industry is particularly shewn in the method which they employ to fill the deep gullies or ravines which are formed by the violence of the mountain torrents washing away all the loose soil on the sides of the hills, and laying bare the naked rock. To fill up a ravine the inhabitant of Cevennes begins by building a stone wall without mortar at the foot of the mountain across the whole breadth of the ravine, from three to six feet in height, according to its depth. This wall forms a dyke, which breaks the force of the torrents, and suffers the water to escape, while it detains the earth and fragments of stone which are carried with it. The effect of this is gradually to fill up the lower part of the ravine by the deposition from the streams which descend from the mountains. Then another wall, similar to the former, and parallel to it, is built higher up within the inner angle of the ravine, which has the same effect as the first. In this manner he proceeds with successive parallel walls even to the top of the mountain; and the ravine is thus converted into beds of good soil, rising in stages the one above the other, and capable of excellent culture. The mountain streams being thus made to flow upon more level ground are broken in their force, and no longer ravage the plains by their impetuous fury, but serve the beneficial purpose of constantly watering the fields which have been won by this ingenious industry. The cultivator then plants his stages of mulberry-trees upon these platforms, sows his maize, potatoes, legumes, and grain of every kind; and with prudent economy plants his vines on the upper side of the walls, and trains them over to the lower side that they may not occupy that room in his artificial fields which can be filled with other crops. His soil being virgin, well watered, and fertile by nature, yields abundant harvests; and every year becomes more firm and stable by the trees and roots with which it is filled, so that it is very rare for tempests to destroy these well-earned fruits of industry.

The skill and industry of the inhabitant of Cevennes is equally conspicuous in the

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cultivation of the sides of the calcareous mountains. These are almost all formed of successive beds of lime-stone retiring from each other to the summit, and thus making regular stages above each bed, which slope with the dip of the different strata. The farmer begins by breaking all the large loose stones which lie on these stages, and with the fragments he forms a wall bounding the edge of the platform, and fills the vacant space with soil collected at the bottom of the hills in the course of the torrents, and conveyed thither on his shoulders. Thus, by incessant labour the sides of the mountains are covered with small parallel walls, enclosing a long narrow slip of level ground highly cultivated. Not unfrequently, however, it happens, that the violence of the winds and rain sweeps away both garden and wall, and carries them into the plain below; which affords a constant exercise to the patience and perseverance of the cultivator, whose life is a continual wrestling with the violence of the elements: but hence the barren mountain is fertilised, and the industrious labourer is abundantly provided with all the comforts of plenty.

MR. WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Dublin, has brought into use an important improvement in the process of Bleaching. In the ordinary process, the cloth is repeatedly boiled in an alkaline lye previous to exposure to the sun and air, and the expence of the alkali is a very considerable object to the manufacturer. Mr. HIGGINS has substituted a solution of sulphuret of lime, made by boiling together sulphur and quick-lime, with a large quantity of water; and the great cleansing powers of this liquor render it equal to the alkaline solution, with a great saving both in the expence of the materials and in fuel, as the sulphuret will answer equally well in the cold. Mr. HIGGINS estimates the quantity of alkali used at present in bleaching to cost 215,307, being both pearl ash and barilla, and an equal quantity of sulphuret of lime in solution to be prepared at somewhat less than half this expence, with the additional advantage of saving great part of the fuel, and possessing both the lime and sulphur at home, and therefore saving the importation of all the alkali.

ASTRONOMICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from a Letter of LALANDE to M. VON ZACH, Editor of the General Geographical Ephemerides; dated Paris, the 9th April, 1799.

WE observed the new planet at the time of its opposition; on the 12th of March about twelve o'clock, 2' 18" medium time, its direct ascension was 171°

19° 28', 5, its declination 4° 38' 0" north; hence its geocentric longitude 20° 12' 0', 5, latitude 48' 49", error of the tables—9" and + 18", nearly the same as last year. The inclination of the orbit must therefore (as has often been remarked) be increased about from 10 to 12 seconds. Thus the tables for this planet, by our friend De Lambre, still continue to be satisfactorily confirmed*.

CESARIS, in Milan, has sent me corresponding lunar observations to those made in Egypt, by Quenot; occultation of ϕ \nearrow the 21st of August, 1798, ingresses at 7^h 33' 28", 5; and egresses at 8^h 28' 57" true time.

I have placed in the heavens a new constellation, between the ship and the beaker; viz. a cat. Desherbiers has already announced this new constellation in a very elegant poem *On Cats*, and I am very fond of these animals. It is a large empty space on the maps where I have placed this constellation, and where there are a great number of stars: some of them are of the 4th and 5th magnitude. The new constellation is engraving for the maps.

I have received the Milan Ephemerides for 1799.—Celsaris makes the diameter of Saturn in his medium elongation 21",—Herschel calls it 19"; Rochon 16"; you (i. e. M. von Zach) 15"; Bugge 12".

It in nowise astonishes me that Fischer, of Dresden, who travelled through Spain, as an attentive and intelligent observer, finds so many errors in the Spanish maps.—Buache had with him here the son of Lopez, who informed him that his father takes the maps which are published in France and elsewhere, and out of them fabricates his own, as well as may be, without any criticism or discrimination: and that he cites other maps, merely for the purpose of acquiring credit to his own. We have nothing accurate of Spain except the sea-coasts.

My astronomical lectures in the college are diligently attended: among my auditors is Cassini V.; and Ciccolini, a student of great promise. Caussin, professor of Arabic in the college, who has translated the astronomical manuscripts of *Ibn Jumi*,

likewise attends my lectures.—This must produce the happiest effects; for seldom indeed is it the case that orientalists understand any thing of astronomy; but how can they, without an acquaintance with that science, translate manuscripts on astronomical subjects? * Caussin is moreover an excellent Greek and Latin scholar.—You, (M. Von Zach, to whom it had been communicated by the chevalier Euler, director of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg,) sent me three years ago the dimensions of the large bell at Moscow, diameter 22 feet, 4½ inches; height 21 feet, 4½ inches. Müller says it weighs 400,000 pounds. The bell of Rouen, the most celebrated in France, weighed only 35,000 pounds; its diameter 8 feet, 6 inches. I have long been occupied with calculations of this kind.

* Note by M. von Zach. It is a long time since Lalande expressed a wish, that orientalists would apply to the study of mathematica and astronomy; because, at Oxford, in the Escurial, in Malta, are preserved so many important Arabic manuscripts, of which no use has yet been made. The Bodleian Library in Oxford alone possesses forty astronomical manuscripts written by Arabians, from which an abundant harvest of useful knowledge may be expected. What precious literary and scientific riches, perhaps, lie buried in Spain! The Arabs conquered this kingdom in the eighth century: they carried thither their astronomy; and there were many celebrated men of learning among them, who at that time exalted high the reputation of Spain. What treasures then may we not hope to find in that country!

I had, therefore, a long time ago proposed to his serene highness the duke of Gotha, who does so much for the sciences, and especially for astronomy, to patronise some young man of promising talents who should study entirely with this view. His highness approved of the proposal: a young man was inquired after; but none has yet been found who in a sufficient degree joined a genius for acquiring languages to a capacity for mathematics and astronomy. The duke is still inclined to encourage such a young student, who should prove to possess the necessary qualifications.

Even with *Ulugh Beigh's* works we are yet but very imperfectly acquainted: Hyde translated only a small portion of them; viz. the Tables. The greatest, and perhaps the most important part still lies neglected on the shelf at Oxford. Thirty-years have elapsed since Lalande expressed his wish for a complete translation of it. See his *Astronomy*, tom. i. art. 367, p. 127. The importance of Arabian literature, not only for astronomy, but likewise for geography, has been demonstrated by Laplace, Lalande, Boward, Burckhardt and Von Einfeldel, in vol. iii. of the *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden*.

MONTHLY

* Note by M. von Zach. From nine observations of Uranus, at the observatory at Seeberg, from the 23d of February to the 13th of March, 1799, we found the medium error of De Lambre's tables of this planet in geocentric longitude—8", 72, and in geocentric latitude—1", 53 too great; the inclination of the orbit diminished 10". The opposition of this planet to the sun happened on the 10th of March about 8^h 54' 7", 76 medium time at Seeberg, in 20° 18' 1", 16 of geocentric and heliocentric longitude, reckoning from the middle equinoctial, and 48' 39", 4 of geocentric, and 46' 2", 1 of heliocentric latitude.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

THOUGH we propose this Article to be generally English—*English, Sirs, from top to toe*;

Yet, as the conclusion of summer is generally rather the season of preparing, than publishing capital prints,—and few characters of consequence are in town to sit for their portraits; we shall postpone the few we have noticed until next month, and embrace this opportunity of making a slight inquiry into the state of the arts in some of the surrounding nations. This will enable our readers to form a comparative estimate of the relative merit of the English school, and assist us in inquiring how far it has improved, or is improving, in the great and leading principles of the art.

Notwithstanding the boasted civilization of modern times, there are still countries (and those classed as highly civilized) where the Arts are barely tolerated; and their professors looked upon as beings who have no other use than merely to fill up the catalogue of frivolous amusements, and furnish the idle and the dissipated with topics of conversation. The munificence of the late Empress prevented this being precisely the case in Russia. How far her successor will in this respect be her imitator, time only can determine.

One Lampe, a Tyrolese portrait-painter, was recommended to her Russian Majesty by Potemkin. This was a sufficient passport to the whole court; and Lampe, though a very *mediocre* artist, became all the fashion, and was paid whatever prices he demanded, so that he in a very short space of time acquired 150,000 roubles.

His portraits are not wholly destitute of merit, but they have no portion of that nice discrimination which ought to pervade every imitation of Nature. The flesh, drapery, accompaniments, and background, are in the same style, brought equally forward, and finished without sufficient attention to their real varieties.

Doyen, the celebrated historical painter, came to Petersburg while Lampe's reputation was in its meridian. His bold and versatile talents formed a striking contrast to the feeble powers of his coadjutor; but whether it was owing to his extreme modesty, or is to be attributed to that reserve which usually accompanies conscious superiority, he was very little noticed in Russia. For four ceilings which he painted in the winter palace of the Emperor, it has been said he was never paid, although,

from their superlative merit, these performances were worthy of the noblest recompence.

Le Brun, another eminent artist, formerly first statuary to the king of Poland, now resides at Petersburg. This artist was formerly in high estimation at Rome, where his busts of the Pope and several of the Cardinals were considered as equal to the productions of Bernini and Le Moine;—but while thus admired in the metropolis of taste, at Petersburg his works were scarcely noticed. The honour of modelling the Empress he never could obtain; and while Madame Le Brun was recently painting a portrait of that sovereign, he was permitted as a special favour to stand behind the paintress, and enjoy the supreme satisfaction of seeing a cup of coffee handed to her, without any notice being taken of himself.

Madame Le Brun is not destitute of talents, but she is totally ignorant of the grammar of her art. Her studies have gone no farther than the surface,—with the principles she is unacquainted. Her conception is mean, her colouring chalky. These defects appear more glaring by her portraits of the young princesses being injudiciously placed in the *Hermitage*, on the same wall with the *Works of Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, and other Masters of the Flemish school*!

Madame Le Brun has the reputation of cloathing her females with infinite taste; but though we see at first sight, that this painter attends peculiarly to the toilette of those she delineates, her portraits are almost invariably covered with a shawl, a species of drapery, which cannot be indiscriminately adopted without a sacrifice of variety, or an injury to some of the persons represented.

M. D'Elamber was once member of the Academy at Paris; he is now Professor of that at Petersburg. The Revolution having banished him from France, he retired to Augsburg, his native country; the war extending over Germany, threatening this asylum, he accepted the place he now holds in Russia, for three years only; and it does not seem probable that he will be ambitious of retaining his situation much longer. The life of the late Empress might have prolonged his stay; for, as he is one of the first engravers in Europe, she had proposed to him many considerable works; her demise was the death of all these prospects; and he is at present em-

ployed by private individuals. He has engraved a portrait of the present Emperor, from a very ordinary French painter; a portrait of the king of Poland; and also of the grand-duchess Elizabeth, from Madame Le Brun: the last of these portraits, though finished, is not yet published.

Louis XIV. founded an Academy for the French at Rome; but Poussin and Le Sueur, painters who have done the most credit to France, were prior to the establishment. Voltaire roundly asserts, that, after its establishment, no one work of genius appeared in the country: the whole band, adds the same lively and sensible writer, became *mannerists* and *imitators*.

How far this character belongs to this versatile people now, has appeared in their recent exhibitions at Paris, in which there are some new regulations that have the semblance of good sense. One is, that a committee of artists are to point out to the French government what pictures are the most deserving of public encouragement and reward. The names of the artists who have most distinguished themselves are also to be proclaimed annually in the *Champ de Mars*, and at the *Fête de la République*.

The Exhibition of this year contains a great number of *mediocre* performances, and some that are excellent. The celebrated painters GERARD and GERODET have exhibited nothing but portraits and studies.

Wisdom and Truth descending upon Earth.—This is a fine picture of PRUDHOM. The figure of Wisdom is eminently dignified.

SABLET, so celebrated for his Landscapes, has exhibited a charming view of a scene in Italy, with Neapolitans dancing—the colouring is beautiful in the extreme.

A Girl teaching a Dog to read, by a lady of the name of CHAUDEL, who has already distinguished herself in the Fine Arts. The Child is innocent, beautiful, and healthy. The Dog seems more intent upon a piece of cake which the child has in her lap, than upon his book.

A View of the Mountains of Piedmont, with snow, by CÆSAR VANLÖÖ. There is something peculiarly grand in this view. The awful height of the mountains, the fir and pines which adorn the sides, the snow-crowned tops, contrasted with the dark and tempestuous sky, render this picture one of the best in the room.

VERNARD, FRAGONARD the Younger, and LEPORÉ, have exhibited some excellent designs.

Those who are charged with cleaning the public statues at Paris and Versailles,

have found it difficult to select proper materials for this purpose. It is not possible to employ acids; they operate by solution, and neither marble, nor ordinary calcareous stone, is able to resist their effects. It remains then to employ alkali, pumice stone, or black soap. But these substances are all insufficient to clean the statues perfectly, supposing even that, by long use, they were attended with no pernicious effect. It was lately demonstrated, that this adhering substance which disfigured the marble, was not dust, but a kind of lichen or moss, which by attaching itself to the statues, thus disfigured them. This moss insinuates itself between the imperceptible interstices of the marble, and in its progressive growth ultimately corrodes and eats away the very substance of the stone. The same cause operates upon stones of the most durable nature, as is frequently seen in mountainous countries.

The thing wanted is, to find a means of destroying this moss upon the statues, without injuring the marble. The question has long since been before the Institute, but they do not appear to have finished their researches. In the mean time the minister of the interior has ordered them to make use of nothing but water in cleaning the statues at Versailles. In fact, it would be better to suffer them to remain a little disfigured by dirt, than run the risk of doing them any injury. The surest means, however, of preserving these precious remains of marble sculpture, is to place them where they will not be exposed to the weather. The interior of public edifices, museums, or palaces, is their proper situation.

But, leaving the arts and architecture of other nations, let us advert to our own, where every man of true taste must lament that some of the finest works of Inigo Jones, which have hitherto escaped the ravages of fire, or the tooth of time, are to be levelled with the ground.

The beautiful old arcade facing the river at Somerset House is destroyed. The grand piazza at Covent Garden, which was originally intended to have occupied three sides of the square, is already bereaved of one great portion by fire, and the rest, it is said, will be pulled down, and shops erected on the site. Bedford House is to be pulled down, to make room for the new streets.

The greatest building which we have in the room of all these depredations, is the new front of the *East India House*, the pediment of which, in length East

East to West is 190 feet; height 60 feet. The emblematical figures are numerous.

Commerce, represented by *Mercury*, attended by *Navigation*, and followed by *Tritons* and *Sea-Horses*, is introducing *Asia* to *Britannia*, at whose feet she pours out her treasures.

The *King* is holding the shield of protection over the head of *Britannia* and of *Liberty*, who is embraced by her. By the side of his Majesty sits *Order*, attended by *Religion* and *Justice*.

In the back ground is the *City Barge*, &c. near to which stand *Industry* and *Integrity*. The *Thames* fills the angle towards the right hand, and the *Ganges* the angle towards the east.

On the apex, is *Britannia* sitting on a pedestal, to the East of which is *Asia* on a *Camel*, with *Europe* on the West, seated on a *Horse*, each with the proper emblems.

On the side of this edifice in *Lime-street*, is an entrance by a portico to the *Seaman's Lobby*.

Over the great window is a niche, fourteen feet long, in which it is intended to place the figures of two *Sailors*, with their

hands united over a globe shaded by an oak tree.

Several models of ancient buildings have been lately found in *Westminster Abbey*; among them is the New Church, in the Strand; *St. John's*, *Westminster*; some temples which have not been erected, and a section of great part of *Westminster Abbey*. Many of these are believed to be the work of *Sir Christopher Wren*. They were drawn from their dusty receptacle, repaired, and exhibited to public view in *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel on the last birthday.

The ceilings at *Burleigh* were painted by *Lucio Verrio*; it has been much regretted that the stair-case of that magnificent and ancient residence of the noble family of the *Cecil's* should never have been painted. An artist of deserved celebrity and acknowledged taste is now employed in this work; and great expectations are formed of the work, which, we have been told, is to be an emblematical view of *Elysium*.

The noble collection of portraits, formed by *Sir William Mulgrave*, are to be brought under the hammer the ensuing winter.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NO 6. of *Guida Armonica, or an Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical; in two parts: The first Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-forte, with the requisite Instructions for Fingering and Expression. The second Part containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules, and Exercises of a familiar Nature, annexed to each, by J. Relfe.* 4s. 6d. Skillern.

The present Number of this pleasing and scientific work commences with a sonata in D major, the first movement of which is in common time *allegro*, and the second in $\frac{6}{8}$ *allegro*. The general cast of the composition is masterly and interesting, and the digression into the *minor*, in the rondo or second movement, is particularly happy in its relief of the subject. The theoretical part of this number presents the reader with Mr. Relfe's ninth, tenth, and eleventh essays, in which he treats of the imperfect triad. The examples adduced in illustration of the text are judiciously selected, and the exercises "in *minor* scales in which the imperfect triad is introduced in its triple state," will be found highly useful and instructive to the young musical student:

the exercises in *major* scales are also ably arranged, and the example of the harmony of the flat seventh and ninth with a sharp third, given in order to explain its basis to be the *dominant* of a *major* key, is clear and satisfactory. The tenth essay gives the application of the imperfect fifth to the *dominant* harmony, and examples of the discords arising from its inversions; and the eleventh furnishes the reader with the application of the *dominant* harmony on that of the key. With the illustrations of the exercises, which furnish the contents of the two latter pages of the number, we are particularly satisfied, and think it a valuable appendix to the work.

A second Collection of favorite Songs, sung by Master Gray, Miss Howells, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall Gardens, composed by Mr. Hook. 3s.

Bland and Weller.

This second collection (which comprises eight songs) though slight in its general texture, presents to the ear a great variety of pretty and fanciful passages, and proves Mr. Hook's thread of melody, in this species of writing, far from being spun. The first song, "I'll do so no more,"

more," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a pleasant, easy little melody; and "How blest the British sailor," sung by Mr. Denman, is a good sea-song. "Where Sandy told his tale of love," sung by Miss Howells, is hit off with much fancy; the concluding passages are particularly agreeable, and the introduction of the *carillons* is calculated to produce a striking effect. The fourth song, "When the trumpet's wild blast and the cannon's loud roar," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is conceived with spirit. "Lovers' vows," sung by Mr. Dignum, possesses sweetness and originality; and "Love's Volunteer," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is a singularly pretty song. "Oh; my Willy, my Willy," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is perfectly *Caledonian*; and "The happy Farmer," which concludes the collection, is vocal and attractive.

"*Jane of Dover*," a *Canonnet* for the *Piano-forte*, with an *Accompaniment* for a *Violin*. Composed by William Abingdon, Jun. 1s. Rolfe.

"*Jane of Dover*" is a pleasing ballad in its kind; simplicity is very judiciously made the predominant feature of its style, and the symphony accords with the air. We are obliged to observe, that in the second bar of the lower line of the first page we find a direct violation of one of those harmonic rules with which the youngest composer is supposed to be acquainted. This we conceive to be the effect of haste, and do not doubt but Mr. Abingdon will in future be guarded against similar slips.

"*Hail the Breath of dewy Morning*," A Song, composed by Mr. Abingdon, Jun. 1s. Rolfe.

In this little air we find much taste and imagination. The melody is highly expressive of the sense of the words, and the violin accompaniment is ingeniously constructed.

An African Song, taken from Mr. Park's *Travels*. 1s. Rolfe.

This air (which, though slight, is pretty) is repeated as a duet or chorus. It is throughout easy and natural, and the bass is in general well chosen.

A Divertimento for three Performers on one *Piano-forte*; calculated also for the use of one Performer only. Composed by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 2s. 6d. Longman and Clementi.

The plan adopted by Mr. Kollmann, in this publication is novel and ingeni-

ous. The three parts are printed under each other, accompanied with directions respecting the performance. The party who takes the under notes employs his left hand only, while he who performs the upper part uses his right hand only, and the third player both his hands. The effect produced by this contrivance is sometimes uncommon, and some credit is certainly due to Mr. Kollman for the novelty of the idea.

"*The Loyal Volunteers*," inscribed to Sir Robert Burnet, by William Gawler, *Author of the Words and Music*. 1s. Rolfe.

This ballad consists of three verses, to each of which the music is repeated in the print. The melody is tolerably bold and characteristic, and the symphony and bass are well managed.

Grand March, composed and dedicated to the Gentlemen Volunteers of the London and Westminster Loyal Associations, by W. Ling. 1s. Rolfe.

Mr. Ling, in the present piece, has evinced considerable talent for the composition of martial music. Much vigour of conception, and a thorough knowledge of the instruments for which he writes, are displayed in most of the passages. The bass is good, and the peals are put together with meaning and address.

The Soldier's Struggle between Love and Honor; sung by Mr. Incedon, with an Accompaniment for the *Piano-forte*, composed by Mr. Carter. 1s. Thompson.

"*The Soldier's Struggle*" is one of the best compositions of this ingenious master. The melody is uncommon, yet natural and unaffected; and the accent and accompaniments are particularly forcible and pointed. In a word, the complicated beauties of the strain enable us to recommend it to the attention of all lovers of good vocal music.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a *Violin ad libitum*. Composed and dedicated to Miss Esther Mellish, by A. Betts. 6s. Betts.

We have perused these sonatas with much pleasure. Though they in some places evince a fancy not moving with that entire ease and freedom necessary to real excellence, yet we also find many proofs of genius, as well as respectable testimonies of science. The passages are not, generally speaking, remarkably novel or striking in themselves; but they are arranged with taste; and while the combinations and modulations are strictly subservient to the laws of harmony, the flow of the upper part is of a cast to engage and interest the ear. Six

Six Vocal Duets, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Dutchess of Devonshire, by J. Hook. 4s. *Louvain.*

We rank these duets with the best productions of the present day. A melodious simplicity pervades every page of the work, and the parts are blended with a propriety and happiness which only the *real* master can ever hope to attain. Any one of these compositions would be sufficient to recommend the book; but we think, if preference can be fairly given to any of them, it must be adjudged to the first, "Happy Gale, if thou should'st rove," the third "Since truth has left the shepherd's tongue," and the last, "How rich the tear by pity shed."

We are authorised to announce that a New Musical Play, in five acts, written by Mr. Cumberland, (at the express desire of

a great personage) and called, *Joanna of Mansfacon*, is about to be put in rehearsal at the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden, and will be brought forward early in November. This piece, the subject of which is founded on one of Kotzebue's noblest dramas, is to be aided by all the splendor that new scenery, dresses, and every other stage decoration can produce. Our musical readers will be enabled to judge how far the harmonic embellishments will correspond with the other preparations, when they are informed that a new glee will be introduced from the manuscript works of the ingenious Mr. Stevens, and that the overture, songs, and chorusses come from the melodious and scientific pen of Mr. Busby, composer of the new oratorio performed with so much applause last March at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

AN Answer to Lord Somerville's Address to the Board of Agriculture, 14th of May, 1799, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool, so far as relates to the Substitution of English for Spanish Wool in the Manufacture of superfine Cloth. 1s. Cadell and Co.

DRAMA.

The Red Cross Knight, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market; by J. C. Holman. 2s. Cawthorne.

Edmond, Orphan of the Castle, a Tragedy, founded on the Old English Baron, a Gothic Story. 2s. Hurst.

The East Indian, a Comedy, from Kotzebue. 2s. Longman and Rees.

England and Germany! The two bright dramatic luminaries of these countries eclipsed by a North Briton; who, according to his own fancy, hath dramatised Pizarro. 2s. 6d. Hurst.

EDUCATION.

Natural History, for the use of Schools, founded on the Linnæan Arrangement of Animals, with popular Descriptions in the manner of Goldsmith and Buffon; illustrated with 46 accurate Engravings of upwards of one hundred and fifty of the most curious objects: by William Mavor, LL. D. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound. Phillips.

LAW.

Theſaurus Juridicus; containing Decisions of the Courts of Equity upon Suits, and of Parliament upon Petitions and Appeals: with Resolutions of the Barons of Exchequer on Matters of the Revenue; systematically di-

gested by Richard Whalley Bridgman, Esq. Vol. I. royal 8vo. 15s. boards.

Brooke and Rider.

MATHEMATICS.

No. VIII. of the Mathematical and Philosophical Repository. Glendinning.

MEDICAL.

The First Volume of the Medical and Physical Journal; containing the earliest information on subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Natural History, and a Critical Analysis of all new Books in these Departments of Literature; conducted by T. Bradley, M. D. and A. F. M. Willich, M. D. 8vo. 10s. boards. Phillips.

Willich's Lectures on Diet and Regimen; Second Edition, with Additions and Improvements. 9s. boards. Longman and Rees.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including intermitting, remitting, and continued fevers, eruptive fevers, inflammations, hæmorrhages, and the profluvia: by A. P. Wilson, M. D. 8vo. 9s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

An Essay on the Causes, early Signs, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption, for the use of Parents and Guardians: second Edition, greatly improved and enlarged; by Thomas Beddoes, M. D. Longman and Co.

A Synopsis of the Chemical Characters, adapted to the New Nomenclature; systematically arranged by W. Jackson, Practical Chemist. Plain, 2s. coloured, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

MILITARY.

History of the Campaigns of Count Alexander Suwarrow, Field Marshal General in the Service of the Emperor of Russia; with Anecdotes

Anecdotes of his Life and Character: translated from the German of F. Anthing. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. (without the plates). Wright.

The British Military Library, or Journal; comprehending a complete Body of modern Military Knowledge, especially designed for the use of the Officers of the British Army, and of those Gentlemen Volunteers who are desirous of attaining the higher Military Tactics: decorated with Copper plates of Uniforms, Plans, new Military Music, &c. Vol. 1, 4to. 11. 11s. 6d. in bds. Carpenter and Co.

Plan of Union for the Military Volunteer Associations, acting without pay: by an Officer of an Association. 6d. Robinson.

MISCELLANIES.

The October Fashions of London and Paris; containing Twelve beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

A Letter to the Rev. Robert Hawker, D. D. Vicar of Charles, Plymouth; occasioned by his late Expedition into Cornwall: by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Gleanings in England, Descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country; by Mr. Pratt. 8vo. 8s. boards.

Longman and Rees.

Columbus, or the Discovery of America; designed for the instruction of Youth. Translated from the German of Campe, by *Elizabeth Helme*. 2 vols. in one, 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

Low and Law.

No. XCII. of the Copper-Plate Magazine; consisting of Picturesque Views in Great Britain; engraved by *W. Walker*. 1s. each.

Symonds.

A Letter to Hannah More on her late Strictures on Education. To which is subjoined, a Discourse on Genesis, chap. xv. 6, preached at Bath; by the Rev. *Charles Daubeny*. 2s.

Hatchard.

The London Catalogue of Books, corrected to September 1799. 4s. Bent.

An Arrangement, under distinct Titles, of all the Provisions in Force, of all the Acts relative to the *Assessed Taxes*; by *Stewart Kyd*, Barrister. 6s. boards. Hurst.

NOVELS.

Romulus; a Tale of Ancient Times, translated from the German of that esteemed writer, *Augustus La Fontaine*, by the Rev. *P. Will*. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. boards. Phillips.

The Natural Daughter; with Portraits of the Leadenhead Family: by Mrs. *Robinson*. 2 vol. 7s. boards. Longman and Rees.

Sigevart, translated from the German, by *A. L. L. Esq.* 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. boards.

PHILOLOGY.

Gelriador Sæfneq a Chymraeg, an English and Welsh Dictionary; by *William Richards*. M. A. 12mo. 5s. boards. Hurst.

Polidori.

A Concise Practical Grammar of the German Tongue, by the Rev. *W. Rander*, Teacher of the German Language in the University of Cambridge. 12mo. 6s. Symonds.

POETRY.

The Annual Anthology. Vol. 1. 12mo. 6s. boards. Longman and Rees.

Aphono and Ethina, including the Science of Ethics, founded on the Principles of Universal Science; a Poem, by *George Nafon*. 3s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

POLITICS.

Substance of the Speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in Parliament, on the Slave Trade Limitation Bill, 15th of July, 1799. 2s. Rivingtons.

The Failure of the French Crusade, or The Advantages to be derived by Britain from the Restoration of Egypt to the Turks; by *Eyles Irwin*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Nicol.

Substance of the Bishop of Rochester's Speech in the House of Peers in the Debate on the Slave Trade, July 5, 1799. Robson.

A Method of increasing the Quantity of Circulating Money upon a new and solid Principle, in Two Letters (No publisher's name).

THEOLOGY.

An Apology for the Priesthood; exemplifying that its establishment in this kingdom is not burthensome, but the reverse,—in a Sermon, by the Rev. *J. Hare*, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Rivingtons.

A Discourse on the Advantages which result from Christianity, and on the Influence of Christian Principles on the Mind and Conduct; in several Sermons, preached at Sunbury by *James Cowe*, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Robson.

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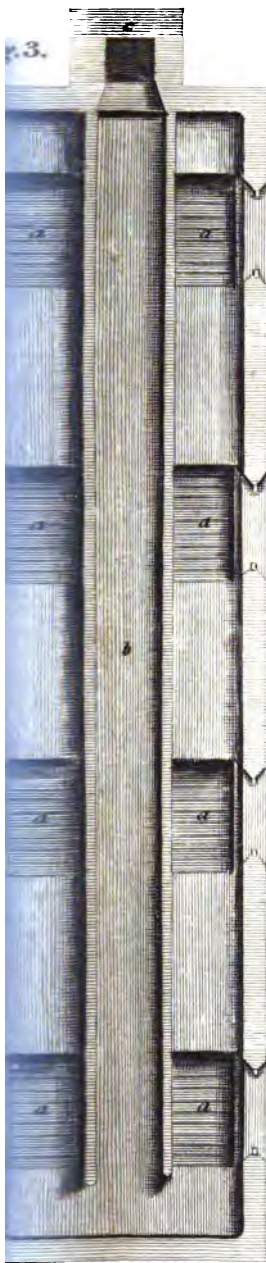
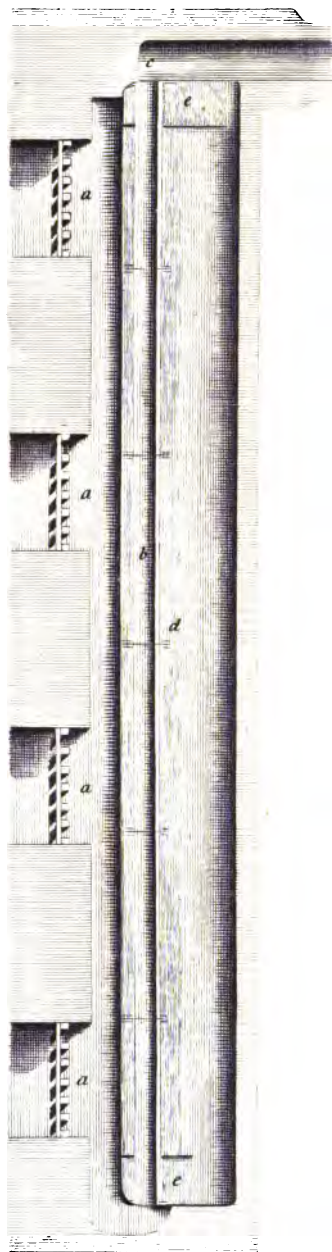


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



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PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	3
Metrorrhœa	-	-	6
Ephœmera	-	-	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Whooping-Cough	-	-	4
Measles	-	-	5
Aphthæ	-	-	6
Ophthalmia purulenta	-	-	3

We may repeat the observation made in the last report of the state of diseases; that, notwithstanding the weather has been unusually cold and wet, the number of diseases has not increased. Colds and coughs indeed have been rather more general than they are at this season of the year, owing probably to the

sudden showers of rain which have fallen, and for which persons going abroad have not been prepared. Slight disorders of the bowels have still prevailed. Diarrhœas have been frequent, but of a mild and favourable kind, rather producing a salutary evacuation, than any morbid effect upon the constitution.

Dysenteries have also occasionally occurred, accompanied with very slight degree of fever, and yielding pretty soon to the usual methods of cure.

The Measles have prevailed amongst children; but this, like the other diseases of the present season, has proved mild: the fever and cough, which are the symptoms of principal consequence in this disease, have been very slight.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September 1799.

FRANCE.

THE following are the principal movements of the Republican and Austro-Russian armies since our last.

General Joubert, soon after his appointment to the command, determined to make a vigorous effort to raise the blockade of Tortona, and lead the army into the plain. Accordingly, at the head of a part of the army forming the right wing, he passed Savona, towards Capriata and Novi; while General St. Cyr, who commanded the right wing, passed by the Bochetta, in order to join him at that point. The Generals Moreau and Desfoles marched with this column. Previous to the general engagement, the column under the command of General Kray arrived at Alessandria from Mantua on the 12th of August, and on the day following was to have proceeded to the place of its destination, on the left of the Allied army. The French were in motion on that day in different points, and appeared to meditate an attack: General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Alessandria till further orders. General Bellegarde with eight thousand men was at Serzo; and the Field Marshal with six thousand Russians was at Possolo Fomigoio, his advanced posts in front of Seravalle. The remainder of the troops were at Rivalta.

On the 14th of August the French advanced in great numbers. The Marshal had given orders that no partial action should be engaged in with the French: in consequence of which General Bellegarde, upon the approach of the enemy, marched to Ritorto upon the Orba. The advanced posts before Seravalle were also driven in; and the French took possession of Novi.

On the 14th General Kray advanced to

Treffonara. It was hoped that General Kray might have been able to cut off a small French column, which had followed General Bellegarde as far as Castelferto: but it had early in the morning turned to the right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French force was concentrated. The great and extensive plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long ridge of hills, which rise so suddenly, that the ascent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great; they extend towards Basaluzzo on one side, and towards Seravalle on the other; and upon these heights the French were encamped on the 15th, their right towards Seravalle, their centre at Novi, and their left towards Basaluzzo, overlooking the whole plain; their army consisted of about thirty thousand men; their object was to raise the siege of Tortona, and to have attacked the Allied army. On the 16th, Marshal Suwarrow, however, was determined to anticipate them, and orders were given to General Kray, to fall upon their left, and the Russians were to attack the front of their position. General Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army to support the Marshal if necessary, or to cover the siege of Tortona. The attack was made by General Kray at five o'clock, the morning of the 16th: it continued with great violence for several hours; but the difficulty of the ground, and the numbers of the French, obliged him to retire with loss. The Russians also engaged the front of the French; but they were repulsed in three several attacks with very great loss. About 2 o'clock, General Kray made a second attempt upon their left, while the Russians again endeavoured to penetrate

the centre of the French line. Notwithstanding the utmost bravery of the Allied troops, the French maintained their position. Most fortunately at this moment, General Melas arrived with sixteen fresh battalions of Austrian infantry, attacked the right of the French, which he beat back; and having turned their flank, he then pursued his advantage, and took possession of Novi. The Russians immediately marched through Novi, supported the attacks of General Melas with great vigour; and the whole French line was thrown into confusion, and obliged to retreat. The whole line pursued. General Grouchi, commanding a division, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain; he was taken prisoner, and (according to the account published of this action by the British government) three other generals, two thousand prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and fifty-seven tumbrils, fell into the hands of the Allies, whose loss in Austrians was estimated at five thousand men. The total loss of the Allies is supposed to have exceeded twenty thousand men. Early in the action the French General Joubert threw himself forward to animate by his presence a charge of bayonets, accompanied by his Etat-Major, crying out, *Forward! forward!* when a bullet struck him on the right side, and penetrated to his heart. He did not survive above two hours; and General Moreau re-assumed the command immediately.

There have been several other subordinate movements of the army in Italy.

General Souchet from his head quarters at Cornigliano, on the 27th of August, stated that the force of the Allies, consisting of 5000 men, part of whom belonged to the army that besieged Mantua, made a movement on the eastern side of the river, with a design to attack the front of the division commanded by General Miolles at Ricco. Moreau, who had foreseen their intention, repaired thither himself. The attack of the Allies was covered by an English frigate, which was stationed near Ricco; but the arrival of General Watrin defeated their projects. The next day the French attacked them, when sixty of them were killed and 500 taken prisoners.

General Championnet, from his head quarters at Embruse, on the 30th of August, stated that the army of the Alps, in the vallies of Piedmont, had gained considerable advantage over the Allies. The French troops advanced on the 26th, in three columns, and attacked the position of Villaret, which was defended by two redoubts and 4000 men. After an ob-

stinate engagement of five hours the position was carried, and the Austrians pursued to the gates of Pignerol, and Suza, the commandant of which was killed.

General Lecourbe also informed General Massena, by a letter from Altorf, August 17th, that, after several engagements, he had made himself master of Grimfel, of Furca, of the sources of the Rhone, of Gothard, and of the canton of Schwitz. After giving a long detail of the action, he concludes with, "You see that the effect of my three days fighting has been three thousand five hundred prisoners, fifty officers, and ten pieces of cannon."

Since these events a material change has taken place in the operations of the Imperial army in Switzerland, which may lead to consequences of the greatest importance. The Archduke has been compelled to abandon his position near Zurich, and to proceed with the greatest part of his army towards Swabia. This movement was rendered necessary, in consequence of the Austrian general Sztarry having been compelled to retreat before the French army which lately crossed the Rhine at Mannheim:

The Republican troops have also gained several advantages over the Royalists who were in arms, and, in some places, totally defeated them.

According to the accounts published by the Directory, an army of Royalists was destroyed on the 20th of August, by the Republican columns at Montrejean. One thousand rebels were killed, three hundred drowned in the Garonne, and one thousand two hundred made prisoners. Count Paulo, their chief, was drowned.

The late proceedings of the Directory and the Legislative Assemblies have been interesting. The former, on the 3d of September, issued a long address to the French people, pointing out to them the dangers by which the republic is threatened.

On the 3d of September also they sent a long and unprincipled message to the Councils, enumerating the mischiefs produced by certain journals; some Royalist, such as the *Quotidienne*; and other Terrorist, such as the *Journal des Hommes libres*. These journals the Directory had tyrannically suppressed, with thirty others, since they considered them as exciting insurrection and favouring the cause of the Coalition. This abominable message was accompanied by a report from the minister of police in the same illegal style. Briot expressed his indignation at the principles and intentions which could have dictated such a message. The Directory

tory, he thought, were desirous of reviving the most violent system of tyranny; and, if the legislature did not protect against it, the country would be oppressed: "If there be no longer any liberty among the legislative body, or the citizens (said he); the people ought to take arms and save themselves;" (here was a cry of *Order to the Abbey*) the object of the Directors of our calamities is to force us into a situation which will produce the dissolution of the legislative body and the government."

The message was ordered to be printed, and the commissions ordered to make their report on it in three days.

HOLLAND.

The Directory of the Batavian Republic, finding their territory invaded by a powerful armament from England, have begun, though late, to employ all their energy to prepare for defence. On the 23d of August they sent to the House of Representatives copies of the summons from Lord Duncan to Admiral Story, intimating that twenty thousand British had landed at the Helder, and adding, "You have now an opportunity of shewing your zeal for your legitimate sovereign, the Prince of Orange, by declaring for him; and all who do so shall be acknowledged as friends and allies." They also sent the Dutch admiral's answer, in which he refused to submit. The Directory likewise sent a copy of their deliberation, that morning, purporting, "That the English admiral made an egregious supposition in his letter of the 20th of August, which he had sent to the Dutch admiral, in advancing that General Abercromby had landed with twenty thousand men at the Helder; that they had made such dispositions as would cause him to repent of the enterprise; and, that even though a landing should be effected, it would not induce the faithful and brave commanders of the Batavian vessels to surrender to an hostile power, they being on the contrary resolved to put in practice every means of defence for the protection of the Batavian flag, from which they expected the greatest success." However wise the deliberations of the Batavian Directory might be, they appear to have had a misplaced confidence in the patriotism of the commanders of their navy; for on the 30th the whole fleet surrendered to the English without firing a gun! See *Great Britain*.

PRUSSIA.

The attempts of the British court, as well as those of the cabinet of Petersburg, have failed to excite his Prussian majesty

to take a decisive part against France, and join the coalition; and Mr. Thomas Grenville and the Russian Ambassador have left Berlin.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, by a public declaration, dated Peterhof, July 1799, has declared war against Spain. The sage Paul in this declaration states, that he and his allies have resolved to overthrow the lawless government now ruling in France, and that they have therefore risen against it with all their forces;—that the Almighty had blessed their arms with success!—that among the small number of European powers which appear to be attached to the French government, but in fact only afraid of the vengeance of that government, the outcast of God, struggling with the last agonies of dissolution, Spain has, more than all the rest, shewn her fear or attachment to France, not by giving actual succours, but by armaments;—that he had in vain made use of all his resources to open to that power the real path to honour and glory, by combining with him, but she refused;—that Russia was therefore under the necessity of sending back the Spanish Chargé d'affaires at her court, but had since received information that Spain had given orders for the Russian Chargé d'affaires to quit her dominions;—lastly, that this was deemed an insult upon the Imperial dignity, and that the Emperor of Russia therefore declared war against Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We noticed in our last the sailing of the British forces from the Downs, for the expedition against the Batavian Republic, for the purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder, and the old and lawful constitution of the Seven United Provinces. On account of the boisterous weather which immediately succeeded their departure, the public mind was held in great anxiety for their safety during about twenty days; but on the 2d of September this suspense was removed by the arrival of public dispatches. General Abercromby stated, that on the forenoon of the 21st of August, the weather proved so favourable that he stood in with the troops upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when they were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began to clear up, and the next day they came to anchor near the shore of the Helder; on the 27th in the morning, the troops began to disembark at daylight.

light. Although the enemy did not oppose their landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward before they came into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry and artillery near Callanstoog, and made repeated attacks on the right of the British troops with fresh forces. The position of the English was upon a ridge of sand-hills, stretching along the coast from north to south; their right flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. The English had no where on their right sufficient ground to form more than a battalion in line; yet on the whole the position, though singular, was not disadvantageous.

By the courage and perseverance of the troops the enemy was worn out and obliged to retire in the evening to a position two leagues in the rear. The contest was arduous, and the loss considerable. The English had to regret many valuable officers, who either fell or were disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve under the command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the 23d and 55th regiments. The regiments of Major General Coote's brigade, which were much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th and 85th regiments. Major General Oyley's brigade was brought into the action towards the close of the day, and sustained some loss. As the enemy still possessed the Helder, with a garrison of near two thousand men, it was determined to attack it before day-break, on the morning of the 28th; but about eight o'clock on the evening of the 27th, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garrison was withdrawn, having previously spiked the guns on the battery, and destroyed some of the carriages; about nine at night Major General Moore took possession of this important post. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into the hands of the conquerors. In this action Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney was wounded, and nearly twenty other officers. Lieutenant Colonel Smollett, Lieutenant Colonel Hay, and Lieutenant Crow were killed: of the rank and file there were about sixty killed, and four hundred wounded. But the principal success, and that obtained without loss of blood, was the obtaining possession of the whole Dutch fleet. On the 28th of August, in the morning, all that part of

the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep fell into the hands of the English, amounting to seven ships of war, and about thirteen Indiamen and transports. Upon this event Admiral Mitchell sent to the Helder-point for a sufficient number of pilots to conduct the British ships, to reduce the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which he was determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam. Accordingly on the 30th of August, he got the squadron under weigh at five o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed the line of battle, and prepared for action. He continued his course along the Texel, in the channel that leads to the Vleiter; the Dutch squadron lying at anchor in a line, at the Red Buoy, in the east-south-east course. About half past ten, he sent Captain Bennie of the Victor with a summons to the Dutch Admiral; and in her way she picked up a flag of truce with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to him. Captain Bennie brought them on board the English Admiral, who, from a conversation of a few minutes, was induced to anchor in a line, a short distance from the Dutch squadron, at their earnest request. They returned with Admiral Mitchell's positive orders not to alter the position of the ships, nor do any thing whatsoever to them, and in one hour to submit, or take the consequences.

In less than the time appointed they returned with a verbal answer, that they submitted according to the summons, and should consider themselves (the officers) on parole, until he heard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for his further proceedings.

The Dutch Admiral Story accompanied his submission with a letter to the English Admiral, wherein he states, that neither the superiority of the latter, nor the threat that the spilling of human blood should be laid to his account, could prevent his shewing what he could do for his sovereign, whom he acknowledged to be no other than the Batavian people and its representatives. "The traitors whom I commanded," said he, "refused to fight!" and therefore nothing remained to him and his brave officers but vain rage, and the dreadful reflection of their situation.—He declared himself and officers to be prisoners of war.

The force of the ships that surrendered were:—

1 of 74 guns,	2 of 44
5 — 68	1 — 32
2 — 54	1 — 16

The

The naval arsenal, containing 95 pieces of ordnance and stores, also fell into the hands of the English.

The General wrote from Skager-Brug, on the 11th of September, and stated, that being apprized of the enemy's intention to attack him, he daily improved the advantages of his situation, and determined to remain till the expected reinforcements should arrive. On the 10th, at day-break, the Dutch commenced an attack on his centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force. They advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within a hundred yards of the post occupied by the British troops. They were however every where repulsed, owing to the strength of the position and the courage of the troops. About ten o'clock they retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and some wounded men, with one piece of cannon and a number of waggons. The British troops pursued them for some time, and quickened their retreat. There was one column of French, whom the two brigades of Guards repulsed with great vigour. The loss of the enemy was computed at eight hundred men; but on the side of the British it did not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, two hundred.

Admiral Lord Nelson, in a letter dated August 1, Naples-bay, congratulated the Lords of the Admiralty on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from the French *Robbers*; for, says his Lordship, "they can be called by no other name for their conduct in this kingdom." This event was brought about by part of the crews of his Majesty's ships under the command of Captain Trowbridge.

The British power in the East Indies has been augmented lately by the important conquest of Seringapatam, the capital of the Mysore country, and by the death of Tippoo Sultan.

Lieutenant General Harris, in a letter to Lord Mornington, Governor General of India, dated Camp before Seringapatam, April 7, 1799, states, that after crossing the Caverry, on the 30th of March, at Sofelly, the army halted the next day, and then advanced by easy marches before Seringapatam, without opposition. Wishing to occupy the post where General Abercromby's piquets were attacked in 1792, and the large tope and village of Sulian Pett, both

were attacked the night of their arrival, but, owing to the darkness of the night, the attack at first was only partially successful. The English sustained some loss from the fire of the enemy, which continued heavy till next morning, when the posts were again attacked with perfect and rapid success. These posts gave the British army a very strong position, and greatly confined that of the enemy. Major Colin Campbell, of the first native regiment, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla, of his Majesty's 12th regiment, and Fitzgerald of the 33d were killed in those attacks.

General Harris wrote also from the same camp on the 18th of April, when he informed Lord Mornington that Major General Floyd marched for Periapatam on the 6th of April, and on the 7th the cavalry of the enemy followed. The English continued in quiet possession of the posts which they had seized, and were busily employed in preparing materials for the works, during the absence of this detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay army. A very large body of the enemy's cavalry had harassed their march, but without attempting any determined attack. On the 16th General Stuart crossed the Caverry, taking up a position extending from its northern bank towards the Eedgal; while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawoſ Yery, a rank beyond Mysore, to cover a party sent out the preceding night to collect cattle and sheep, and to examine the new fort of Mysore. The party returned with considerable success on the evening of the 16th, and encamped near the line of General Harris. Measures were immediately taken by General Harris for erecting batteries and preparing for the attacking of Seringapatam. The batteries being finished, they began to batter in breach on the 30th of April, and had, on the evening of the 3d of May, so much destroyed the walls against which they were directed, that the arrangement was made for assaulting the place the next day, when the breach was reported practicable. The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early on the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which General Harris had determined should be made in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as their troops would then be least prepared for making opposition.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch and ascended the breaches in the *fausse braye* and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle in their way, and were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tipoo for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: two of his sons were there, who however, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported that Tipoo Sultan had fallen; several other of the chiefs were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion at first unavoidable in such a crowded city, taken by assault. The Princes were removed

to camp. Immediate search was made after the Sultan's body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening, in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The loss of Europeans, in this assault, was about sixty killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded.

Lord Mornington departed from Madras to arrange the new government: but it has not yet appeared how that government is to be constituted. It is thought that the former king of Mysore, who had been dethroned by Hyder Ally, and was detained in prison by his son Tipoo Saib, will be restored to the sovereignty.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of August, and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALLEN, J. Southfields, merchant. (Mr. W. Atkinson, Chancery-lane).
BARRY, R. Deptford, coal-merchant. (Theekston and Welch, Blackfriars-bridge).
Burbidge, H. Sheerness, shopkeeper. (Nicholls and Nettleship, Queen-street, Cheap-side).
Brooker, J. Holborn, pawn-broker. (Egerton, Gray's-Inn).
Barrett, S. Hungerford, grocer. (Finch and Eyre, Little St. Helens).
Charton, W. Hodnett, shopkeeper.
Cole, J. Birmingham, button-maker. (Sanderford, Falfgrave-place).
Cros, W. Bury, Lancaster, corn-dealer. (Hodgson, Chancery-lane).
Dickson, W. Stamford, linen-draper. (Messrs. Weston, Fenchurch-street).
Dix, J. Falmouth, mariner. (Grey, King's Arms-yard).
Emmot, J. Spital-lane, merchant. (Savage, Took's-court).
Edinburgh, J. Nottingham, victualler. (Holmes, Mark-lane).
Greene, J. Birmingham, merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn).
Grigs, W. Wickham, merchant. (Harman, Wine-Office-court).
Gardner, G. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Shawes, Tudor-street).
Herefield, C. J. Manchester, linen-draper. (Edge, Temple).
Henderson, R. Sun-street, draper. (J. & R. Willis, Ward-court).
Hunt, J. Farcham, plumber. (Williams & Brooks, Lincoln's-inn).
Jenkins, J. C. Clock-mills, miller. (Fewtriss, Gray's-inn).
Lugham, I. Rochdale, flour-dealer. (Wilson, Union-street, Borough).
King, W. Birmingham, Tailor. (Egerton Gray's-inn).
Mintors, J. Bristol, bookbinder. (J. Lewis, Gray's-inn).
Nesbit, W. Marple, shop-keeper. (Ellis, Currier-street).
Parker, J. of the Lufington Indians. (Loxley, Cheap-side).
Phelps, G. Bredon, fell-monger. (French, Cable-street, Holborn).
Rathbrook, S. Stratford, St. Mary, dealer. (Forbes, Ely-place).
Watt, W. Whitehaven, fadler. (Clennell, Staple's-inn).
Williams, H. Manchester, umbrella-maker. (Foulkes, Hart-street, Bloomsbury).
Yates, E. J. Bishopgate-street, drug-broker. (Wright, Lincoln's-inn).

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alcock, J. Butcher-row, tobacconist, Sept. 21.
Addison, J. Thirk, shop-keeper, Sept. 28.
Alfrey, M. Bury, iron-monger, Oct. 4.
Briggs, J. High-street, Borough, Sept. 25.
Brenshaw, F. Ravens, large-owner, Sept. 23.
Boydman, R. Houghton, sultan manufacturer, Sept. 25.
Buck, W. Merchant Bishop, serge-maker, Sept. 27.
Bayly, J. Ashford, bookbinder, Sept. 30.

Bridgman, G. Dartmouth, scrivener, Nov. 26.
Bangham, W. Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Sept. 28.
Berry, G. Deanhouse, clothier, Oct. 2.
Bent, W. Paternoster-row, bookbinder, Nov. 28.—final.
Bleekley, C. Godmanchester, shop-keeper, Oct. 18.
Cheith, S. & T. Cheshill, Holborn, hatters, Nov. 7.
Donkin, J. Wakefield, dealer, Sept. 25.
Day, F. David-street, builder, Oct. 5.
Evans, J. Portsmouth, vintner, Aug. 13.
Eise, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 5.
Ellison, J. Stoney-bank, rust-maker, Oct. 3.
Grimshaw, R. Gorton, & J. Grimshaw, Manchester, merchants, Sept. 25.
Goodwin, S. Jun. Rainow, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 25.
Gill, J. Finchbeck, butcher, Oct. 25.
Hawkins, R. Sellack, mafon, Sept. 14.
Hutchinson, T. Brild, linen-draper, Sept. 14.
Hutchinson, R. & G. Crofton, Galeshead, grocers, Sept. 26.
Heaton, E. Houghton, Leland, calico-printer, Sept. 14.
Jones, T. High Holborn, carver and alder, Sept. 17.
Anion, W. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Oct. 5.
Jones, T. Liverpool, upholsterer, Oct. 1.
Jackson, J. Brompton, apothecary, Oct. 5.
Johnson, R. J. New-street, Oct. 9.
King, J. South Kilworth, dealer, Oct. 9.
Leabon, G. Stow-market, draper, Oct. 12.
Loggins, J. Jun. Newent, linen-draper, Oct. 3.
Langdale, J. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 7.
Lloyd, D. Ely, shop-keeper, Oct. 1.—final.
Lilwall, J. R. & B. Kingston, Hereford, Minners, Oct. 8.
Morris, E. Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Sept. 28.
Muney, J. Swaffham, scrivener, Sept. 23.
Newland, F. New Alresford, leather-feller, Aug. 21.
Newman, F. Edmonton, victualler, Oct. 21.
Prior, T. Bilmarton, shop-keeper, Sept. 24.
Phillips, C. Fairfield, inn-holder, Sept. 25.
Partridge, A. & W. Hill, Friday-street, currier, Nov. 18.
Pepwell, J. Wapping, anchor-smith, Nov. 28.—final.
Pells, W. Chislevade, inn-holder, Oct. 21.
Quincey, R. Holbach, draper, Sept. 23.
Ramden, R. Scarborough, grocer, Sept. 27.
Reynolds, R. & T. Chellon, Bedington-corner, calico-printer, Oct. 12.
Read, T. Wingham, dealer, Oct. 2.
Smith, T. Liverpool, dealer, Sept. 26.
Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal-filer, Oct. 11.
Sapley, C. Speedhurst, butcher, Oct. 19.
Shepherd, J. Bath, butcher, Nov. 1.—final.
Sheldon, D. Hill-street, Finsbury-square, dealer, Oct. 18.
Turner, W. Surry-road, broker, Sept. 21.
Thorne, T. & T. Scarisbrick, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 30.
Tay, T. Broad-street, silk-broker, Oct. 5.
Varley, R. Darcey Lever, cotton-spinner, Oct. 14.
Warren, W. Jun. Kinckling-hall, Superior, feedman, Sept. 20.
Wethers, J. Jun. Bristol, cordwainer, Sept. 25.
White, T. Nottingham, victualler, Sept. 27.
Wheddon, Edmond, Hasling House, dealer, Sept. 25.
Woodfield, R. & W. Orton, Coventry, grocer, Oct. 13.—final.
Wholesale, J. Helmsch, broker, Oct. 18.
Wilson, A. Newcable, auctioneer, Oct. 11.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] Mr. James Brandon of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Lucy Mallison.

The Rev. William Grady of Oakingham, Berks, to Miss Gisborne, of Baker street, Portman square.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Mr. T. Cunningham of Gracechurch street, to Miss Lydia Pringle, daughter of Mr. James Pringle of Belgrave Place, Pimlico.

At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, Lieutenant Colonel Chester, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Clinton, daughter of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Abraham Wood, Esq. of Dartmouth street, to Miss Fry of Fleet street.

Mr. Thomas Deighton of Cateaton street, to Miss Mary Pocock, of the Terrace, Gray's Inn Lane.

At St. Mary le Strand, Mr. John Page, of the Strand, to Miss Sarah Ruttlely, of Tavistock row.

William Urquhart, Esq. of St. Mary Axe, to Miss Sarah Tathwel, of Plaistowe in Essex.

Archibald Blair, Esq. to Miss Dixon of Barwell Court.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir Henry Wilton of Chelsea Park, to the Right Hon. Lady F. E. B. Bruce, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesbury.

At Paddington, Mr. John Roffey, of Edward street, Cavendish square, to Miss Downward of Winchester.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. T. T. Wetherhead, to Miss Rigby of that place.

At Haye's Place, in Kent, the Rev. J. W. Bourke, of Carshalton in Surrey, to Miss Kerr, of Upper Berkeley street, Portman square.

At Chelsea, T. Pennock, Esq. to Miss Cartwright, eldest daughter of the late Edward Cartwright, Esq. of Hampstead.

At Hington, the Rev. A. Collett, of Cratfield, Suffolk, to Miss Ann Curtis, of the former place.

At Bromley, Middlesex, William Tennant, Esq. of Little Aston Hall, Staffordshire, to Miss Debonnaire, of Bromley.

At St. Gregory's, Old Fish street, Mr. T. S. Surr, of Billiter lane, Fenchurch street, to Miss Mary Ann Griffiths, second daughter of Captain Griffiths, of Tenby, Pembrokehire.

At St. Luke's, Henry Card, Esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss Bulkely, of South Lambeth.

G. W. Groote, Esq. of Dean street, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of George Godfrey, Esq. late of Ringmore Park, Suffolk.

Died.] After a few days illness, James Sheridan, Esq. of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, barrister at law.

Aged 66, Mr. John Baskerville of Bishopsgate street.

John Stephenson, Esq.

Mr. Pouncy, engraver, Lambeth.

Aged 61, Mr. Serjeant of Green street, Grosvenor square.

Miss Sarah Moale, daughter of Mrs. Moale of the Rainbow coffee-house, King street, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Sarah Ridgeway, widow, of Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

Mrs. J. Idefon, wife of J. W. Idefon, Esq. of Poland street.

In Baker street, Portman square, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess Ferrers, wife of the present Earl.

Aged 72, Mrs. Burnthwaite, of the Strand.

In Charlotte street, Portman place, aged

83, Dr. Johnson.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 15, Master Pechel, eldest son of Major Pechel.

At Clapham, aged 83, Mrs. Martha Honnor.

At Pentonville, W. T. Reichinburgh, Esq.

At Hackney, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Till, relict of the late Mr. S. Till, of Walthamstow.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Ann Burton.

At North End, Hampstead, L. Kilham, Esq. of Argyll street.

At Mortlake, aged 73, Henry Shaw, Esq. many years an eminent Solicitor in the Middle Temple, highly esteemed for his honesty and integrity.

At Aviary Hill, near Eltham, Mrs. Margaret Skinner, wife of Mr. Alderman Skinner. It may be said, with strict propriety of this excellent lady, that her life was spent in doing good. Neither the allurements of pomp, the force of fashion, nor the deceitfulness of wealth, were able to corrupt the simplicity of her manners, or damp the zealous benevolence and unaffected piety of her heart. Her contempt of ostentation has veiled from the world's eye her many good deeds: but in the breasts of her worthy husband and her amiable family, the virtues of the wife and the mother, will be ever felt: her encouraging affability will be remembered by the poorest of her acquaintance, and the memory of her benevolence will long and often draw the tear of gratitude; for her bounty to the poor was limited only by the very extent of her means, and was surpassed only by the truly Christian humility with which it was bestowed.

At his house at Peckham, Mr. William Swaine, hop factor, of the Borough: he was well known in his family as a father—in his parish, as the friend to the poor, and to the world at large as the friend of his country. Educated in the principles of the British Constitution, his constant wish was to preserve that political balance which endears the king to his subjects, and the subjects to their king.

[Douglas Duke of Hamilton, whose death was mentioned in page 658, was grandson of James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1743, aged 41 years, and son of James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1758, aged 33 years, and brother of George James Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1769, in the 15th year of his age. His mother was the celebrated Miss Gunning, afterwards Duchess of Argyll. He succeeded to the title when only 13 years of age; and, after finishing his education, he entered into the army. But, as his noble fortune made the emoluments of that profession unworthy his notice, he only rose to the rank of captain. The Duke made the tour of Europe under the care of the ingenious Dr. Moore, and soon after his return he married (in 1778) Miss Elizabeth Burrell, sister to the Duchess of Northumberland and Lord Gwydir. While a minor, he was, by his guardians, one of the claimants of the Douglas estate, against the present Lord Douglas, then also a minor. This contest, well known by the appellation of the great Douglas cause, afforded ample scope for the exertion of the abilities of some of the first lawyers of England and Scotland; and gave room for the rise of several others, who may be said to owe their promotions to the opportunity afforded them for a display of their talents in this cause. It is well known that the Duke of Hamilton lost the suit. The Duke, however, established, in his person, the right claimed by his ancestors to a seat in the House of Peers of Great Britain, which had been denied to them since the creation by Queen Anne in 1711. The Dukedom of Brandon being bestowed on a Peer of Scotland, was held to be contrary to the articles of the

Union. But this exclusion, though sanctioned by the opinion of the first lawyers of this century, has, during the present administration, been conceived to be erroneous; and, on an application to the House, the Duke was admitted to his seat. This decision was highly pleasing to the Peers of Scotland, as it has opened to them an access to a permanent and hereditary seat in the British Senate. As this young nobleman came into life with the advantage of an exalted rank, and an ample fortune, it might have been expected that he would have rendered essential service to his country: but these advantages were neglected and sacrificed to the degrading and wretched ambition of being one of the first *boxers* of the age. This vitiated taste naturally led him into bad company: he contracted, of course, the habits of his associates, which, in the end, brought him to his grave at the early age of forty-three. Yet to his credit it must be said, that, in an age of dissipation and extravagance, he had the resolution to keep his fortune not only unincumbered, but even in a state of improvement. An attachment which his Grace had formed with a celebrated actress, and the very incorrect life which he otherwise led, induced his Duchess to sue for a divorce, which she obtained in 1794; and, as he had no children by her, his title and the entailed estate descend to his uncle Lord Archibald Hamilton. His Grace was a Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, heritable keeper of the royal palaces of Holy-rood-house and Linlithgow, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanerk, and Colonel of a regiment of Fencibles lately raised.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D.'s Letter in Defence of a late celebrated Female is received; but we cannot think it judicious to revive the subject; at least, it does not suit our Miscellany.

The Writer of Remarks on the principal Italian Poets is respectfully informed, that the Omission of a Part of his Strictures on Ariosto, and particularly of his Translation of a long Passage from that elegant, though certainly unequal and extravagant, Poet, was an exercise of judgment on our parts, and intended to serve both his reputation and ours. We shall wait his permission to continue his paper.

A Serious Observer's answer to Simplicius would certainly have been inserted had it only related to him; but as it involves a controversy which we have had reason to determine absolutely to discontinue, we must decline it.

ERRATA

In Mr. Lytton's Verses to Sir W. Jones, page 480, Vol. vii. for reeds, line 10, read meads; for sea, line 24, read lea.

In Mr. Dyer's Letter, at page 624, instead of "Drama as Pizarro," it ought to be "Dramatist as Kotzebue."

At page 665, column 1, Rutland, for Mr. read Mrs. Loake.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBRIELAND AND DURHAM.

At Stockton, as some hay-makers were at work in a field, they were suddenly alarmed by a prodigious whirlwind, which carried many hundred weight of hay to an immense perpendicular height.

R. Burdon, esq. M. P. has lately let a farm of about 70 acres, near Stockton, upon the following benevolent conditions:—That the tenant shall constantly keep at least 10 cows, and shall retail the milk to the inhabitants of Stockton.—A deduction of 2ol. a year from the rent will be allowed, if the whole of the new milk be retailed unadulterated at or under one half-penny a pint.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Elliott, tanner, to Miss Mary Harrison. Mr. Morland, linen-draper, to Miss Yellowley.

At Gatehead, Thomas Humble, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss E. Summers, of the former place.

At Durham, Mr. John Husband, to Miss S. Breeding.

At Bishop's Wearmouth, the Rev. Thomas Ramfay, L. L. B. vicar of Brampton, in Cumberland, to Miss Maling, daughter of J. Maling, esq. of Grainge, near Sunderland.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. G. Bertram, of the George and Dragon-inn, to Mrs. Hutchison.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Jane Mannors, daughter of the late Mr. E. Mannors, town-marshal. Aged 58. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, tin-plate worker. Aged 63. Mr. James Kenzell.

At Lilburn Tower, Mrs. Collingwood.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Wm. Fenwick, esq. Aged 76, Mrs. M. Marr.

At Hexham, Mr. George Oxley, gardener and seedman. Mr. Gilbert Young, book-binder.

At South-Shields, aged 75, John Fairles, esq.

At North-Shields, Mr. John Ware, ship-owner.

At Cornhill, Mr. James Rainforth, inn-keeper.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Punshon, late of the Queen's Head-inn.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Masterman, of the Customs.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Lumley. Mr. Wm. Harrison, sail-maker. Mrs. Rowntree, wife of the Rev. Mr. Rowntree, rector of Elton.

At Streatham Castle, John Collpits, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Carlisle great damage has been done by the late heavy rains: at the former place the depth of the rain which fell in the course of twelve hours, was two inches.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Bald, quartermaster in the Princess Royal's own light

dragoons, to Miss Lowes. Mr. Richard Sanderfon, of Wetheral, to Miss M. Watts, of Branthwaite.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. George Addison, formerly of Workington, rector of Great Brickhill, Berks, to Miss D. Bragg, daughter of Mr. W. Bragg, of Whitehaven.

At Penrith, Captain Gordon, of the Princess Royal's own light dragoons, to Miss Hannah Moore, of Temple Sowerby.

At Workington, Joseph Wheelwright, esq. of London, to Miss Hadwen, of the former place.

At Newton, near Penrith, Mr. Henry Heylin, ironmonger of Penrith, to Miss L. Nicholson, of the former place.

At St Bee's, Captain Bowen, to Miss Storey, daughter of the late Captain Storey, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Wigton, aged 58, John Matthews, esq. It has wisely been remarked, that the best of times furnish little for the historian; and it is equally true, that the lives of the best men furnish little for the pen of the biographer. Curiosity can only be gratified by a recital of unusual and surprising occurrences, and the powerful feelings of man can only be engaged by the display of great strength of character, called into activity by the pressure of great danger, or the solicitation of high gratification.—The hero, the statesman, he who has aggrandized a country, or laid one waste, is pursued by the eager eye of the spectator, and inquired after with solicitude by all. The ravages of a storm or a thunderbolt are contemplated with equal eagerness and wonder; whilst a fertile field, and a cheerful atmosphere, are enjoyed without emotion, and thought of without sensibility. The father of wisdom, as well as of poetry, well knew that the great and terrible alone interest mankind, and drew the character of his Achilles accordingly. Johnson used to call history the annals of blood; it is, indeed, little but the annals of crimes, and biography is little more than the record of great talents mischievously applied. To render a good character interesting, what powers of representation are not necessary? Gray and Burns, the poets of the heart, were only equal to this difficult task! To name Mr. Matthews, in the circle of his friends, is to apologize for the preceding remarks. Brought up in the navy, he retired on account of ill health at a very early period; he is not therefore intitled to any notice as a public or professional character. Soon after his retirement, on the death of an elder brother, he succeeded to a handsome inheritance, and from that time until his death, he lived upon his paternal estate at Wigton. He married the sister of the late Dr. Yeates, master of Cathrine Hall, in Cambridge, and by her had many children, of whom three survive him.

In the private relations of life, he is intitled to praise—to admiration. For, in times like the present, when personal gratification, show and splendour, occupy the time and dissipate the fortunes of most men, ought he not to be admired whose life is consumed in the offices of friendship, in self-denying solicitude for the happiness of his family, and in the habitual and cheerful discharge of all the most painful, as well as the most pleasing, duties of private life? Minds of great enterprize and energy are fitted to rare occasions, as the electric power for the removal of threatening disease; minds, like that of Mr. Matthews, constitute the first element, of happy, social existence; like the water and the air we imbibe, they are demanded every moment. The talents of Mr. Matthews, without being of the first order, were of respectable strength; his judgment was solid, his prudence was rare, and every talent he had was devoted to utility. His manners were remarkably polished and easy; and had contracted no taint from the habits of early youth, or his associates in the navy. His temper was extremely mild; he never gave, and he seldom received offence. He was no despot in his family, his children were his friends, and their affection well repaid his solicitude and tenderness. They now mourn his loss, and with them all who knew their father.

At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Patrickson, son of Mr. Patrickson, brewer. Aged 65, Mrs. Jackson, formerly of Harker. Aged 64, Mrs. Ann Nelson.

At Whitehaven, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Preston. Aged 73, Mrs. Thompson, widow of Mr. Wm. Thompson, mason. Aged 88, Mr. Wm. Smith, formerly of Demefnes. Mrs. Briscoe, widow. Mrs. Hennell, widow of Mr. A. Hennell.

At Penrith, aged 87, Mrs. Arscott, sister of the late Thomas Simpson, esq. of Carlton-Hall.

At Workington, aged 23, Mr. John Thompson, son of Mr. Thompson, master of the work-house.

At Cockermouth, aged 34, Miss H. Smithson.

At Keswick, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Atkinson, seedsman.

At Dalton, near Carlisle, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. Foster.

At St. Bee's, Mr. John Mossop.

At Starwix, near Carlisle, Mrs. Marr.

At Dunder, near Carlisle, aged 76, Mrs. G. Graham; she has bequeathed a considerable fortune for the establishment of a school in that neighbourhood, and several other charitable purposes.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 17th of September, a most violent storm of wind and rain was experienced throughout this county: the canal in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield has received considerable damage; several mills and houses near Holmfrith, and other places in the West-

Riding, have been swept away by the flood. Several grass meadows have been laid entirely under water; and a very large quantity of new hay has been carried away by the rapidity of the current.

Married.] At York, John Ware, esq. of Skirbenbeck, to Miss C. Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. T. Ware. Mr. Richardson, to Miss Dodsworth. Mr. J. Roche, surgeon of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miss M. Winship, of Ribey, Lincoln.

At Leeds, Mr. John Kemplay, writing-master, to Miss M. Finney. Mr. James Robinson, linen-draper, to Miss M. Teale. Mr. Wm. Tipping, merchant, to Miss Frost, of Hedon in Holderness. Mr. S. Sawyer, of Christ-church, Surry, to Miss Chadwick, of Leeds. Mr. Abraham Rhodes, merchant, to Miss Glover, daughter of Mr. S. Glover, of Little Woodhouse, near Leeds.

At Doncaster, Mr. B. Boothby, linen-draper, to Miss E. Lightowler.

At Scarborough, Mr. B. Ninds, of London, to Miss Wharton, of the former place.

At Houghton le Spring, Lieutenant Colonel Howorth, of the Artillery, to Miss Thurlow, daughter of the late Bishop of Durham.

At Norton, Mr. Fryer, of Scagglethorpe, to Miss Ingleby, of the former place.

At Guiseley, near Otley, S. Baynes, M.D. of Hull, to Mrs. Jamison, of Horsforth, near Leeds.

At Addle, near Leeds, G. Hathorn, esq. of London, to Miss Donaldson, of Bagbie Lodge, daughter of the late J. Donaldson, esq. of Leeds.

At Stagwood Hill, Mr. Johnson, of Barnsley, surgeon, to Miss S. Newton, of the former place.

At Hull, Lieutenant Keenor, of his Majesty's ship the *Vestal*, to Miss Cant, daughter of Mr. W. Cant.

At Sherburn, T. L. Fairfax, esq. of Lotherton, to Miss T. Chaloner, of Lincoln.

Died.] At York, aged 72, Mrs. Bird, relict of the late John Bird, esq. of London, distiller. Aged 57, Mr. Samuel Fowler, hofier, and one of the common-councilmen. In an advanced age, Mrs. Waudby, formerly of Hull. Mr. Henry Macey. Mrs. Hobson, relict of the late James Hobson, esq. Aged 81, Mrs. Condon, relict of the late Colonel Condon. Aged 50, R. Dodsworth, esq. son of the late alderman Dodsworth. Mr. C. Smith, flax-dresser.

At Malton, Mr. John Campey, school-master. This remarkable man, for such every one must deem him who could boast the advantage of his society, was born in the vicinity of York, and commenced the profession of a teacher, in New Malton, at the early age of 20; in which he successfully continued (upwards of 20 years) until the time of his death. His mode of instruction was of that demonstrative kind which prevents the pupil from being a mere mechanical receiver of information; for considering well the incipient,

pient capacity of children, he soon discovered that the game at *Tax* requires as much application of mind as would develop the first books of Euclid; and that a child, when primarily and gently initiated into Science, will acquire as great a fondness for geometrical diagrams, as for raising *dirt-pyes*, or drawing *Scotch-bops*. A correct English scholar, and amazingly exact in all the punctilios of profody, his language was generally such as became the dignity of the preceptor. He was indisputably one of the best mathematicians in Yorkshire; and his mathematical performances, in the different periodical publications, cannot be surpassed for elegance of scientific disposition. He was too, as it may be hence supposed, a good natural philosopher, and nicely acquainted with every mathematical property of physics. Latin, Greek and French were in the store of his knowledge-attainments, yet attaching to them their *sole* merit, he often wondered how people (having only acquired the mere vehicles of knowledge) could come to sit down with the consequence of literati. Even as a writing-master his abilities were allowed to be beyond competition, and his penmanship was universally esteemed of the first-rate excellence. In short, so various were his acquirements, and such was the versatility of his genius, that every thing seemed within the reach of his capacity. His religious opinions were strictly Christian, and we believe that he possessed more primitive virtues, than many who are apt to reckon upon unerring sanctity.* His morals were far from all despicableness, and his general conduct was so amiable, so tranquilly peaceable and upright, that he obtained universal respect; and, but for one departure from rectitude (as in the most eminent men some inconsistencies appear), censure might have held her peace:—In the warmth of youth, early becoming a follower of that *ignis-fatuus*, commonly known by the glittering name of *social intercourse*, he fell a lamentable sacrifice to its deceitful allurements. However, as we perceive several traits in the worthy character before us beckoning for our admiration, it perhaps is our duty to throw a veil over one imperfection of such frequent contingency, and to regard it merely that we may avoid the vortex of its influence. It is certainly a well-founded observation,

* In the most excruciating moments of his last illness, not a murmur escaped his lips, and so completely master was he of stoical firmness, that only a few days before his death he sustained the amputation of a toe, and a considerable part of one of his feet. On the same day, being tenderly interrogated how he felt himself—with a smile upon his countenance, he emphatically replied—“Certainly much better; inasmuch as I have lost a diseased part of this worthless body; and Government should send such as I am to fight the desperate French, men that could literally bear cutting into inch-pieces.”

that where our desires prompt us the most, there we are the least guarded; and so it unfortunately happens, that in the society of our gay and light-hearted companions we think not of reserve, but absorbed in the ardent pursuit of immediate pleasure, our foresight and reflection forsake us; and thus imperceptibly, time after time, are the admonitions of prudence shamefully vanquished by the sortish *h mibi*, *h amico* of the friends and associates of our care-killing hours—till at last completely unnerved, we are left, despoiled, and destitute of every sober resolution. “I only resort thither for the sake of company.” Ah! cursed bait, which has charmed thousands of virtuous husbands and fathers into the oblivious pool which has ruined the happiness of so many joyful families, and wrested from innocent little ones their sufficiency of raiment and food! Ah baneful source! from whence proceeded a disease that sapped the vigour of a robust constitution, and which snatched ingloriously from the world and his friends this valuable man.

W. H. HULL ACADEMY.

At Leeds, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Leach; he was more than 20 years head master of the Free Grammar School at Keighly, and lately a private teacher of the learned languages at Leeds.

Mr. Dunderdale, merchant, and one of the common-council of that place. Mr. Denton, liquor-merchant. Mr. Arnold, cloth-worker. Miss Kitchingman. Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. Brooke, merchant.

At Whitby, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. C. Hunter, attorney.

At Wakefield, aged 64, Mr. John Earnshaw.

At Loscoe Grange, the Rev. Mr. Holdsworth, vicar of Norminton, near Pontefract.

At Scarborough, aged 79, Ed. Lodge, esq. of Willow Hall, near Halifax.

At Pontefract, Mr. Burton; he was killed by a fall from his horse. Mrs. Barcliffe. Mr. J. Simpson, brandy-merchant.

At Hull, Mr. Hallowell, ironmonger.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Heaton, wife of H. Heaton, esq. Mr. Ainley, formerly of Cantley.

At Swinton, near Rotherham, aged 93, Mr. M. Wilton.

At Richmond, aged 86, Mrs. Blackburne, relict of the late Rev. F. Blackburne, arch-deacon of Cleveland.

At Conistone, near Hull, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Ganstead; she was accidentally shot in the leg by her husband, which occasioned her death in a few hours.

At Cawood, at an advanced age, Mr. James Weightman; he had been long eminent for his great skill and success in treating fractures and dislocations of the bones.

At Melfonby, near Richmond, the Rev. S. Squire, jun. M. A. and Fellow of University College, Oxford; he was son of the late R. Squire, esq. of Cononley, in Craven.

At

At Hepstonhall, near Halifax, Mr. Parkinson.

LANCASHIRE.

The damage in consequence of the late heavy rains has been very great in this county; there is scarcely a bridge remaining over the Mersey from its rise to its junction with the Tame. Many mills with the whole of their machinery have been destroyed.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Upton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Goslbom. Mr. Robert Aspinall, watch-maker, to Mrs. M. Cooper. Mr. W. Maskews, grocer, to Miss Redish. Mr. J. Whitby, merchant, to Miss M. M. Patter, neice of P. Clayton, esq. of Leyland. Mr. Moffitt, to Miss Smith. Mr. John Mac Carty, to Miss B. Byrom. James Delany, esq. of the island of St. Kitt's, to Mrs. P. Weston. Mr. J. Humphries, to Mrs. Ann Hesketh. Mr. D. Connor, to Miss Neale. Mr. Robert Redhead, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Thwaites, neice to John Bolton, esq. Mr. Caulton, late a Lieutenant in the 2d Royal Cheshire Militia, to Miss Spencer, daughter of Mr. Spencer, attorney. Mr. James Brough, merchant, to Miss A. J. Swift.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Geary, to Miss M. Thompson. Mr. S. Berey, to Miss J. Sharrocks. Mr. Whitenbury, cotton-merchant, to Miss Potter, daughter of the late J. Potter, esq. of Ardwick. Mr. J. Livesleys to Miss S. Rigby. Mr. T. Bibby, cheese-factor, to Miss Fildes. Mr. Ridgway, attorney, to Miss Foster, of Heaton Norris. Mr. William Hunt, to Mrs. Longworth. F. Longworth, jun. esq. of Grenville, King's County, brother-in-law to the Rt. Hon. Lord Kilmaine, to Miss A. Whitaker, daughter of J. Whitaker, esq. Mr. James Sedgwick, to Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. Richard Walker. Mr. Wood, merchant, to Miss Burgess.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Green, of Manchester, to Miss Langshaw, of the former place. V. Vyvyan, esq. of Trelowarren, Cornwall, to Miss M. H. Rawlinson, daughter of the late T. H. Rawlinson, esq. The Rev. Mr. Townley, son of the late Colonel Townley, of Belfield, to Miss Johnson, daughter of R. Johnson, esq.

At Wigan, Mr. S. Wilson, hosier, of Kendal, to Miss Lomax, of the former place.

At Ardwick, Mr. J. Holt, to Miss Bewick.

At Warrington, Mr. R. Heath, woollen-draper, to Miss Birchall.

At Eccleston, J. A. Nelson, esq. of Fairhurst Hall, in this county, to Miss Rippax, of Burcough.

At Howarden, Mr. H. Dagnall, ivory-merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Mr. J. Thomas, of Aston Hall, Flintshire.

At Leigh, Mr. G. Edwardson, of Newton, to Miss M. Parr, of Ormskirk.

At Middleton, Mr. Walker, of Hulme, to Mrs. Kirkby, of the former place.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. E. Bibby, wife of Mr. Robert Bibby. Mrs. Guy, wife of Mr. Guy. Aged 46. Mrs. S. Price, wife of Mr. M. Price, shipwright. Aged 39. Mr. W. Naylor. Miss M. Chamley, milliner. Mrs. Mullion, widow of the late Mr. J. Mullion. James Penny, esq. Aged 95. Mrs. A. Quiolt. Aged 81. Wm. Rowe, esq. Mr. Robert Andell, broker. Mrs. Ball, widow of Mr. A. Ball. In the work-house, aged 105, Mary Jones.

At Manchester, Mr. Tyrrell, of the theatre. Mrs. Thomas Heywood, publican. Mr. John Mather, of Long Millgate, corn-dealer. Mrs. Aldcroft. Aged 34. Mr. Wm. Steven.

At Lancaster, Robert Worrick, esq. son of T. Worrick, esq. banker. Mr. John Bennison, stone-mason. Mr. M. Moore, brother, of J. Moore, esq. the present Mayor.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Watson, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Blundell.

At Edge Hill, near Liverpool, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Mr. Lowndes.

At Preston, Mr. W. Carr, attorney. Mr. W. Mac Olandish, merchant, and Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Preston Volunteers. John Crofs, esq. Deputy-Prothonotary in this county.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Captain J. Dawson, of Liverpool.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Fazakerley, relict of the late J. H. Fazakerley, esq.

At Chetham Hill, near Manchester, Mr. John Percival, bricklayer; he dropped down in a fit and expired immediately.

At Openshaw, Mr. James Taylor, of the Pack-Horse.

CHESHIRE.

The damage sustained in consequence of the late floods has been very great in this county. Messrs. Bancrofts will lose more than 300 ton of salt:—the old Rock-Pit has a considerable quantity of water in it; and was with difficulty prevented from filling. Many people saved their lives by getting out at their windows into flat-bottom boats.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. George Morley, to Miss E. Williams. Mr. Stocker, to Miss A. Pemberton, daughter of the late Captain H. Pemberton, of the Royal Navy.

At Sandbach, Mr. John Shaw, of Elton, aged 70, to Mrs. A. Ryder, of the former place, aged 22.

At Astbury, Mr. John Beck, of Sandbach, surgeon, to Miss Twemlow, daughter of Mr. R. Twemlow, of Rhodes, late of Sandbach, surgeon.

Died.] At Chester, in the prime of life, Mr. Edwards, grocer. C. Coote, esq. of Castle Coote, in Ireland.

At Handbridge, Mr. Dickens, carpenter.

At Poynton, Mr. M. Pickford, carrier.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. J. Sweetenham, attorney,

attorney, of Wirksworth, to Miss Oldham, of the former place.

At Glassop, Mr. John Platt, of Heathfield, Saddleworth, to Miss M. Shaw, of Charleworth.

At Mickleover, the Rev. John Ward, to Mrs. Waring.

At Melbourn, M. D. Tomlinson, to Miss Webster.

At Barlborough, the Rev. R. Ward, of Coomford, to Miss Marshall, of Nittika Hill.

At Ticknall, Mr. J. Bembridge, of Melbourne, to Miss Parke, of the former place.

Died. At Ilkeston, aged 70, Mr. John Shipman; he was found drowned in the Erewash Canal.

At Findern, aged 95, Mr. Samuel Woollett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Mansfield, Mr. James Richardson, butcher, to Mrs. E. Smith. The Rev. Edward Otter, of Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire, to Miss A. Stanton. Mr. John Hodgkinson, of Felley Priory, to Miss Lockwood.

At Normanton-upon-Soar, Mr. Wm. Lee, of Arnold, to Miss A. Tebutt, of the former place.

At Wyfall, Mr. John Barber, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miss L. Griffin, of the former place.

At Bingham, Mr. Robert Brewster, farmer, to Miss Skinner.

At West-Bridford, Mr. Freeth, of Edwalton, to Miss Hoggart, of the former place.

At Newark, Mr. Hirst, woollapler, to Miss Holmes.

Died. At Nottingham, Mr. Beeston, one of the bailiffs of the county. Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Wier. Mr. Burges, tallow-chandler. Aged 95, Mr. W. Merrey. Aged 71, Tillettam, esq. Aged 29, Mr. Wm. Handly. Aged 68, Mrs. Place.

At Newark, Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Lion and Adder public-house. Mrs. Brown, of the Golden Fleece.

At North Muskham, near Newark, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. J. Clarke, formerly of Newark.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, aged 70, Mr. Ludlow, farmer.

At Granby, near Bingham, suddenly, Mrs. Bonfer, wife of Mr. Bonfer, parish-clerk.

At Holme-pierrepont, near Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Sandy, senior.

At Basford, near Nottingham, Mr. Damms, senior.

At Conalston, Mr. Thomas Hind, sen. At Lanford, near Newark, Mr. Rhodes, farmer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Stamford, Mr. Douthwaite, of Barnack, to Mrs. Stevenson.

At Alford, the Rev. F. Rockliffe, of Ahby, near Horncastle, to Miss Gilby, of the former place.

At Spalding, F. Johnson, esq. to Miss A. Johnson, daughter of the late Colonel Johnson.

At Gainborough, Mr. Wm. Tidd, sadler, of Sleaford, to Miss Tinker, of the former place.

At Dunholm, near Lincoln, Mr. Swallow, of Skirbeck, to Miss Morris, of the former place.

At Louth, Mr. G. Preston, to Miss E. Barr.

At Wainfleet, Mr. N. Kitchen, grocer, of Hull, to Miss S. Rickitt, of the former place.

At Billingborough, Mr. Clifton, apothecary, of Boston, to Miss Burton, of the former place.

At Surfleet, Mr. Brown, school-master, to Mrs. A. Smorley.

At Raithby, near Spillby, Mr. Fountain, of Leake, to Miss Kirkbride, of the former place.

At Langton, near Spillby, Mr. Morley, of Alford, to Miss Moore, of the former place.

Died. At Lincoln, Mr. Dickinson, musician. Mr. John Key, cabinet-maker.

At Falkingham, Mrs. Headley.

At Bourn, Mr. Tilley, of the White Hart public-house.

At Strexton, near Grantham, aged 102, Mrs. S. Kelham; she was many years servant in the family of Sir Wm. Manners, bart.

At Louth, aged 87, Mr. V. Simpson. Aged 59, Mr. Buckles. Aged 50, Mrs. Bollo, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bollo, of Kesteven.

At Wainfleet, Mr. John Marshall, senior, grazier.

At Kirton, aged 61, Mr. Parr.

At Golberton, Mrs. Olderhaw, wife of Mr. Olderhaw. Mrs. Noble.

At Sleaford, aged 75, Mr. Richard Sharpe, wheelwright.

At Donnington, aged 72, Mr. T. Pike, grazier.

At Pinchbeck, Mr. Goslin, grazier. Aged 93, Robert Seymour.

At Edmonthorpe, aged 20, Miss Makenden, daughter of Mr. Makenden, farmer.

At Horncastle, aged 65, Mr. Wm. Woodhouse, fellmonger; he put a period to his existence by hanging himself.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. At Thistleton, Mr. Wood, attorney at law, of Kippax, to Miss Polkist, of the former place.

At Barrowden, Mr. Everard, of Stamford, painter, to Miss Cox, of the former place.

Died. At Uppingham, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Rayworth, late of Leicester. The Rev. R. Blythe.

At Kelton, Mr. Cunningham.

At Morcot, suddenly, T. Falkner, late high-sheriff of the county.

At Exton, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Sewell.

At Stoke, Mrs. Peach, wife of Mr. C. Peach.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Johnson, hofier, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. Payne, attorney.

At Melton, Mr. John Hickson, breeches-maker, to Miss E. Staveley.

At Great Glen, Mr. Burton, currier, to Miss Hinckenbotham, of Newtown, Harcourt. At Burton Lazarus, Mr. Hall, of Little Dalby, to Miss North.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 23, Miss M. Eames, daughter of Mr. T. Eames, Mr. Eames, hair-dresser.

At Bottesford, Mr. Bartram, sen. farmer.

At Quorndon, Miss Webster.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Ella; he was many years distributor of the Leicester Journal in that place and neighbourhood.

Mr. M. Ella, aged 68, formerly of the Bull's Head-inn. Aged 81, Mr. J. Cockayne.

At Littleworth, aged 31, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Only, wife of Mr. Only. Mrs. Lea, wife of Mr. Lea, barber; she went to bed in good health, and died in the course of a few hours.

At Hinckley, Mr. Estlin, many years one of the principal hofiers of that place. Mr. Estlin was a truly honest and respected man, and has left behind him a worthy family, consisting of a widow, two sons, and two amiable daughters, who, with a large circle of friends, will long revere his memory.

At Aibby de la Zouch, James Richards, esq. he served the office of high-sheriff of the county in 1796.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. G. Baker, to Miss Knight, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Milwich.

At Kinfare, John Hodgetts, esq. of Gotherley House, to Miss E. Honeyborne, of Stourton Hall.

At Stone, Mr. Blurton, to Miss Plant, of Darlastone. Mr. R. Wright, to Miss Tharme, daughter of Mr. S. Tharme.

At Hanbury, J. B. Scott, esq. banker, of Litchfield, to Miss Wright, of Yoxall.

At Whitmore, near Newcastle under Lyme, Mr. W. Miller, son of Mr. Miller, of the Roebuck-inn, to Miss J. Wilkinson, both of Newcastle.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Miss Fewster. Mr. Crutchley, upholsterer.

At Rugeley, aged 74, Mr. T. Littlewood; he was in perfect health till within five minutes of his death.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 16th instant, the Green Dragon public-house, in the centre of Wednesbury, near Birmingham, gradually sunk into the earth. It is supposed, that this accident was occasioned by the digging of coal underneath the foundation of the house. As it sunk by degrees, the family had time to escape free from accident; and the greatest part of the furniture was saved: another house, and some adjoining shops have since sunk in a similar manner.

Account of the Poor Rates for the town of Birmingham, since the year 1791; from Easter in each year, to Easter following.

from Easter 1791 to 1792	£.12,976	2	3
1792—1793	14,067	7	2
1793—1794	20,640	17	3
1794—1795	19,658	16	4
1795—1796	23,133	4	9
1796—1799	£.74,862	12s. average	24,954 4

The number of houses in Birmingham, which in 1770 was 6000, is now calculated at 15000, but of this number only 3000 pay the Poor Rates. The price of house rent has of late diminished, and the number of empty houses in Birmingham is about 10 to 1 what it was in 1792.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Higgins, to Miss H. Turner. Mr. C. Cudd, to Miss Marshall, of Tamworth.

At Handsworth, Mr. C. Sharp, to Miss Bannister, both of Birmingham. Mr. J. Hatfield, to Miss M. Blakemore.

At Harborne, Mr. C. Lowe, jun. to Miss A. Smith, both of Birmingham.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. S. W. Sufield, mercer, of Evesham, to Miss Walker, of the former place.

Died.] At Coventry, after a lingering illness, Mr. Clarke, eldest son of Mr. J. Clarke, of London. Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. R. Clarke, baker. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, of the Bull and Anchor.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Wallingham, wife of Mr. Wallingham. Mr. Horne, of Warwick. James Hollis, an officer at the Crown Inn: he was found dead in the stable, having put an end to his own existence. Mr. Daniel Hill, baker.

At Colehill, Mrs. Barten, relict of the late Mr. J. Barten.

At Arley, near Colehill, aged 80, Mr. William Eaves.

At Burdworth, aged 57, Mr. William Thomas, farmer.

At Grendon, Mr. F. Smith, son of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following statement has lately appeared in a Shrewsbury paper, which may serve as a stimulus to exertion on behalf of the poor. During the inclement weather of last winter, the sum of 255l. 11s. 9d. was collected for the relief of the poor, who were in consequence supplied with 4000 quarts of soup gratis; 323 tons of coals; and bread to the amount of 175l. 13s. 9d. which was sold at half price. The number of poor relieved comprised 1142 families and 245 single persons, amounting in the whole to 4612 individuals. There still remains a balance in hand amounting to 16l. 6s. 14d.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. E. Jefferys, attorney, to Miss Corfield.

At Wenlock, Mr. Woolf, to Miss A. Davies.

At Ludlow, Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Bithops

Bishops Castle, to Mrs. Norton of the former place.

At Madeley, Mr. James Glazebrook, to Miss Golden.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Baker, of the Bush Inn. Mr. Poole, maltster, aged 65. Mr. John Winstanley, brazier.

At Bridgenorth, aged 77, Mr. William Adon, formerly of Ludlow, glover.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Cartwright, timber merchant.

At Wirrwall, near Whitchurch, suddenly, Mrs. Sadler.

At Crick-Mérie, aged 85, Mrs. Walters.

At Walford, near Baschurch, Mr. Middleton.

At Tiltstock Park, aged 80, Mr. Webb.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The late heavy rains have done considerable damage in this county. The rivers Severn and Team, and all the brooks, have been much more swelled than is remembered. Several grass meadows have been inundated; and quantities of hay swept away. The head of a mill-pond gave way on the Ludlow road, in consequence of which several horses were drowned, and travelling entirely stopped for a time.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. M. Guest, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Barrett, daughter of Mr. Barret, of Boughton-house.

Mr. Abraham Edmunds, ironmonger, to Miss Lee, daughter of Mr. Lee, glover.

At Duolley, T. Brettell, esq. to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, of the former place.

At Ombersley, Mr. Hope, butcher of Droitwich, to Miss Hartland, of the former place.

At Kinfringford, the Rev. T. Hill, of Oldswinford, near Stourbridge, to Miss Hill, of the same place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. M. Corbyn. Aged 88, Mrs. Wells, relict of the late Mr. Wells, formerly of the Palace, near Upton-upon-Severn. John Corbetta, brickmaker; he was drowned.

At Wyre Piddle, Mr. Trenfield, maltster.

At Throckmorton, Mr. Curtis, farmer.

At Bransford, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Hurdman.

At Watcot, near Pershore, aged 73, Mr. Bell.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. John Watkins, druggist, to Miss Johnson.

At Ross, F. Fisher, esq. merchant, of Bristol, to Miss S. Pritchard, daughter of T. Pritchard, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 54, John Beavan, esq. late Major of the Radnorshire militia. Aged 74, J. Skyrme, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Warham, near Hereford, Mrs. Vorfe, wife of Mr. William Vorfe.

At Congresbury, Mr. James Collins, late of Red Hill, near Monmouth.

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At Burton, near Ross, aged 74, William Matthews, esq. he was many years an active magistrate.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] At Rodmarton, J. M. Collard, esq. to Miss Lyson.

At Barnwood, Mr. Wheatstone, of Gloucester, boot-maker, to Miss B. Bubb, of the former place.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. B. Blackford, baker.

At Newent, Mrs. C. Jones, relict of the late J. Jones, esq. of Newnham.

At New Mills, Dursley, John Tippetts, esq. after a short illness.

At King's Stanley, the Rev. T. Scott, rector of that place, and formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1746, and M. A. 1750.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 21, Miss Tawney, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Tawney. Mr. John Haycroft, a smith; he dropped down, and expired immediately. Aged 32, Mr. Thomas Verey, baker.

At Burford, Miss S. Charaffe, daughter of the late M. Charaffe, Surgeon.

At Forest Hill, Mr. William White, formerly a considerable farmer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Castor, Mr. John Figg, of West Deeping, near Stamford, to Miss Wright, of the former place.

At Pattisham, Mr. Folwell, farmer, to Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. T. Smith, butcher, late of Northampton.

At Collyweston, Mr. Wm. Sisson, farmer, of Inthorpe, to Miss Woods, of the former place.

At Badby, Mr. West, draper, of West Haddon, aged 63, to Mrs. Goodman, a maiden lady, of the former place, aged 70, (being his fourth wife.)

At Woodford, near Daventry, Mr. J. Dalton, of Eydon, to Miss M. Sharp, of Farndon.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. J. Daunt, watchmaker. Aged 64, Mrs. Brownsgrave, wife of Mr. Brownsgrave, auctioneer. At her brother's house, Miss Edge, of Cockspur street, London. Mr. T. Ashby, of the Woolpack inn.

At Peterborough, Mrs. M. Jacob, relict of Mr. J. R. Jacob, bookseller. Within the short space of 18 months, she had buried a son and her husband.

At Wellingborough, aged 65, G. Bishop, esq. Collector of Excise. Aged 80, Mr. Page, hair-dresser.

At Long Buckby, Miss J. Ring, daughter of J. Ring, esq. of Leicester.

At Easton Mauditt, Mr. Pettifer, steward to the earl of Suffex.

At Bozeat, Mr. Henson, farmer and grazier.

At Rislingbury, aged 80, Mr. Richard Harris.

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At

At Peakirk, aged 57, John Foot; he put a period to his existence by hanging himself.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport Pagnell, William Powell, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss A. Hawkins, of the former place.

Died.] At Hartwell, near Aylesbury, Sir William Lee.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Read, of the Angel Inn.

At Wingrave, R. Kempster; he was accidentally killed by a fall from a loaded carriage.

At Westcott, in the parish of Waddesden, Mr. Samuel Ford; he was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. L. Collison, wife of Mr. R. Collison, surgeon. John Meadows, bricklayer, fell from a scaffold, 32 feet high, and died immediately.

At Swanbourne, Mr. T. Yates, he died suddenly, when reaping in a field.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Potton, the Rev. G. Waffe, of Haselbury Bryan, Dorsetshire, to Miss E. Franklyn, of the former place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lamb, hair-dresser. Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, nurseryman.

At Brampton, near Huntingdon, Mrs. Bantun.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Master John Skinner, a child only two years old; he drank some boiling water from the spout of a teakettle, and died the following day. Mr. C. Mann, a clerk in Mr. Gurney's bank. Mr. William Price, apothecary.

At Newmarket, Mr. William Day, many years master of the Half-Moon Public-house.

At Ely, Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. Wm. Cullen, white-smith.

At Gamlingay, Mr. Joseph Wilton, farmer and wool-dealer.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Geldart, jun. son of Mr. J. Geldart, wine merchant, to Miss E. Aggs, daughter of Mr. Aggs, merchant.

Mr. West, miller, of Heveringland, to Mrs. North.

At Lakenham, Mr. T. Sudbury, dyer, of Norwich, to Mrs. Woods, of the former place.

At Fincham, Mr. S. P. Baller, of Swaffham, to Miss Kirby, of the former place.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 71, Mrs. F. Clover, aged 52, Mrs. L. Playford of the Lock and Key. Mrs. Alrick, relict of J. Alrick, esq. aged 43. Mr. C. Hill, ironmonger. Aged 78, Mrs. Baker, wife of William, Baker, esq. Aged 85, Mr. S. Alexander. Mrs. Larter, wife of Mr. Larter, pawnbroker. Mrs. Knights.

At Yarmouth, aged 65, Mrs. E. Warming-ton, wife of R. Warmington, esq.

At Downham, Mr. E. Sewell, clerk to Mr. Holman, attorney; he was found drowned in the river Ouze.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Elizabeth Oxborough, more than forty years cook at the Crown Inn.

At Lynn, Mrs. Bayfield, wife of Mr. T. Bayfield.

At Moulton, aged 77, Mr. Rayfox.

At Ormesby, aged 10, Miss A. Symonds, daughter of J. Symonds, esq.

At Cattow, Mr. G. Filt, nurseryman.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Bury, aged 78, Mr. J. Mason, sen. auctioneer. Aged 53, John Cook, esq. Aged 74, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Ipswich, aged 68, Mrs. A. J. Hingeston, daughter of the Rev. R. Hingeston, A. M. formerly master of the grammar school. Mrs. Howdell, wife of Mr. Howdell, stay-maker. Aged 35, William Andrews, miller, of Stoke Mills; he had lived 30 years in the service of Mr. Savage's family.

At Redgrave Hall, T. Holt, esq.

At Onehouse, Mr. Samuel Offord, jun.

At Wariteford Hall, aged 11, M. Morris, only son of William Morris, esq.

At Hartest, Mary Hasted; she was found drowned in a pond.

At Weybread, Mr. T. Safford. Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. R. C. Smith.

At Coolinge, Mr. Sampson, farmer.

At Saxmundham, aged 75, Mr. Richard Freeman.

At Hadleigh, aged 91, Mrs. A. Downing, formerly of Tottenham, and sister to the Right Hon. Rev. Dr. Johnson, late Lord Bishop of Worcester.

At Wangford, aged 18, Mrs. M. Sarr, sister of Mr. John Sarr.

At Brandon, aged 70, after returning from church in apparent good health, Mr. Thomas Shinn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Chessant, G. B. Prescott, esq. of Theobald's Park, to Miss Mill, daughter of the late Sir T. Mill.

At Bishop Stortford, Mr. F. J. Nash, late veterinary surgeon of Cambridge, to Miss Woodham, daughter of William Woodham, esq. of the same place.

At Hertford, P. Stowey, of Renbury, Devon, esq. to Miss Hickman, of the former place.

Died.] At Watford, after a long illness, Miss Sarah Neave, daughter of the late Edward Neave, esq. and sister to the lady of Cornelius Denne, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Prittlewell, George Pater-son, esq. deputy accountant to the East India Company, to Miss Barlow, of Bishopsgate street, London.

At Braintree, Mr. Henry Percival, to Miss S. Bodkins.

At Much-Estton, Capt. Forster, of the Navy,

Navy, to Miss Gooch, daughter of Mr. R. Gooch.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Round, wife of J. Round, esq. Lady Williams, relict of Sir B. Williams.

At Great Baddow, Miss F. Harrington, daughter of the late Mr. Harrington.

At Little Baddow, Mr. Isaac Taylor, brother to Mr. George Taylor.

At Dedham, aged 76, Mrs. Gould, relict of the late Mr. Gould, of Hixney, Suffex.

At Great-Bromley, Mr. Henry Gardiner.

At Ilford, Mr. Isaac Mead, butcher.

At Kelvedon, aged 81, Mr. Samuel Harvey.

At Blackwater, near Coggeshall, Mr. William Lamperell.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Greatorox, farmer.

At Poole farm, Yeldham, Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. Hardy.

At Terling, Mrs. Cox.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Spawforth, of the 28th Light Dragoons, to Miss Barnes, of the Fleece Inn. The Rev. John Robinson, of Chipstead, to Miss Richardson. Mr. John Harey, jun. to Miss S. Callow, of St. Stephens, near this place.

At Maidstone, Mr. Samuel Day, of Frittenden, to Miss M. Danes.

At Whitstable, Mr. D. Badgin, to Mrs. M. Mercer, widow.

At Chatham, Mr. William Proctor, brazier, to Miss S. Clout, daughter of Mr. Clout, rope-maker.

At Tenderden, Mr. James Sawyer, to Mrs. Blakemore.

At Frinsbury, Mr. Edward Wilkins, shipwright, formerly of Chatham Dock Yard, aged 74, to Mrs. R. Friland, aged 86, of the former place.

Died.] At Canterbury, Edward Edwards, clerk of Stores to the Royal Artillery in that department; he shot himself through the head. It appears, that acts of insanity had been observed previous to the desperate act.

Miss Gregory, daughter of the Rev. F. Gregory, Minor Canon of the Cathedral. Lieut. William T. Bowen, of the 5th regiment of foot.

Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Thomas Payne. Mrs. Claringbold, relict of Mr. Claringbold, late of Rolling court.

At Penhurst, P. S. Sidney, esq.; he was amusing himself in a canoe which he brought with him from Nova Scotia, it suddenly overset in the large pond before the Castle; although three persons were on the spot, one of whom was his brother, Mr. Sidney was so entangled with the weeds, that he sunk, and the body was not found till nine hours after the accident had happened. Mr. Sidney was only 22 years of age.

At Maidstone, Miss Winter, a maiden lady, and sister to Mr. Joseph Winter. Aged 34, Mrs. Selling, wife of Mr. T. Selling, of the Cherry Orchard.

At Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Denne.

At Rainham, Mrs. Fowle, wife of Mr. John Fowle, farmer.

At Margate, Mr. Charles Ridett, late of Dridge.

At Cheriton court, aged 82, Mrs. Taylor.

At Sittingborne, aged 61, after a severe illness of seven months, the Rev. S. Evans, vicar of that place.

At Borefille, in Tenderden, of a decline, aged 21, Mr. James Munn, son of the late Mr. Munn of that place.

At Sandgate, John Thompson, esq. of Canterbury.

At Brompton, Mrs. Phillips, widow of N. Phillips, esq. late master shipwright, of Chatham Dock Yard.

At Folkestone, aged 43, Mr. Joseph Milton.

At Kingsdown, Mrs. Homerham, late of St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury.

At Northdown, near Margate, Mr. Samuel Bloxham.

At Well Hall, near Eltham, Mr. John Arnold. As a mechanic, his abilities and industry were eminent. He was the inventor of the expansion balance, of the present detached escapement, and was the first artist who ever applied the gold cylindrical spring to the balance of a time piece.

At Faverham, Mrs. Furnstone, wife of Mr. S. C. Furnstone.

At Deal, Capt. B. Hulke, of the Royal Navy.

At Elham, aged 22, Mrs. Ayers, wife of Mr. James Ayers.

At Longport, near Canterbury, Mr. James Gorley, of the Royal Oak public house.

At Rochester, aged 63, the Rev. H. Jones, Rector of Shorn.

At Biddenden, aged 76, Mr. Richard Pullen, grocer.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Williams, of the New Inn.

SURREY.

Married.] At Farnham, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Child-Okeford, to Miss Edgan, of Hook's Wood, Dorsetshire.

Died.] At Epsom, J. Vernon, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor.

At Mortlake, aged 73, Henry Shaw, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Hastings, J. H. Hastings, esq. of the North Gloucester Militia, to Miss E. C. Litchfield, daughter of V. Litchfield, esq. of the council-office, Whitehall.

At Horsham, Mr. W. Cripps, limner and coach painter, of Brighton, to Miss J. Steen, sister of Mr. Steen, attorney of Horsham.

At Stonington, Major Clay, to Miss C. Bishop, daughter of Colonel Bishop.

Died.] At Brighton, suddenly, Mr. William Meason.

At Hastings, Mrs. Brisco, wife of William Brisco, esq. of Devonshire place, London.

At Horsham, Miss GATFORD, a lady of considerable property, aged fifty-seven. She was a most eccentric old maiden—having

left fifteen pounds per annum, to support certain animals, *cats, dogs, parrots, Guinea pigs, monkeys, &c.* whom she kept with her in her own apartment; she left orders that her corpse was not to be buried for a month—that spirits of wine should be used for its preservation, and accordingly between thirty and forty pounds were expended in this manner. She was inclosed, agreeable to her request, in four coffins—a shell, a lead, oaken, and stone coffin, which was strictly observed. The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Worship street, London, was sent for down to inter her, and preach her funeral sermon at midnight; for it was her injunction, that her corpse should not be taken from her house till ten o'clock at night! She was buried in a vault in the General Baptist Meeting at Horslam.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Speen, D. M. O'Donoghue, esq. of the 22d light dragoons, to Miss Edkins, of Speenhamland.

At Buscot, G. Daubeny, jun. esq. of Redland, Gloucestershire, to Miss M. Matthews, of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, sail-cloth manufacturer. After a few hours illness, Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Whiting, grocer.

At Bradfield Hall, Samuel Wilson, esq. brother to Stephen Wilson, of that place.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Eldridge.

At Windsor, Mr. Thomas Jervais, an eminent artist.

At Wallingford, aged 62, J. Greenwood, esq.

At Anville's Farm, near Hungerford, Mrs. M. Stevens, wife of Mr. W. Stevens.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Winchester, Mr. William Knapp, to Mrs. Parker.

At Southampton, Mr. John Barnaby, merchant of London, to Miss S. Greaves, daughter of Mr. Greaves, corn-factor, of the former place. William Willock, esq. to Miss P. P. Wyke.

At Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Leggs, of Idelcombe, to Miss Cave of the former place.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Finch, relict of the late Mr. James Finch, supervisor in the Excise. Mrs. Rentish, wife of Mr. Rentish, surgeon. Mrs. Windfor, of the Marquis of Granby public house.

At Hook, at an advanced age, General Archer.

At Portsmouth, Master George Arnaud, son of E. B. Arnaud, esq. collector of the Customs at that place.

At Lymington, aged 100, Ann Vinc, widow, who retained her senses to the last. Mr. David Edwards.

At Sheephouse Farm, parish of Mitcheldever, Mr. T. Dowden.

At South Stoneham, S. Fuller, esq.

At Southampton, Miss Sueter, daughter of Mr. Sueter, painter and glazier. Mrs. Davis.

At Gosport, Mrs. Jellicoe, the wife of Samuel Jellicoe, esq; she was one of the daughters of the late Richard Lee, esq. of Highbury-terrace.—Amiable in her temper, benevolent in her disposition and conduct, and exemplary and affectionate in her family.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. H. Smith, apothecary, to Miss Eve, of Milford.

At Bratton, the Rev. John Saffery, dissenting minister of Salisbury, to Miss Andrews, daughter of Mr. J. Andrews, of Isworth, Middlesex.

At Westbury, the Rev. John Ball, to Miss S. Napier.

At Warminster, Mr. Davies, of the Castle-inn, to Miss Glais, daughter of Mr. Glais, of Orcheston, St. Mary.

At Marlborough, Mr. Wells, organist, to Miss Alder.

At Ogbourn St. George, Mr. Blackman, surgeon, of Ramsbury, to Miss Wooldridge, of the former place.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Coffer, widow of Mr. H. Coffer, cabinet-maker. Mr. Griffiths, who expired immediately on his alighting from the Exeter stage-coach. The Hon. Mrs. Arundell, relict of the late Hon. Thomas Arundell, uncle to the present Lord Arundell, of Wardom. Mr. James Larcum, carpenter.

At Fisherton-Anger, Mr. Edward Holdaway, formerly an attorney, and who once served the office of under-sheriff for this county.

At Liddington, Mr. Brind.

At Bradford, aged 83, the Rev. G. Tamlyn; he had been rector of that parish, and had resided constantly there, upwards of 58 years.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. Munn, surgeon in the 2d regiment of Worcester Militia, to Miss Wadham, of the former place.

At Buckland, near Weymouth, Mr. Bartlett, maltster, of Langton, to Miss Kellaway, of the former place.

At Moreton, J. Frampton, esq. to Lady Harriet Strangways, third daughter of the Earl of Ilchester.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Roberts, of the Wood and Stone-inn.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. Gatehouse, surgeon and apothecary.

At Weymouth, B. Hotham, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, and son of Sir B. Hotham, of the Exchequer.

At Poole, aged 65, Mr. H. Endry.

At Bridport, Mr. Thomas Day; he dropped down whilst at work, and instantly expired.

At Durdham Down, Mrs. Noyes, wife of Mr. R. Noyes, merchant, of Bristol.

At

At Fordington, near Dorchester, Mr. Hunt, fellmonger.

At Holnesh Lodge, Miss Davis, sister of M. Davis, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Joseph Large, esq. to Mrs. Bathe, widow of J. Bathe, esq. of Puxton-house, Wilts. Mr. Thorn, of Frampton, Dorset, to Mrs. Lewis, after 23 years courtship. The Rev. J. Ball, of Westbury, to Miss S. Napier. Major Barrington, of the 56th regiment, to Mrs. Winckley. Mr. Culverhouse, baker, to Miss M. Holbrook.

At Frome, S. Skurray, esq. clothier, of Beckington, to Miss Clements, of the former place.

At Ilminster, Mr. S. H. Gardiner, to Mrs. S. Spurway, widow of the late S. Spurway, esq.

At Langford Budville, the Rev. G. Nibbs, to Miss Clatworthy, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Clatworthy.

At Wellington, Mr. James Totterdale, to Miss H. Clatworthy, second daughter of Mr. T. Clatworthy, of Langford Budville.

At Walcot, Wm. O. Bryan, esq. to Miss E. Trotter, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards, surgeon, and daughter of Mr. E. V. Goodhall, attorney. Aged 82, G. Brackley, esq. The Rev. Wm. Thomas, M. A. rector of Tortworth, Glamorganshire, and of Britten Ferry, and one of his grace the Duke of Beaufort's domestic Chaplains. Mr. Brumby, the very ingenious mechanist and carpenter of the theatre. Mr. Tuttle, livery-stable-keeper. John Moylan, esq. merchant, of Cork. Mrs. Welch, wife of C. Welch, esq. of Evesham, Worcestershire.

At Taunton, E. Webster, esq. son of the late C. Webster, esq. of Hockworthy, Devon.

At Wincanton, Mr. Ellis, linen-draper.

At East-Hartree, Mrs. Trevilyan.

At the Rock-coal-works, James Praaten; he was killed by a stone falling on him.

At Milborne Wyke, Hannah Hayes; she poisoned herself, by taking a large quantity of arsenic.

At Wells, Mr. T. Harford, late of Bristol.

At Ilminster, Mr. Wm. Bryant, attorney.

At Berkeley House, near Frome, aged 62, Mrs. F. Sharp, sister to W. Sharp, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

At Tintinhull, Mr. Winter.

At Cheddar, Mrs. Stagg, of Bristol.

At South-Petherton, aged 83, Mrs. Mabe.

DEVONSHIRE.

An affecting circumstance lately occurred at Honiton: a young lady, about 16 years old, apprentice to a milliner, having been reprimanded for some misconduct in her business, was so much affected, that the soon after left the house, threw herself into the river, and was drowned.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Pearce, mercer, to Miss Dingle. George White, jun.

esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss Mackintosh, Mr. Warren, attorney, to Miss Hobson. Mr. B. S. Morgan, to Miss L. Davis, daughter of Mr. Davis, mercer.

At Heavitree, T. Hutchinsohn, junior, esq. to Miss E. Hagan, late of Charles Town, South Carolina.

At Chumleigh, Mr. J. Partridge, farmer, of Lapford, to Miss B. Toffel.

At Plymouth, T. Bewes, esq. to Miss F. Culme, of Tothill.

At Barnstaple, Mr. Scott, merchant, of Scotland, to Miss Mullins, daughter of Mr. J. Mullins, of the former place.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Dale, china and earthen-ware-man. Mr. Adams, apothecary. Mrs. Collins, mother of R. Collins, esq. merchant.

At Clyft St. Mary, aged 80, T. Wright, esq.

At the Royal Hospital, Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Mr. M. Jerrard, late Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship, Tonnant.

At Crediton, Mrs. B. Hart, relict of the late Rev. S. Hart, M. A. vicar of that place.

At Plymouth, N. Hunt, esq. alderman, and one of the commissioners for prizes at that place.

At the Dock, the Lady of Lieutenant Price, of the Wiltshire Artillery Company.

At North Tawton, Richard Hole, esq.

At Axminster, suddenly, Mr. Whitty, senior, carpet-manufacturer.

WALES.

Married.] At Wrexham, Denbeigh, Mr. Barclay, linen-merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. Durden, of the former place.

At Holt, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, Mr. Thomas Tallent, of Manchester, to Miss S. Dutton, of Chesterfield.

At Berrin, Montgomeryshire, Mr. John Wood, methodist preacher, to Miss Ann Higgins, of that place.

At Holywell, Flintshire, after a courtship of 21 days, Mr. Chambers, artificial-flower-maker, aged 35, to Miss L. Davies, aged 76.

At Pentrevyllas, Denbeigh, John Daniels, aged 82, to Mrs. A. Williams, aged 81; the bridegroom has had three wives before the present, and the bride has been 39 years a widow.

At Llandrinist, the Rev. R. Wingsfield, vicar of Llanllwchain, in Montgomeryshire, to Miss Prhys, daughter of C. Prhys, esq. of Llandrinio Hall.

At Brecon, Mr. John Taylor, of Ludlow, to Miss Griffiths, of the former place.

At Swansea, Mr. J. V. Perrott, ironmonger, of Bristol, to Miss Pollard, of the former place.

At Lanvare, Monmouthshire, Mr. John Lewis, late of Bristol, tobacconist, to Miss Powell, daughter of Mr. T. Powell, of Abergavenny.

Died.] On the 2d of August last, at Pantglas, in the county of Carmarthen, in the 44th year of his age, Richard Jones Llwyd, esq.

esq. barrister at law, of Gray's-inn, and clerk of the peace for the county of Carmarthen. This gentleman possessed high qualifications to render him useful and amiable in the world. Endowed with an ardent, inquisitive, and powerful mind, his legal knowledge and opinions were solid, clear, and indisputable. Even those who envied his genius and talents, allowed him the justice due to them. In his public capacity, the county of Carmarthen has suffered a severe loss; ever zealous, and awake to its interests, all his attention and efforts appeared directed to its prosperity. He first planned the improvement in the county gaol, which is now an excellent one. The act for paving and lighting the town was also the offspring of his intelligent and industrious mind. The Agricultural Society of the county owe him much: he forwarded its design, and ever supported it with activity and warmth. No trouble, no fatigue, were obstacles to his incessant endeavours for the public good. His agricultural improvements on his own estate were many and valuable. He attempted by his example to establish a rational and profitable mode of farming among his neighbours; by this means he employed a number of poor, who, with their families, were comfortably maintained and supported by his bounty. In private life, no man appeared more amiable. Steady and sincere in his friendship; kind and soothing to the distressed in their moments of difficulty and doubt; ever happy to serve those friends he valued and esteemed; eager to oblige, he anticipated the wishes of all: as a husband, tender, indulgent, and attentive. This is written by a friend who knew him

well; whose remembrance and friendship will be ever revered and respected. When the contests and bustle of life will be at an end, he enjoys the pleasing hope of a renewal of friendship beyond the grave.

At the Palace of St. Asaph, Mrs. Bagot, wife to the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, and daughter to the Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes.

At Bangor, Carnarvonshire, Mr. John Gibbs, stock-broker, of London.

At Welfpool, Montgomeryshire, Mr. John Nicholas, son of the late John Nicholas, esq.

At Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Dr. Macdonald.

At Swansea, the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

SCOTLAND.

A Stamp-Office is about to be established in Scotland; in consequence of the great expence and delay in purchasing stamps from London. The arrangements are nearly completed; and several of the workmen, and others employed at Somerset-house, have been sent to Edinburgh to forward the establishment.

Died. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Clerk. Mrs. Alexander. Miss Catherine Campbell, fifth daughter of John Campbell, esq.

At Dundee, Mr. Wm. Nielson.

At Stirling, Lieutenant Marcus Marr, aged 27; he was a young man of very promising talents in his profession, and universally respected as a man.

At Dumfries, Mr. Robert Hannah. Miss Aynes Grive, sister of Mr. Grive, merchant.

* *Biographical Memoirs of Rainbold Forster, Charles Berda, and Francis Callett, are deferred till next month.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE trade of this country with the principal part of Europe having of late been confined almost wholly to one channel, the unusual flow of business it produced to those places through which it was carried on led many persons to extend their concerns in a degree to which their capital was inadequate, and encouraged a spirit of adventure and speculation, particularly in the chief articles of sugars and other West India produce, which at length has been carried too far. The consequence has been the failure of some considerable houses at Hamburgh and other places, which has affected their connections in this country so far as to cause the stoppage of several houses which had hitherto maintained no small degree of commercial reputation.

The shock given to the commerce of Ireland by the late unhappy situation of that country, produced very obvious and general effects on its manufactures, from which they have not yet recovered; but it was the LINEN manufacture, the great staple of that country, which most severely felt the evil influence of the commotions. Of that manufacture it is known that the principal seat is Ulster, and although in that province there was less blood spilt and fewer enormities committed than in the southern parts of the island, yet the operations of industry were very generally suspended, partly in consequence of the minds of the labouring people being diverted from their usual habits and occupied by the hopes of change and of a new order of things, and partly because the very hazardous circumstances of the times deterred the purchasers of linen in that province, for many months, from investing their property in goods of any kind, or embarking in any commercial speculation. The manufacturing poor were thus forced into idleness, as well as inclined to it from the causes just mentioned, and the demand for linen from this country and other markets continuing equal to what it had usually been, the quantity on hand was of course soon greatly exhausted,

exhausted, as it was no longer supported by the requisite supply. The consequence was, that when the rebellion subsided there was a great scarcity of linens; indeed it may almost be said there were none to answer the accustomed orders; the price rose of course, and though since that period the province of Ulster has returned apparently with sincerity to the pursuits of industry, there has not yet been produced such a quantity of goods as fully to answer the demand, so that at present there is scarcely one unbought piece of goods in the north of Ireland; the webs are frequently bought while in the loom; and the price of linens, particularly of those which usually sell for two shillings and under, remains at nearly double what it was eighteen or twenty months since. The linens of a finer kind have also greatly risen in price, but in consequence of the demand for them not being so great as for the cheaper kinds, have not risen in an equal proportion; linens of all descriptions are however uncommonly high, and it will probably be some months before this great article of Irish commerce falls to its proper level.

We stated in our last report, that the BIRMINGHAM trade began to assume rather a more favourable appearance, and if it does not continue so, it certainly will not be from the want of a sufficiently enterprising spirit in that place, for no sooner had the expedition which lately failed made good its landing in Holland, than we understand some Dutch orders were immediately given out, and the merchants are diligently preparing to invade that country, both for the purpose of collecting old debts, and with the view of contracting new ones. But few orders have been received from the last Brunswick fair, and we understand from Germany, that the dearth of provisions is so great as to affect materially the state of commerce, so that the expectations from the Francfort and Leipzig fairs, now about to be held, are not very great, particularly as the security of the former place is necessarily held upon an uncertain tenure so long as the French remain in its vicinity. The next convoy for the Mediterranean, which is expected to sail shortly, will take some considerable quantities of Birmingham articles for the Italian markets. The demand for Ireland has lately been very considerable, as but few goods had been sent there during the late troubles, so that the shop-keepers and merchants have now to lay in almost entire new stocks, which they seem to be doing with considerable spirit, but the present high course of exchange occasions some difficulty in obtaining remittances from Ireland, and there seems little probability of its being much lower for some time to come.

It was apprehended a short time ago, that the trade of Birmingham would suffer considerably from the introduction of a practice almost as nefarious as that of making counterfeit money; this was, marking of buttons *gilt*, which in fact had no gilt whatever upon them. These buttons, in the first instance, were made principally for the German trade; but so rapidly did the practice encrease, and so much were the consequences to be apprehended from it on the general trade of the town to be dreaded, that an act of parliament was thought necessary to stop its progress, which was of course obtained. This act expresses the quantity of gold to be put upon a button of a certain dimension, when marked gilt, double gilt, or treble gilt, and imposes a fine of 20s. per gross, upon the person manufacturing or vending them with a less quantity of gold thereon than is specified; one half of the money to go to the informer, upon conviction. A number of respectable gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to attend to the execution of the act, and by means of their assiduity, several persons have been convicted of the offence and obliged to pay the fine, so that we hope soon to see this stain upon our manufacturers entirely done away. It is to be regretted that the act itself is worded so loosely as to be difficult to be understood by the manufacturer, and on the other hand is not sufficiently clear, to regulate those who wish to check a practice as ruinous as it is disgraceful to the trade. The necessity of legislative interference in this and similar cases is greatly to be lamented, for however well it may accomplish the end proposed, it is much to be regretted that the poorer class of people should be tempted to become informers against their employers.

The *SILK* manufactory upon the whole continues in a very favourable situation, few persons engaged therein having any reason to complain of want of employ, and the demand being such as enables the manufacturer to meet the advancing price of Thrown silk, which otherwise would prove a serious disadvantage. The revival of the article of *Velvets*, or at least a great increase in the consumption thereof, particularly for collars and other parts of military uniforms, has been of late very favourable to the workmen in this manufactory, as this branch, though one of the most profitable to them, being of slower progress than most others, occasions employ for a greater number of hands, and the whole number of workmen being less than it was a few years ago, from many having gone into the army and navy at the commencement of the war, good workmen have of late been sure of constant employ. Italian raw silks are cheap in comparison with Thrown, which at present are exorbitantly dear. The India company's silk sale which commences the 29th October, consists of 300 lots of China, 1100 Bengal, 10 Privilege ditto, 7 Madras silk, and 100 Bengal organzine.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the prevalence of wet weather during the last and present months, that we believe but little good hay has been made in any part of the kingdom, but especially in the more Northern Counties. In these indeed the rivers have been so much swelled by the late heavy rains, that much hay has been carried away and completely lost. And in regard to the corn crops, it has been probably still more prejudicial; in most low situations, the grain being either completely beaten down by the continued wetness of the season, or covered by the rising of waters. Much of the wheat and other grains that have been already cut in the midland and more southern districts, has been got in with great difficulty, and by no means in the best state. It is indeed apprehended that a considerable part must have been greatly injured, and some in all probability totally spoiled.

In the Northern Counties very little grain is yet in a state fit for the sickle, much being quite green for want of sun. In the districts to the North of Northumberland we are told, "that such a season, so far, has not appeared perhaps in the memory of man; at any rate not since the year 1782. Very little grain is yet cut in those parts; and what is cut, consists almost wholly of Dutch and Poland oats. The wheats are totally beaten down; and, being ripe, are beginning to spring in the ear: the lodged grain being kept constantly wet from the almost incessant rains, must be completely destroyed, and rendered unfit for the use of man, unless a very speedy alteration of the weather should take place. In the higher parts of Scotland, a very small portion of the grain is in a state so forward as to warrant a hope that it can ripen let the future season be what it may."

All the corn crops are, however, in general full on the ground; but the great want of sun and fine clear weather has prevented the grain in many instances from being so plump and full in the ear as it ought to be. This was the case with several samples of wheat and other sorts of grain which we have examined in very different parts of the island. In a few favourable situations we have however met with very good and full samples of both wheat, barley, and oats, and we have little doubt, from what we have actually observed in the course of a journey of nearly three hundred miles, but that had the weather been suitably fine, there would have been more than a middling crop in most parts of the kingdom. The state of the grain is at present such, that without immediate fine weather, great quantities must be inevitably lost.

Turnips. These are for the most part but an indifferent and unpromising crop. They are not only late but appear extremely thin on the ground and puny. This has probably been caused by the soil being rendered too dry by the warm weather in June and the beginning of July, and the coldness caused by the deluges of rain which have since fallen. In particular situations both in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, we have notwithstanding observed full and good crops: but the excessive wetness of the season does not seem in any situation to have admitted of their being properly hoed and kept clean from weeds.

Potatoes. This important crop is not by any means so favourable as we had reason some time ago to suppose. The heavy rains have in general rendered them clayey, and not well tasted, and in low situations made it necessary for them to be immediately taken up. In some parts of Lancashire this has been particularly the case; and they have been sold in the markets for any price the owners could get for them. This root, after being covered with water, goes bad, and cannot be kept for any length of time.

Hops. The great degree of wetness has likewise operated very unfavourably for this crop. On the *North Clays*, we find there is not even half a common crop; and from other hop districts our reports are not much more favourable. Yearling bags fetch from 10 to 11l. and Pockets from 11 to 12l. New bags fetch from 9l. 9s. to 10l. 10s. and pockets from 10l. 10s. to 12l.

Some of the necessary operations of husbandry have also been considerably retarded by the uncommon wetness of the season. In many situations, summer fallows have remained in the state they were left in July, and in scarcely any have they been properly cleaned, not even in the driest soils. In some places we observed them quite green, being completely over-run with weeds. Much is therefore to be done before the seed for the next year's crop can be committed to the ground. Some grounds can hardly, we suppose, be rendered sufficiently clear in time for sowing.

Grain. Is every where on the advance. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 74s. 3d.; barley, 39s. 3d.; oats, 31s. 2d.

Apples. These are for the most part an abundant crop.

Cattle. Those that are fat or in the way of being readily made so, sell at high prices; but lean stock of all sorts has but a very indifferent sale. Good milk-cows are falling much in price.—**Sheep.** Good fat sheep for mutton, and lambs, still sell high; but lean sheep are considerably cheaper. In Smithfield-market, Beef sells for 3s. to 4s. per stone.—Mutton from 3s. to 3s. 8d.—and Veal from 3s. 8d. to 5s.

Horses. Good saddle-horses, and those for the army, are still high; but carriage and cart horses are lower.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. LI.] NOVEMBER 1, 1799. [No. 4. of Vol. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
DURING the course of last year, a short account was given in your valuable Magazine, of the Academical Institution founded here in 1796, pursuant to the will of the late Professor Anderson. Since that time I have received several letters, requesting particular information with regard to the nature of the lectures delivered in that institution. For the sake of those gentlemen, and others who may wish for such information, I will thank you to insert the following account of my Lectures. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS GARNETT.

Glasgow, Sept. 4, 1799.

THE first is a complete scientific course on physics and chemistry, with their application to the arts and manufactures. One lecture of this course is delivered every morning, and the following are the branches comprehended in it.

The properties of matter are first explained, with a view of the theory of Boscovich; after which come the laws of motion, and the principles of mechanics. The principles are first demonstrated mathematically, and afterwards illustrated by experiments; and then the application of each part to the arts and manufactures pointed out, and, where it can be done, illustrated by models of machinery. After this comes the doctrine of heat, which occupies a considerable number of lectures. After illustrating the general effects of heat, and Dr. Black's Theory of Fluidity and Evaporation, I proceed to point out the discoveries made by Count Rumford.

Having explained the cause of fluidity, we proceed to the principles of hydrostatics and hydraulics, rivers, lakes, inland navigation, &c. The mechanical properties of the air are next examined, which constitutes pneumatics; after which come acoustics, the theory of the winds, and music: the method of curing chimnies, according to Count Rumford's plan; meteorology, and aërostation.

Being thus acquainted with the mechanical properties of the air, we next take a
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view of its chemical properties; and, in about forty lectures, the principles of chemistry are pointed out, and illustrated by experiments: then follows the application of chemistry to the different arts and manufactures, particularly etching, and the different modes of aquatinting, dying, bleaching, and calico-printing; in which the different processes are performed before the students: this part of the course concludes with the application of chemistry to agriculture, and to the analysis of mineral waters.

After this follows a comprehensive view of mineralogy, in which all the specimens are exhibited, and their nature and formation explained, with geological observations.

We next proceed to the principles of electricity and magnetism; and after having considered these two branches, and particularly the former, at considerable length, we proceed to optics. In this part the principles of the science are pointed out; afterwards the structure of the eye, and the phenomena of vision, are considered; and an account of optical instruments given: the subject is finished by a view of the theory and practice of perspective.

The last part of the course consists of physical astronomy, which is comprised in ten or twelve lectures only, because a more particular consideration of it would exclude some more useful parts of the course; and the completion of this part is left to the lecturer on astronomy and geography.

I trust I may be allowed to say, that there is no course in Britain which comprehends so much, and is, at the same time, so full on each subject; and this arises from a particular attention to economy with respect to time. The lecture begins precisely at the hour, all recapitulation is avoided, and, what is usually introduced to spin out less comprehensive courses, carefully excluded.

Besides this course, I give a popular one on experimental philosophy. This course only occupies one lecture a week, which is in the evening. Here all mathematical and abstract reasoning is as much as possible avoided, the most pleasing and

5 F interesting

interesting experiments introduced, and the whole calculated to give an idea of those subjects to those who have not had leisure or opportunity for investigating them, and to refresh the memories of those who have. It is intended likewise as introductory to the scientific course.

The third is a popular course on chemistry; which takes up, for the first part of the session, one evening; and in the latter part, two evenings every week. In this course, the principles of chemistry, with its application to the arts and domestic economy, are pointed out, and illustrated by experiments*.

Besides these courses, during the summer, I give a short course on botany, and the theory of agriculture; and the next winter, I propose a course on the philosophy of natural history: the following outline of which has been laid before the managers.

The course is to begin with a general view of the universe, in which I shall describe the different nebulae, or systems of fixed stars, and point out the probability of their being suns, round which different worlds revolve. We shall next fix our attention on one of them, our sun, and shall examine the different planets which revolve round it, with the various phenomena which they exhibit; and shall then confine ourselves, through the remainder of the course, to the planet on which we are placed, and in which we are most interested. We shall first examine the different theories concerning its formation, the changes which it appears to have undergone from volcanic fires, and the waters of the ocean: this will give an opportunity of introducing some interesting facts on mineralogy, on existing and extinct volcanoes, and collections of basaltic pillars. After this we shall examine the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and point out its most striking properties, both chemical and mechanical; and shall then describe the several changes this fluid undergoes from winds, thunder, &c. and give an account of the formation of mists, clouds, rivers, and lakes.

We shall next take a view of the different living beings on the surface of the earth; and first, of man, in which we shall trace his progress from infancy to old age, the unfolding of reason, the faculty called instinct, &c. Next will follow a

view of the philosophy of living matter, with a general outline of physiology; the effects of different climates on the colour of the human species; the progress of man in society from rudeness to refinement. After this, will be pointed out the most remarkable particulars with respect to other animals, such as their modes of life, migration, &c. The course will be concluded with a view of the vegetable kingdom, or the philosophy of botany, with the theory of agriculture and gardening.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the question of your correspondent M. J. whose case I lament, as he states that he has been obliged, by the Commissioners of the (Barry, I presume) Court of Requests, to pay the extravagant demand of an impertinent servant—His said case I consider as a desperate one; for, being well acquainted with those tribunals, I can assure him, that the judgment of the commissioners is final; and consequently it is impossible for him to appeal to one that is superior. At the same time I must observe, that the commissioners are, as all magistrates ought to be, liable to personal actions, should they have so far forgotten the solemn obligation of their oaths, as to have stepped beyond the correct line of their duty, and, either wilfully or maliciously, acted illegally or corruptly.

Of all the petty litigation that comes before the commissioners, there is, perhaps, none that gives them so much trouble as the continual disputes arising betwixt masters, mistresses, male and female servants; and, it is but fair to state, that there is generally in the two former grounds to complain against the two latter classes of society. Moralists must attribute their behaviour to the licentiousness of the times; but I have never observed that the commissioners have made any allowance for the depravity of the age, and the effect which *bad example* may have upon the mind, and consequently manners of those servants that have appealed to them; on the contrary, they have always taken the character and behaviour of such persons into consideration, and have never suffered them to have the advantage of their own wrong, or to make impertinence and irregularity of conduct the instruments of litigious extortion.

With respect to the original of the Courts of Conscience, now so numerous in this kingdom, they unquestionably had their

* I have printed a text-book for this course, under the title of "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry;" which is sold by Cadell and Davies, London.

their rise from that great tribunal for civil causes, known among the Saxons, and by us, under the appellation of County Court.

These assemblies were instituted in the time of King Edgar; but far more perfectly and firmly established by Alfred, at the time when he made the division of the counties that has descended to us. Here the sheriff sat as judge, and the *suitors* of the court, as they were, and are still termed, that is, the freemen and land-holders of the county, formed a jury.

From these courts was derived another, but of inferior jurisdiction, termed the Court Baron.

The great increase of frivolous suits in the King's superior courts, in the time of Edward the First, occasioned a law to be made, that none should have a writ in those unless the matter to be litigated amounted to the value of forty shillings; and this is the first vestige to be traced of that form of tribunal, now recognized as a Court of Conscience, the business of which was, about this time, a part of that of the County and Hundred Courts; and was, indeed, considered as so material a part, that we have, upon this account only, frequently met with complaints, that great hardships and inconveniences to the subject arose from the irregularity and infrequency of those meetings, which complaints existed until the 3d of Edward the Sixth, who enacted, that the meeting of all county courts should be monthly.

As the commerce of the city of London became extended, this inconvenience, it appears, was more severely felt by its inhabitants than any other class of subjects; they consequently endeavoured to procure a remedy. There is in Stow (vide Title-Index) an account of the first Court of Requests instituted in the city of London, collected by Thomas Griffin, some time a clerk of that court, the particulars of which are curious, but to quote at length would extend this speculation beyond the limits of your Magazine. Among other circumstances, it states that; "the 1st of February, 9th of Henry the VIIIth, an act of Common Council was made, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should monthly assign and appoint two aldermen, and four discreet commoners, to be commissioners.

"This act, which was to continue a year, being found charitable and profitable for the relief of such poor debtors as were not able to make present payments, and to restrain malicious persons from

proceeding in their wilful suits, and also to such persons as had small debts owing to them, and were not able to prosecute them by actions at law, has since been continued, the number of commissioners increased from four to twelve, and the authority of the said court extended to the end of the reign of Elizabeth; when divers persons repining at the influence of the said court, and not regarding any expences or charges, how great soever they might be, so that they might have their desires upon their poor debtors, and being also animated thereto by divers attornies and solicitors (for their own particular gain), did daily commence suits against poor citizens and freemen, in the high courts of Westminster; whereby these poor men were obliged sometimes to pay six times as much as their principal debt or damage did amount to: undoing by these means such poor men, their wives and children, and filling the prisons, when otherwise they might have got their debts with a small charge and little trouble.

"For remedy whereof, and for the strengthening and establishing the aforesaid court, an act was made by the legislature, *anno primo Jacobi Regis*, which enacted, that any citizen and freeman of London that had, or should have, any debts owing to him not amounting to forty shillings, might cause such debtors to be warned to appear before the commissioners of the said court; and they should make such orders between plaintiffs and defendants as they should find to stand with equity and good conscience.

"But since the making the said act, divers persons, intending to subvert the meaning and good intent of the same, have taken hold of some *doubtful* and *ambiguous* words therein, and wrested the same for their own lucre and gain, contrary to the *godly* meaning of the said act.

"For remedy whereof, another act of Parliament was made *anno tertio Jacobi I.* by which the power of the commissioners was much enlarged; giving to them authority to administer an oath to the creditor or debtor, and to commit to one of the counters," &c.

"By this act (saith Mr. Thomas Griffin) the Court of Requests is established and continued to this day; and God grant that it may long continue to the relief of the poor!"

Having thus stated the rise and progress of this branch of jurisprudence, with the opinion, or rather ejaculation, of one of its first clerks, which probably will have but

little weight with your readers, as he must have been an *interested* person, it will be necessary to contrast it with one in every respect different, namely, that of the great luminary of the English law, the late Sir William Blackstone.

"There is (said this learned Judge) one species of courts, constituted by act of Parliament, in the city of London, and other populous districts, which in their proceedings so vary from the course of the common law, that they may deserve a more particular consideration; I mean the Courts of Conscience, or Courts of Request. The first of these was established in London so early as the reign of Henry the Eighth, by an act of the Common Council; which, however, was certainly insufficient for the purpose, and *illegal*, till confirmed by the statute 3d of James I. chap. xv. which has since been explained and amended by the statute 14th Geo. II. chap. x. The constitution is this; the commissioners are to decide in a summary way in all causes of debt which do not amount to forty shillings," &c.

As the nature of the court has been before explained, it is unnecessary to repeat it. The learned Judge then proceeds: "The time and expence of obtaining this summary redress are very inconsiderable, which make it a great benefit; and thereupon divers trading towns, and other districts, have obtained acts of Parliament for establishing in them Courts of Conscience, upon nearly the same plan as that of London.

"The anxious desire that has been evinced to obtain these acts; proves clearly, that the nation in general is truly sensible of the inconveniencies arising from the disuse of the County and Hundred Courts, wherein causes of this small value were formerly decided, with very little trouble or expence to the parties: but it is to be feared, that the general remedy which has lately been applied to this inconvenience (the erecting these new jurisdictions), may itself be attended, in time, with very ill consequences, as the method of proceeding therein is intirely in derogation of common law, as their large discretionary powers create a *petty tyranny* in a set of standing commissioners; and as the disuse of the trial by Jury may tend to estrange the minds of the people from that valuable prerogative of Englishmen, which has already been more than sufficiently excluded in many instances. How much rather is it to be wished, that the powers of the County and Hundred Courts could

again be revived?"—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. iii. page 81.

Such is the opinion of this learned Judge respecting Courts of Conscience: in which opinion I certainly concur, as far as relates to his apprehensions with regard to the ill consequences that may arise from the example given of the disuse of Juries in these new tribunals; but I greatly fear that these ill consequences would not be avoided by the revival of the *full powers* of the County and Hundred Courts; for it is to be observed, that they are still, in many parts of the kingdom, in pretty extensive operation. In fact, the practice in these tribunals* demands legislative inspection and regulation, even more than that of the Courts of Conscience; and I think it was once the idea of a gentleman of the first legal abilities, and now in one of the highest legal offices, to bring in a bill for that purpose; which, I should conceive, would be a necessary measure, as, from observation, and all the information which I have been able to collect, the benefit to the public from the former is not *greater* than that derived from the latter; which are chiefly established in trading and manufacturing towns and districts: and experience has convinced us, that they certainly are, even in their present state, a considerable relief to the inhabitants within their jurisdictions, though it is equally certain, that their system is far from being perfect; indeed it is such, that to be made extensively beneficial it should undergo a thorough revival. As an instance, there is in all the acts of Parliament for establishing Courts of Request, a clause which prohibits the commissioners from entertaining any actions upon lease for lands, tenements, tithes, trover†, &c. Yet, upon the disputes betwixt landlords and tenants, representatives, persons who have lost goods entrusted to carriers, laundresses, &c. more than half the business of the

* In the small county of Cardigan the number of causes tried in the *Sheriff's Court* in one year amounted to upwards of three thousand. It is to be observed, that in these tribunals in the principality they have only a jury of six; and yet in these Courts, in consequence of a writ of justices, directed to the Sheriff, they have been known to take cognizance of actions where the matter in litigation has amounted to an hundred pounds and upwards.

† Vide the Acts for establishing Courts for the recovery of small debts in Westminster, 23 Geo. II. c. xxvii. and 24 Geo. II. c. xlii. Courts

Courts turn; for, though certainly irregular, the settlement of these petty disputes, in a summary way, has been found so advantageous to all parties, that the practice of commissioners interfering in these matters, seems, by universal consent, to be universally adopted. The impression upon my mind, therefore, being that these subordinate tribunals are of much greater importance as links of the great chain of causes and consequences, as integral parts of the general system, than is commonly imagined, I must give to them a warm, though qualified, approbation, inasmuch as I conceive them to be intimately connected with the existence of society, the jurisprudence and political economy of the country: yet I must also observe, in conclusion, that I should be happy to see a greater uniformity in their operations, a systematic arrangement of business, and strong yet regular principles of action influence the whole. I remain, Sir,

Your obedient; humble servant,

JOSEPH MOSER.

Smith Street, Westminster,
October 7th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the laudable attempt of your correspondent G. D. to supply some account of the learned Mr. Upton, I am tempted to offer, for your Miscellany, a fuller article to the memory of that great scholar; for which I am particularly furnished by the communications of his grandson, Robert Tripp, Esq. barrister; and from which it was my design to have formed a memoir in the supplement to my "History of TAUNTON;" but as that publication has been postponed, and probably may not appear for several years, it is but a proper respect to the information which that gentleman politely afforded, and to the name of his worthy ancestor, to give it to the call of your correspondents. It will, I hope, be deemed excusable, if some circumstances already stated by G. D. be repeated.

JAMES UPTON, M. A. was the fourth son of a gentleman of Cheshire, and born at Wimslow, in that county, December 10, 1670. He was educated at Eton, and became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards, at the request of Dr. Newborough, the head master, returned to Eton, where he was tutor to the famous Sir William Wyndham. He married a lady of a respectable family in that

neighbourhood, of the name of Proctor. From Eton he removed to Ilminster, in Somersetshire, upon the invitation of several respectable gentlemen of the county, and particularly of the Earl Pawlet, to whom he was afterwards chaplain, and all whose sons were under his tuition at Taunton. He remained a few years at Ilminster, and taught the learned languages there, till he was elected to the care of the Free Grammar School in Taunton: which he conducted with the highest reputation, and raised to be the largest provincial school at that time ever known in England. The number of his pupils amounted to more than 200; and many of them were from the first families in the West of England. He served for many years the church of Bishop's-Hull, in which parish the school is situated. So early as 1711 he was in possession of the rectory of Brimpton, near Yeovil, in the presentation of the Sydenham family. In the year 1712 he was presented to the rectory of Monkilver, 14 miles from Taunton. He died August 13, 1749, aged 79.

In 1696 he published, at Cambridge, an excellent edition of Aristotle *de Arte Poetica*, with notes. In 1702, at Eton, Dionysius Halicarnassensis *de Structura Orationis*. In 1711, a revised and corrected edition of Roger Ascham's "School-Master," with explanatory notes. In 1726, his *Ποικίλη Ιστορία; Sive Novus Historiarum Fabellarumque Delectus*: a very useful and much approved selection of passages from Greek authors, with a Latin Translation. He was also the author of several single sermons.

With the name of Mr. JAMES UPTON ought to be preserved that of his son, Mr. JOHN UPTON, B. D. who received his classical education in his father's school, at Taunton, from whence he went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he became a fellow; and afterwards tutor to the sons of Lord Chancellor Talbot, and one of his chaplains. This nobleman presented him to a prebend in the cathedral of Rochester: he had also the rectory of Riffington, in Gloucestershire. He never married; and died at Taunton, December 1760, aged 53: leaving the reputation of a gentleman of distinguished classical learning.

His publications were an edition of Arrian's *Epictetus*, with notes, and a Latin Translation, two vols. 4to. 1739: Dr. Harwood calls this "an incomparable edition, and the most perfect that was ever given of a Greek ethical writer:" and HARRIS, in his "Philological Enquiries," represents it as the first edition of

of the kind that had any pretensions to perfection, vol. i. p. 33. (2.) An edition of Spenser's "*Fairie Queen*," with numerous notes, replete with learning, taste and judgment: and (3.) Observations on Shakespeare. He left many works unfinished.

Both father and son were men as much esteemed for their piety, philanthropy, and amiable conduct in private life, as celebrated for their genius and erudition.

It is a sincere pleasure to bear this testimony to singular learning and merit.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, Sept. 11, 1799.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
Communicated by DR. BEDDOES.

SIR,

IF you think the following communication may meet the taste of some of your readers, I shall be obliged to you for inserting it in your Magazine.

Those who concur with the author of the *Diversions of Purley*, respecting the original meaning of the word *more*, may be led like myself to believe the word *reckon* has a similar original meaning.

Raked hay, is hay put together in a heap; hence *hay-rick*.

Reck in German, signifies any heap.

To *reckon* is put together, to calculate.

Chaucer writes.—"Than cometh negligence or rachelesnesse, that *recketh* of nothinge."

The Parson's Tale.

With the same meaning are used at present in the North, *rackels* and *rack*.

Vide Grose's Glossary.

To *wreke*, meaning to revenge, seems to me the same word.—Chaucer thus uses it,

"Well couth love him *wreke* tho'
Of daunger and of pride also,
That Narcissus sometyme him bere,
He quite him wel his guerdon there."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

Here love could *reckon* the daunger and the pride of Narcissus—to quite or repay him, as *much*.—So in common language, a person indebted to another, says, he is come to *reckon* with him, when he means to pay him.—Well would it be for mankind, if revenge were never pursued farther than to be *even* with the injuries received.

It is, perhaps, vain of me to ask indulgence towards a conjecture on a subject so little attended to as this, respecting the meaning of words; the readers indifference may secure to me a quiet possession of any error I may commit; but I should rather meet a correction of the error, than add

one more to those already heaped on language; besides my overthrow, must prove that the great, and the only exemplar of all rational inquiry into the nature and progress of language, was studied; I mean the *Diversions of Purley*, the only guide to a knowledge of the English language.

My conjecture is, that the word *rich*, comes from the same source as *reckon*.

Wreck, is used in the north to mean abundance.

Vide Grose's Glossary.

Rich I suppose the past participle, and that a *riked* or a *rich* man was once possessed of much land produce; as a moiden man, now signifies a man possessed of much money.—I need not adduce proof of the scarcity of coin in former periods, compared with its present abundance; the History of England abounds with striking facts of it; from this scarcity of it, it is not too much to conclude, that coin was unknown in the concerns of mankind, and that then the abundance of land produce constituted *riches*.—If this be true, it affords an example of a word which includes in its meaning the same conclusion, which the author of the *Wealth of Nations* has made, viz. that *riches* or wealth is derived from the soil.

Bath.

M. D.

My correspondent's proofs appear to me cogent; and if he has not arrived at the truth, (which I by no means say) he has, I think, approached it as nearly as investigations of this kind admit. It will occur, that *rich* was not founded soft by our ancestors; so that *rick* and *rich* were founded alike.—In German, *reich* means *rich* and *realms*. In other northern languages, orthography favours the above deduction.—I hope the ingenious author will communicate more of his researches. To counteract the labours of those lexicographers, who have so continually "divorced the soul of a word from its body," is the best way I know, to elucidate language.

4th October, 1799. T. BEDDOES.

P. S. I have not met with *reck* in German for heap. My knowledge of that language, however, is not critical. *Rechen* is to rake; *reck-gras*, couch-grass. I suppose the *reck* in the latter compound signifies a heap or rust.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

A subscription edition of all Chatterton's remains is about to be published for the benefit of his sister and niece, I beg leave, by means of your Magazine, to

to invite the public attention to those circumstances which render this act of justice necessary.

It might have been supposed that the interest which the fate of Chatterton excited in the public mind, would, in some measure, have supplied his loss to his family, by procuring for them active and benevolent friends. The publication of all his works for their emolument, would at that time have secured to them the comforts of life. Your readers, Sir, will probably learn with surprise, that the whole sum they have ever received from the profits of his productions, amounts only to seventeen guineas and six pence. In this I do not include the voluntary assistance of those individuals on whose justice they had no claim. They remember with gratitude the kindness of Dr. Glynn, of Mr. Bryant, above all of Miss Hannah More and her sisters.

The papers and poems attributed to Rowley, had been procured from Chatterton, during his life time, chiefly by Mr. Barrett and Mr. Catcott; from the latter, the poems were purchased for fifty pounds, of which six guineas were given to the mother and sister. A great part of Mr. Barrett's History of Bristol is composed of Chatterton's communications; the only return the family ever received from him was his surgical assistance, gratuitously afforded to the sister, Mrs. Newton, once in a complaint of the breast, once in curing a whitlow on her finger.

When Chatterton was more particularly the object of public curiosity, a clergyman called upon his sister, presented her half a guinea, and requested to see whatever letters of her brother she had preserved. She produced them. He then begged permission to take them away for *one hour*, assigning as a reason, that it would be too painful to his feelings to read them in the presence of that sister, to whom they were addressed. On the same pretext he procured the letters in Mrs. Chatterton's possession, who lived separately from her daughter; these also, he *promised to return in an hour*, and the present of a guinea, and the language of consolatory friendship prevented all suspicion; indeed, so consolatory and so full of religion was his language to the mother, that she said she almost looked upon him as a guardian angel.

A fortnight elapsed, the letters had not been returned, and they knew not the name of the person to whom they had entrusted them. At the end of the fortnight Mrs. Chatterton received a letter from that per-

son, Mr. H— C—. "Be not alarmed, Mrs. Chatterton," he said, "all the little treasure shall be faithfully returned to you again;" with the originals he promised to send transcripts of all the letters, with which the curiosity of strangers might be gratified, while the hand-writing of Chatterton should be preserved. He again consoled Mrs. Chatterton for the fate of her son. "Perhaps," said he, "he now beholds with pleasure the deserved progress his reputation is making every day, and the friends and the assistances which his name brings to you and to his sister:" the date of the letter was Lincoln's-Inn, July 27th 1778.

In a second letter, August 24th 1778, Mr. C— requested the sister to write to him, whatever she and her mother could recollect, concerning Chatterton. "Believe me you are writing to one who respects his memory, and wishes you both well;" the promise of returning the letters and magazines containing Chatterton's pieces, which he had borrowed at the same time, were repeated; and in the course of the Autumn they were accordingly returned. Nothing more was heard till, in the following July, to the astonishment of the family, Mr. C— published the letters, and the information he had obtained from Mrs. Newton, in his *Love and Madness*. The mother wrote to him, and upbraided him for duplicity; he replied, by sending ten pounds, to be divided between her and her daughter; again professing friendship for them, and saying, "Be assured the family of Thomas Chatterton shall never be forgotten by H— C—."

Four months afterwards he again wrote to justify himself, and used these expressions, "What has been done was with a view to pave the way for services to your family; and I hope, sooner than you think, to be of more service to you than any person who has hitherto enquired about your son, for I have a true regard for his memory."

In November 1780, he wrote a fifth letter, desiring Mrs. Newton would send him a particular account of her circumstances, as he was about to promote a public subscription for her; and in April 1781, they received a note from him, requiring an acknowledgment of the ten pounds.

Here Mr. C— dropt his correspondence with the family; they heard no more of the *future services* and the *public subscription*. His *Love and Madness* had a great and rapid sale, undoubtedly in a considerable degree owing to the letters of Chatterton; and his purpose was feared.

Luckily

Luckily Mrs. Newton preserved his letters. In 1796, she was advised, by a gentleman to whom she had shewn them, to write to Mr. C——; the following is a copy of her letter.

SIR,

The name of Chatterton is, perhaps, yet familiar to your memory. She, to whom he was endeared by the tender ties of nature, and who, contemplating his many virtues, would remember his errors no more, begs leave to address you with reference to your professions of attachment to the remainder of his family. Several years have now elapsed since you obtained of me his unpublished papers, and communicated them to the world. The disquietude I might have felt at such a transaction, was removed by an apprehension, that while you interested yourself, you would render considerable assistance to me. The popularity of the concern was an adequate ground for my expectations, which were heightened by the respectability of your connections in life. Justice to my situation would long since have compelled me to address you, but have been, till a few days past, unacquainted with your residence. If any thing in my favour be practicable, to which I trust you will not be indisposed, your early attention will greatly oblige,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

MARY NEWTON.

H—— C——, Esq. Portman Square,
London, June 19th, 1796.

As no answer was returned, a second letter was addressed to Mr. C——.

Reverend Sir,

A former letter of mine, addressed to you under the appellation of H—— C——, Esq. may probably have reached your hands; the same motive which urged me to engage in that, induces me to trouble you with this, and I again solicit your attention to the remainder of the family of Chatterton. Justice to myself, as I before observed, was the reason of my forming the application, on which I had the satisfactory judgment of some very respectable friends. As the subject of obtaining my brother's papers, has of late been particularly investigated here, I trust you will not suffer an occasion for public censure, in a matter where my feelings are considerably interested. I am, Reverend Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

August 4, 1796.

MARY NEWTON.

Mr. C——'s answer, was as follows.

Mrs. Newton's letter of August 4, is sent to me here; she is either ill-advised, or she has not told her advisers the money which I gave her, when I had the copies of the letters, and afterwards. The sort of threatening

letter which Mrs. Newton's is, will never succeed with me: but if the clergyman of the parish will do me the favour to write me word, through Mrs. Newton, what Chatterton's relations consist of, and what characters they bear, I will try, by every thing in my power, to serve them; yet certainly not, if any of them pretend to have the smallest claim on me.

H—— C——.

Exmouth, Devon, September 1, 1796.

The money Mr. C——alludes to, is the guinea given to Mrs. Chatterton, and the half guinea to her daughter, when he borrowed the letters for an hour, and the ten pounds sent after he had published them.

Mr. C——has been privately addressed upon the subject, without effect; his conduct is now made public, in the hope that general liberality may be excited by general indignation.

The mother of Chatterton died in poverty; she suffered three years with a cancer, and till her death, experienced the kindness of the Miss Mores. Mrs. Newton supports herself by teaching children to read; she is now advancing in years, and her sight begins to fail. She is a widow with one daughter. It is hoped that the profits of the proposed publication will render her old age comfortable.

The edition will comprize whatever Chatterton left. Miscellanies, the pieces attributed to Rowley, and the letters published by Mr. C——; some unpublished poems have been procured, and some magazine pieces which had escaped the collector of the Miscellanies. Dr. Gregory has promised to adapt the life of this extraordinary young man to the work; it will make two octavo volumes. The price sixteen shillings, the money to be paid on delivery. Mr. Kearsley receives subscriptions. The edition will be under my direction, and every care shall be taken to render it correct and complete.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Bristol, October, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your correspondents if they will inform me what other institutions there are in England, or abroad, like the Magdalen Hospital, or nearly like; also what books have been published, for the purpose of preventing the dreadful vices of seduction and prostitution.

A CONSTANT READER.

August 9, 1799.

To

[The following reply, which has come to us through a known channel, to a paper published in a former number of this work, signed *Gregor Mac Nab*, would, merely as a literary performance, have been inserted by us with great readiness and satisfaction, as a full and fair refutation, according to our judgments, of the historical charges brought in that paper against the clan Mac Gregor, and as a valuable article of Scottish history. But we consider ourselves as more particularly called upon to insert it, as the best atonement we can make for very blameable negligence in overlooking the malignant and truly libellous character of that paper, as far as it contains false and scandalous reflexions on the Clan Alpin regiment, its respectable commander, and several of its officers. Indeed, it is but justice to say, that the person under whose inspection papers sent for our miscellany, usually pass, did absolutely lay this aside as improper for publication. That this first determination was not followed, is matter of sincere regret to us; as we are now convinced that we were, though without the least bad intention on our parts, made the instruments of conveying direct falsehoods to the public, for the malevolent purpose of wounding the feelings of respectable individuals, and of reviving ancient prejudices against a body of people who, whatever may have been their political errors, appear to have been treated with merciless rigour. This explicit declaration of our sincere concern for having given way to the imposition practised upon us, will, we hope, be accepted by the gentlemen injured, as the most effectual reparation we can make for our share in the offence; and we wish that the concealed author may be discovered, and brought into detestation as a calumniator.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNTIL I had read the paper in your Magazine, relative to the Mac Gregors and the Clan Alpin regiment, I had not imagined that you could soil your pages with foul detraction; and I can only ascribe to some accident, that you did not reject such matter with disgust, and regard the anonymous author as a person who, in offering it, insulted you, as if you were a vender of scurrility.

In regard to the character of the commander of that regiment, it is sufficient to observe, that he has been respectable as a soldier, from an early age, in Europe and in Asia. The sarcasms aimed at some of the inferior officers induced me to make some inquiries respecting them.—I thought it strange that the minister of Balquhiddy should require a cow-herd in the narrow limits of an inclosed glebe: so I find that the gentleman alluded to was not a cow-

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herd, but, having been educated for the church, had almost been a shepherd, and is nephew to a field-officer in his Majesty's service abroad.—There is indeed a gauger, an officer in the regiment, though he has only the honour to carry a *halbert*—Thus it appears, so far as my inquiries have yet extended, that the assertions of your correspondent are but ill supported.

But supposing them to have been true, they would have amounted only to this, that merit had been drawn from obscurity. The mind stored with the malevolence which dictated that paper, will be the victim of its own cancerous quality.—What the personal consequences may be, to the writer, if discovered, is in the bosom of futurity. In the meantime, as he has wantonly aspersed a whole body of people, allow me to endeavour to rescue them from unfounded calumny.

In all countries, and particularly in the Highlands, tribes occasionally contended with tribes. There is not a single clan that has not had its wars. The spirit of the times was well displayed by the chieftains, who shewed their drawn swords as their charters. It was by the policy of allowing, if not encouraging, tribes to weaken one another, and then taking advantage of the contending parties, that leaders of old became principal chieftains—monarchs.—The battles of clans were frequent for successive ages, till the arm of the state grew strong enough to put an end to them, partly by force, partly by address, and douceurs to various chieftains. Happily for society, that sort of warfare has long ceased; but it was more excusable, because more dignified and manly, to attack life openly, than to attempt to assassinate reputation from the dark caverns of malignity.

One of the last combats of clans was that which occurred in 1602, between the Colquhouns and the Mac Gregors, which, because it is the latest private battle of importance, has left the strongest impression, as well as because many individuals, of the generations that are past, who sought to profit by their fall, had put numbers of them to death, under the authority of the privy council, without the colour or sanction of law, and were consequently deeply interested in justifying by any means, and by every effort of invention, the severities exercised against them. In truth, however, the battle of Glenfron was just like the battles of other families—there was nothing disloyal to the state in the mind of either party—a call to support the crown would have united the hostile bands;—and, in fact, kindness and friendship have

5 G long

long marked the subsequent intercourse between the *Colquhouns* and *Mac Gregors*, of whom many are respected and favoured by the family of *Lufs*. Whether indeed the Scottish parliament, which proscribed the *Mac Gregors* was, in the words of your correspondent, "a *Pack of Knaves*," or not; I think a parliament, which not long afterwards could countenance or even connive at the acceptance of a *bribe* by its army, for delivering into the hands of his enemies their sovereign, *who had taken refuge amongst them*, highly merits that appellation. Be that as it may, the assertion of your correspondent, relative to the subsequent proscription of that people, on account, as he says, of fresh depredations in the beginning of the reign of *William III.* is a fiction.—This act of king *William* was made to preserve to two or three great families their hereditary jurisdictions, which were afterwards wisely abolished for the comfort and ease of the subjects, as well as the safety of the state.—There had been a previous law to compel all chieftains to give security against the depredations of their followers. This act of *William III.* extended that obligation, on them, to the "conservation of the peace," without the imputation of any new fault, which would have been blazoned, with exaggerations, in the act, if there had been ground for it; and without even the title of the act mentioning any clan whatever, a clause was slipped into it reviving the act of the parliament of *Charles I.* against the *Mac Gregors* "notwithstanding the same had been rescinded by *Charles II.*" There was not, perhaps, a member in the parliament of king *William*, who had been in that of 1631—not a syllable was mentioned in the reviving act, of the severe nature of the act revived;—hence it is probable that the latitude of that obsolete act, which had passed sixty years before, was unknown to the generality of the members; and that the operation it might have, was only understood by the individuals through whose interested influence it was introduced. This is, at least, the most respectful and liberal mode of thinking, regarding that parliament. I am aware, however, it may be said, with plausibility, that a parliament, which allowed the perpetrators of the massacre of the *Mac Donalds* to escape punishment, would feel little compunction in conniving at the renewal of the unmerited sufferings of the *Mac Gregors*—for unmerited they certainly were, unless indeed it was their crime that *Charles II.* had done—that loyal people the justice to

record his testimony of their "affection" for the royal cause—and unless it was still a greater crime that they had not been so versatile and interested in their attachments, as to prefer a Dutch prince to their natural sovereign.

Professor *Rofs's* account of the battle of *Glenfroom* is in perfect accord with the traditions still current in the Highlands, and will remain to every unprejudiced mind a complete and satisfactory vindication of the *Mac Gregors*, and a monumental proof of the injustice done to them. It was brought forward through the researches of one of several of the best antiquaries of the time, who gave generous and spontaneous aid in collecting documents of the history of that people, whose descent, as well as that of the *Grants*, and several other tribes, from the *Alpian* dynasty, is as well known and believed as that the royal *Stuarts* have left a numerous and flourishing progeny.—But, says your correspondent with an attempt at irony, and an intentional error in chronology, "What was king *William* to professor *Rofs*?" as if he hoped that his using the name of a king would controvert facts and annihilate truth.—The spirit of his query, no doubt, is, that king *William* had been gifted with a sight more penetrating than any the Highlanders pretend to, for they only foresee events that are to come; but your friend implies (and who can therefore disbelieve?) that king *William* knew what had happened in *Glenfroom* half a century before he was born, and near a whole century before he took the trouble to come from *Holland* to ease his father-in-law of the cares of government, much better than did professor *Rofs*, although the transaction happened almost before his eyes.

The mal-treatment of the *Mac Gregors* is fully and generally impressed throughout the Highlands—but as they were certainly more hardy and brave than politic, I shall suppose that they had been extremely to blame—yet I cannot reconcile to common sense any end of justice that could result from the abolition of the name of any people. On the contrary, to a person of my limited discernment, it is obvious that irregularities, and breaches of the peace, would be more easily detected whilst they preserved their real, than after they should be concealed under various borrowed names. If therefore it is evident that this tended to impede instead of promoting public justice, and the discovery of crimes; to what other cause is the measure to be ascribed? To a plain and true one—that by this mode of promiscuous proscription, instead

instead of leaving the law of the land to operate against any guilty individuals, a whole people were incapacitated from complaining in any court of being maimed or oppressed, or of suing for the recovery of any part of the property violently taken from them.—Perhaps some of the advisers and instruments of the elevation of William, needed prescription to sanctify acquisitions.—Nor was this sort of precaution useless—for we have seen within these few years two estates of other families recovered by the representatives of the right owners, though the possession of one of them had been lost as far back as the days of the usurper Oliver.—But supposing, again, the *untruth* that the generation of Mac Gregors, which existed 200 years ago, had been, in every instance, the aggressors; let me ask what sort of man he must be who would wish to wound the feelings of the numerous generation of the *present* day? Does your correspondent dislike every thing allied to respectability of conduct, and is he vexed that the Mac Gregors vie with the most loyal of their fellow-subjects in supporting the constitution, and in veneration for a beneficent and beloved sovereign? or seeks he to rekindle the animosities of families? If he does; however amiable the intention, he will fail in the attempt—the descendants of foes or rivals of old have long since liberally and wisely consigned to eternal oblivion and mutual amnesty the reciprocal injuries of past ages, no part of which could attach to themselves;—and they must regard, with equal execration, the character of an incendiary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

September 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN AND
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BOLTON IN
THE MOORS, IN THE COUNTY OF
LANCASTER; BY AN INHABITANT.
SIR,

FROM the commencement of your useful and interesting publication I have understood, that you have been particularly desirous of topographical or local information. This consideration, along with the accounts which you have lately received of the environs of Norwich and Bristol, induces me to attempt some description of the town and neighbourhood of Bolton in the Moors, in the county of Lancaster; where, at different times, I have resided nearly 20 years. I do not suppose, that an account of it will com-

mand such interest, or secure such attention, as what has been written concerning the ancient cities already mentioned; but it appears to me, that antiquaries, gazetteers, and geographers, have not yet done justice to the theme which I have chosen.

Walker writes, that Bolton is noted for its medicinal waters; but, excepting one found in a field, hence called the Spa-field, to the west of the town, of which the fame fell as rapidly as it rose, there are none which are not common to all coal countries, in which waters iron is dissolved, or from which it is precipitated, and which are therefore denominated chalybeates, more or less powerful according to the quantity in solution. They are discovered by the rust-coloured sediment which they leave in their several channels.

It is only in the present century, and in the memory of man, that Bolton has risen to such consequence; that, in population, if not in size, it is become the third town in Lancashire, inferior in these respects only to Manchester and Liverpool. Perhaps it is a consideration by no means favourable to the native pride of Englishmen, that the original artists in our several trades, like the fruits of our gardens, came from foreign countries. The curious workmanship in painting and sculpture, which appears in many English cathedrals, was, it is recorded, mostly executed by Italians. Flemings, it is well known, were brought over into this country, in the reign of Edward the Third, to teach the inhabitants the art of manufacturing the wool of their own sheep, which they before sold to the same ingenious people in the raw state. In the days of Elizabeth, Protestants from the Low Countries, who were cruelly persecuted on account of their religion, by that merciless bigot Philip the Second of Spain, were, with great policy, as well as justice and humanity, offered an asylum in England. In the reign of Lewis the XIVth, French protestant refugees were settled as silk-weavers in Spital-fields. In like manner, there is some reason to believe that Flemings were some of the first weavers of cotton in this part of the country: at least I have been informed by a very considerable manufacturer in this town, now upwards of 46 years of age, descended from ancestors who, without doubt, from the reign of Elizabeth, have been engaged in the cotton trade, that he just remembers seeing, at his grandfather's in a neighbouring township, several wooden shoes, properly so called, which were conjectured to have belonged to some of these ingenious foreigners.

foreigners. The cotton trade was certainly the offspring of this town and neighbourhood, whilst the inhabitants of Manchester dealt originally only in such coarse woollens as are now made to the north of Bury; and, even in the beginning of the 18th century, principally in small wares, hats and checks.

Indeed, from the map of 1650 annexed to Stockdale's account of the country round Manchester, that place appears then to have consisted only of three or four long streets, terminating in the market place, or in some buildings crowded round the church. But, as Manchester became rich and populous by means of the industry of its natives, and its ready communication with London and other places, so its merchants were induced to purchase cotton goods, particularly fustians, from the manufacturers at or near Bolton.

For this purpose they originally travelled hither, and, as the roads were not then good enough for the passage of carts and waggons, they sent off their purchases by pack-horses. Now the manufacturers send their goods for sale to Manchester, and at least on Tuesdays, almost from every quarter round, through the public roads and canals to that town, which is now the principal mart of the trade. Still, most of the new patterns and machines have been invented at or near Bolton. The celebrated Arkwright, the founder of the art of spinning by water, was originally a barber in this place, and rather in indigent circumstances, till, in concert with some others, he planned the mechanism, for which he obtained a patent, and by means of which amassed a very opulent fortune. The improvements made in his machinery, so as to effect as much or more by the hand than was before effected by water, were contrived, in the year 1780, by a weaver, named Samuel Crompton, then living in a romantic and beautiful situation at a place called the Hall in the Wood, to the north of Bolton. Hence they were at first known by the name of the Hall in the Wood-wheels; and have since been denominated Mules, as being a medium between the first invented spinning-machines, called Jennies, turned only with the hand, and those of Arkwright worked by the aid of water, the advantages of which they unite. The inventor received from the subscription of individuals 100*l.* for making his invention public; the sum of 200*l.* he says was promised him, which promise was never fulfilled. When the simplest carding and spinning machines were first brought into use, they excited an

alarm, lest they who had wrought only with the hand should be unemployed. Hence, in 1779, the working people in this neighbourhood rose in great numbers, pulled down several factories, and destroyed the machinery in them; but they were at length persuaded, particularly by the exertions of the late Dornier Rasbotham, Esq. a worthy magistrate, and by an excellent pamphlet written by Dr. Barnes, now in Manchester, that the evils, which they fancied they foresaw, would end in their good; that rioting would not remedy them; and that in consequence of these inventions the trade would be so much extended, that there was reason to fear rather a deficiency of hands, than a want of work; so it has proved. Encouraged by high wages, ingenious workmen from every part of the country round have flocked to this place. Native of Scotland and Ireland have migrated hither in such numbers, that they now compose a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants. Not 80 years ago, a person, now deceased, possessed of great talents and reputation, was almost literally acquainted with every one in the town; so that he frequently went round with the musicians called the Waits every Monday morning in the winter, and was able, by his recollective memory, to hail by name nearly every one in every house.

In 1773 the houses in Great Bolton were 946, the inhabitants 4568; the houses in Little Bolton were 232, the inhabitants 771. Thus the total number of houses was 1178, of inhabitants 5339.

In the year 1789, from an account taken of the number of inhabitants in this town and neighbourhood, it appeared, that they amounted to upwards of 11,000. Notwithstanding the war, it seems, from the enumeration made in 1797, in consequence of the bill for enrollment in case of invasion, that they had increased at least more than 5000. Great Bolton alone was found to contain 2040 houses, and 11,260 inhabitants. The greatest increase of population has been in Little Bolton; but as there has not been any official account taken, it can only be generally conjectured, that its inhabitants may amount to more than 4000.

From the enumeration in 1797, which was completed only in Great Bolton, it was discovered, that as the back streets in the town were about six times more populous than the front, so strangers and passengers must have very inadequate ideas of the size of Bolton, and more particularly of the number of its residents. From the natural

natural unwillingness of unthinking persons to give an account of their families and lodgers, from the peculiar unwillingness manifested, when every one, who was able, was expected to be called into actual service for the repulsion of invaders, it may be concluded, that the population of this town and neighbourhood was not estimated to the utmost; especially as since that time many houses have been built round the town, particularly upon Bolton Moor, as it has been called: an account of the sale of which, and of its consequences, will perhaps be more interesting than may previously be imagined.

Just before the breaking out of hostilities with the French nation, there had been obtained an act of Parliament for its sale, to which every inhabitant or person interested had before signed assent. After an equivalent had been given to five lords of the manor for their several claims, the rest was divided into lots, each of which lots was put up to auction; when the whole was so well sold, that, though it be only about 250 acres, it was sold for 2632l. per annum, besides 10l. deposit money, which was to be paid down immediately for every statute acre. This sum, after paying for the necessary roads, has been appropriated to the improvement of the town, and is to come in aid of the poor-rates in Great Bolton. Already are the principal streets in Great Bolton flagged on each side, as they and all the others are lighted in the winter. The chief streets unite in the market-place. Two, which form a line from the church on the east to the west end of the town, may be a mile; and the other street, which joins them at right-angles from the south, about half a mile in length. The width of the streets in the centre of the town, which become rather narrower as they recede, is about 20 yards, and many projections are now taken down, so that the narrowest parts are not less than 12 yards across. Though the purchasers at first esteemed their lots to be bad speculations, yet, as more than 200 houses have been built upon the moor, the greater part of the remainder of which is inclosed and cultivated, they have thus taken the best method in their power to make their speculations answer. The war perhaps was the main cause why they did not succeed; yet possibly the spirit of industry may still enable the owners to turn their apparent and present losses into real and eventual profit.

Whether it is owing to the flourishing state of the manufacturing trade at Bolton, or to a less abundance of water than in

some other places, not so many, or at least not so large, spinning-factories have been built at or near this place, as in the neighbourhood of Manchester and Stockport. There are, however, enough of these, which, whatever profit they may bring to their owners, or with whatever employment they may furnish the working people, are generally, even with the best possible regulations, found to be very injurious to the health and morals of the community.

In this neighbourhood are many extensive grounds devoted to the purpose of bleaching. Not only is it natural to suppose, that this trade would be carried on to the greatest advantage where the most and finest goods are manufactured, but near the sources of streams, where the water is the purest.

The improvements in chemistry have made almost a total alteration in the art of whitening. Formerly pieces required many months for their bleaching: they may now be completed in a few days. No changes of weather now retard the work, which may be executed almost entirely within doors.

By the aid of ingenious machinery, the goods are got up with the greatest nicety and cleanness, as in a laundry upon a large scale. Bleached, calendered and glazed, they are thus prepared for the market, and are sent to Manchester for sale, to the warehouses of their owners, in the carts belonging to the bleachers.

Though in the neighbourhood of Bolton there may not have been found many relics of antiquity, yet the canal between this town and Manchester will perhaps eventually secure it more renown. It is cut from Bolton to within a mile from the market-place at Manchester, and on the highest level has a branch extending to Bury. As it is almost uniformly parallel to the Irwell and its tributary streams, which run through valleys abounding with picturesque beauties; so the towing-path forms a kind of terrace walk, whence the delightful scenery of nature is viewed to very considerable advantage. On this canal there are 12 locks, and 3 aqueduct bridges; one more than 10, another 16, a third 20 yards above the bed of the river. Passengers avoid six of the locks, which are at the same place, by ascending or descending the hill to embark on board another boat. Carriage-boats pass through all the locks. Since the canal on the higher levels is cut along the side of a hill, there seems reason to apprehend, lest the banks, which in some places overhang the river upwards of 10 or 12 yards, may give way;

way; unless by inviting vegetation by being planted with gorze, furze, or willows, they become in length of time better secured. This remark resembles a prediction. When it had not been written many days, on the 17th of August, 1799, in consequence of a rapid flood, the banks gave way in two places, and all navigation on this level was suspended for a week: but even then passengers had to walk a mile from Bolton beyond the place, where the very bed of the canal for more than 100 yards, consisting partly of gravel, was washed into the stream-beneath. Yet from the public accounts it appears, that by this violent and rapid flood still more mischief has been done to other canals, particularly to the Ashton, and the Duke of Bridgewater's.

In very dry seasons the canal has already laboured under such a deficiency of water, that occasionally either passengers have been obliged to walk three miles along its banks by all the locks, or it has not been possible for boats to sail on the higher levels. But these inconveniences have not occurred since a larger supply of water has been obtained from the river at Bury. Yet, in frosty weather, in consequence of its elevation, the line of the canal is so much exposed to the influence of cold, that a few severe nights will put a stop to the sailing of the passage-boat or packet. On account of the constant communication between Bolton and Manchester, the distance between which is not even by water more than 12 miles, this boat, along with the coal-boats, which can sail from Clifton to Manchester, and from Bolton to Bury, without passing through a lock, promises to contribute most towards the remuneration of the proprietors. During the Manchester race-week, the sum collected for fares has amounted nearly to 100l. More money is now wanted to complete the canal. At first it was proposed to make it communicate by locks with the navigation along the Irwell to Liverpool; but now it is also intended to apply to Parliament for a bill to enable the proprietors to build an aqueduct over that river, and thus to connect it with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal.

About two miles to the north-west of Bolton there is an ancient hall called Smithels, which might claim the attention of the curious. It appears formerly to have been surrounded by a wall and moat. Its remains, which, in a quadrangular form, surround a large court, are composed of houses for farmers and poor people, of a chapel, and a large waincotted room.

It has been rumoured, that Sir Andrew Barton, the Scotch pirate, chose this place for his retreat. It is certain, that Sir Roger or Matthew Barton resided here in the reign of Queen Mary, since, in the Martyrology written by Fox, it is recorded, that George Marsh was examined here before him. The arms, consisting of a tun, with a bar across, in punning allusion to the name, are found in one of the rooms, with the letters A and B in cyphers. Mr. Byrom, of Manchester, purchased the place from the Fauconberg family.

The pannels in the waincotted room present more than 50 heads, male and female, with their arms underneath; consisting principally of a stag's head for the former, and the leaf and fruit of the oak for the latter.

When George Marsh, a celebrated martyr, who was burned at Chester, was examined at this place, he pressed his foot to the ground, and prayed to God to render persecution the means of spreading the truth. The simple believe, that the impression of his foot remains to this day upon a flag in the passage to the waincotted room; and that when it was once removed, the spirits of the world unknown disturbed the mansion, till it was restored to its place. Such is the tale of superstition: the supposed impression is only a vein in the stone.

In the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, Bolton was fortified and defended by the Parliamentarians, particularly by those repulsed from Latham-house by the Countess of Derby; but it was besieged and taken by the forces of Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby.

The latter was the first man who entered the town. As it was thus taken by storm, bloody carnage ensued; and many of the slain are said to have been buried in the corner of a field in the township of Little Bolton, about half a mile from the town, which corner is separated from the neighbouring grounds, and has never been ploughed in the memory of man. When the royal party were every where defeated, the Earl of Derby retired to the Isle of Man, his paternal inheritance; whence returning to second the designs of Charles the Second and the Scots, he was met and discomfited by a superior body of forces in the neighbourhood of Wigan. He, however, escaped, and was engaged in the battle of Worcester; but in his subsequent flight he was captured, and afterwards beheaded in the market-place at Bolton. To this day, it is said, none of the Derby family will frequent the moor central

central inn in the town, because it is close to the spot where their ancestor was executed. Some of these transactions are recorded in the following curious inscription upon a grave-stone in the church-yard at Bolton:

"John Okey, the servant of God, was born in London 1608; came into this town 1620; married Mary, the daughter of James Crompton, of Brightmet, 1635, with whom he lived comfortably 20 years, and had four sons and six daughters. Since then he lived sole till the day of his death. In his time were many great changes and terrible alterations; 18 years civil wars in England, besides many dreadful sea-fights; the crown and command of England changed eight times; episcopacy laid aside 14 years; London burnt by Papists, and more stately built again; Germany wasted 300 miles; 200,000 Protestants murdered in Ireland by the Papists: this town thrice stormed; once taken and plundered. He went through many troubles and divers conditions; found rest, joy and happiness only in holiness, the faith, fear and love of God in Jesus Christ. He died the 29th of April, and lieth here buried, 1684.—Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!"

The inhabitants of Bolton have not been in the best repute for their usage of strangers; but the evil has probably arisen from such rude wassailers (see Milton's *Comus*) as are found almost in every place, who have resorted to the inns frequented by travellers, whom they have deceived and irritated by their impudent composure in telling falsehoods, in order to cheat them of their money by laying wagers with them in opposition to the plainest matters of fact. These wagers being decided by the company, who are all in the secret, and engaged in a conspiracy against the unsuspecting stranger, he is bound by the decision to treat them, as they express themselves, with glasses round. The natives of Bolton, though not distinguished for polished behaviour, have, I am persuaded from experience, as much genuine benevolence as any of their neighbours; and I am happy to inform the public, that the above mentioned practice is dying away, and confined to a very few individuals.

Yet of late years, unfortunately, party spirit has raged in this town with uncommon bitterness; though it appears, from the report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, that those called democrats here have had the wisdom, or the good fortune, not to have entered into any political associations, which irritate rather than convince, and only lead their opponents to attempt to exceed them in numbers.

About 12 or 14 years ago, a library was founded upon the most liberal basis. Persons of all parties and denominations subscribed to it, and books in favour of any sentiments, political or religious, were not exempted from being voted into it. After the discussions occasioned by the attempts made to procure the repeal of the test-laws, the dissenters were voted out of the committee. Still this select committee was not at that time sufficiently scrupulous as to reject such works as the *Rights of Man*, or other books of a like kind. But previously to the commencement of hostilities with the French nation, when an effigy of Thomas Paine was burned, such of these books as could be found, belonging to the public library, were thrown, by the vote only of a majority of the subscribers, into the flames. Against this destruction of common property many protested. The parties divided, the rest of the books were sold by public auction, and furnished the groundwork of two other libraries. These transactions reminded many of the barbarous Mahometan, who ordered the Alexandrian library to be burned, on the principle, that if it contained no more than the Koran, it was unnecessary; if more, it was pernicious; and that in either case it ought to be destroyed.

The society of Protestant Dissenters, improperly called Presbyterians, have also a library called *The Vestry*; which contains many theological books on different controversial doctrines, besides several volumes of scarce and curious tracts, and a good collection for the instruction of young persons in art and science, in natural and revealed religion. In the account of the country round Manchester, the Methodists of this place are mentioned as active in the management of their Sunday School, in which more than 1000 children are instructed, gratis, in reading and writing. The followers of Swedenborg, animated by the zeal of a benevolent gentleman, named Dawes, have also exerted themselves in the same good cause, and not only provide about 300 children in this neighbourhood with the means of good instruction on the Lord's day, but have founded what they call the *Economists' Library*; from which they who subscribe only one penny every week, or 2s. per year, may receive such information as it is fitted to afford.

As in many other towns, since the alarm of the French invasion was first raised, there have not been wanting persons in Bolton who have united to form corps
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both of infantry and cavalry. The former, which consist of more than 200, have now mostly been raised several years. The latter, consisting of 69, and formed in 1798; had their standards presented to them in the month of July, in the present year. One of the standards has the king's arms, the other their major's upon it, with the motto, *Pro aris et focis*.

The crest of the latter represents a mower with a scythe in the right hand, which representation is founded upon the traditionary tale, that, after the battle of Hastings, one of the Pilkington family (the major's name) who had taken the part of Harold, was obliged to assume the habit of a mower, but was discovered by his unskilfulness in handling the scythe. On the arms of the Pilkingtons in Yorkshire, the mower, I am told, holds the scythe in the left hand.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have endeavoured to shew, that the town and neighbourhood of Bolton present some objects worthy the attention of the curious.

It lies with you to decide, whether my communication is sufficiently interesting for insertion. As the first tribute of esteem and approbation, it is offered to your excellent magazine *

By your constant reader,
Bolton,—1799.

J. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CERTAIN as it is that the apparition of ghosts and spectres militates against all known laws of nature, yet instances of this kind are related by men, who neither can be suspected of having had the least inclination to impose upon the world, nor be supposed to have suffered themselves to be imposed upon by others. How are we to reconcile such accounts to sound reason and the established laws of nature? Let us inquire whether it be not possible to assign some natural reason for apparitions related by respectable and credible persons, without giving countenance to superstition: The easiest way to account for such singular instances will be to prove, that the form which sometimes appears to people who imagine they see ghosts and spirits, does not exist externally, but that the idea of such apparitions is produced bym -

* We shall be glad to receive from other equally intelligent correspondents similar communications relative to the state of society, manners, &c. in all the large cities and towns in the kingdom.

pressions made on the opthalmic nerves of the brain.

Our nerves are the instruments of sensation. They originate in the brain, where they receive a very fine fluid, secreted from the most subtle parts of the blood, and conveyed by the nerves to all parts of the body, for the performance of every animal function. This fluid is called *nervous fluid*. The nerves spread from the medulla of the brain through the whole body, and are connected with the upper surface of the skin, where they constitute the general sense of feeling. When a nerve receives an impression, this impression is communicated to the brain by the motion of the nervous fluid, which produces in our soul a perception of its presence; and we then say that we *feel*. Amongst other nerves, two pair proceed from the medulla of the brain, which are called the *optic nerves*. The rays of light reflecting from every object that presents itself to our view, fall upon the *retina*, which is an expansion of the optic nerve at the bottom of the eye, where they cause an impression, producing a miniature picture of the object in sight, which is conveyed to the brain, and causes the soul to form an idea of the shape and colour of bodies, which is called *vision*.

Every one, who will consider what we now are going to say, will easily comprehend that these optic nerves can represent an object to our soul, although there should be no external cause producing it. Every object which we see affects our optic nerves in a different manner by the diversity of its shape and colour. One impression is produced when we see a steeple, another when we perceive a tree, and another when we perceive an human form; and the notions which our soul receives are as different as these impressions differ. Therefore, when just such an impression takes place in our optic nerves, by means of the motion produced in the nervous fluid, as would be caused by the real appearance of a person; this sensation produces in our soul an image of such a person, and we believe we see it, although it actually is not present. An example will render this more intelligible. Mr. HENNINGS, a celebrated practical philosopher in Germany, quotes in his excellent work *Ueber Abhandlungen und Visionen*, page 55. the following remarkable instance from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Sciences at Paris: "Mr. POUPART mentions a woman who had lost one half of her cranium. The dura mater was therefore uncovered, and being touched one time by some person with the finger, the woman screamed violently

lently, and said: *that she had seen an immense number of lights.* A certain pressure and a motion in the nervous fluid of this woman produced therefore in her soul the idea of an immense number of lights, none of which existed externally. We experience the same thing on receiving a violent blow in the face, when we imagine we see a great number of sparks before our eyes. Thus different pressures and motions may also produce different notions, which have no external efficient object.—The author of these observations experienced a most striking instance of this kind. He dined once with an old gentleman who was a great natural philosopher, and still possessed of the complete use of his intellectual faculties, notwithstanding his advanced age. While the glass circulated cheerfully, and rational mirth prevailed in the social circle, the company was suddenly startled by the unexpected question of the old gentleman; what girl that was who stood by the side of his chair? The guests protested they saw no girl. However, he persisted in his assertion, and even began to give a minute description of her.—The image which the old gentleman thought he saw, could not possibly be a body really existing out of his imagination, as, in that case, it must have been visible to the whole company; because every body reflects rays of light on our eyes, which produces the sense of vision. Certain impressions or motions must therefore have taken place in the fibres of the brain, or the optic nerves of this old gentleman, like those which are connected with the image of a girl.

Another instance of this kind happened to a friend of the writer of this article, which admits of a similar explanation. This gentleman, a professor of mathematics at an university in Germany, in whose house he lived, came one evening to the writer's apartment, and related the following singular circumstance: He had gone, late in the evening, into the garden adjoining his house, to look at the stars. When he left his apartment, he saw his maid-servant sitting upon a chair, spinning. Having contemplated the starry heavens some time, he went back again to his apartment. When he ascended the stairs he met his maid-servant, and, on account of the narrowness of the passage, made room for her to pass by. Conceive, reader, his astonishment, when, on entering his room, he found the same servant in the situation in which he had left her, sitting on her chair, and spinning! What could that apparition have been? Nothing else but a

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renovated vibration of the optic nerves, which was similar to that sensitive impression which had been produced in his brains, when, on quitting his room, the rays reflecting from that person fell upon his eyes. This is the more probable, as he had strained his optic nerves in contemplating the stars. *Apparitions are therefore possible; but they are not what they commonly are supposed to be. They are mere illusions of the senses, and of imagination: but not images, the object of which exists EXTERNALLY.*

The principles with which we have set out in the beginning of these observations, might easily be applied in explaining the numerous instances of *second sight*, related of the Scotch islanders, and of the inhabitants of North Wales. However, I shall endeavour to do this in a different way, and apply principles which will unfold the natural cause of these phenomena in a more satisfactory manner.

In attempting to point out a natural cause of the numerous instances of *second sight*, related of the inhabitants of North Wales and the Scotch islanders, it will be necessary we should observe above all things, that *smoke and misty vapours are susceptible of the reflexion of the rays of light, and capable of producing shadowy images, representing figures of human beings, of animals, castles, &c. &c.*

In autumn and in spring a thick fog lies frequently, towards night, on rivers, bogs, morasses, lakes and damp districts. If now a person go towards such a place covered with misty vapours, particularly in an easterly direction, the shadow of such a person, or of other objects behind him, may be reflected by such vapours, as by a mirror, which will make him imagine that a black man or any other object is coming towards him, and which suddenly disappears when he comes too near the place whence this phantom is formed by reflection. We may see the same phenomenon in a darkened apartment, which is strongly fumigated, so as to be entirely filled with the smoke as with a fog. If several persons, the hindmost of whom carries a lighted taper in his hand, enter such an apartment, the shadows of the foremost will be reflected by the smoke, and several black men will seem to be standing in the room. This apparition dissolves as soon as the foremost person takes the candle in his hand, because the efficient cause of the reflection of the shade ceases.

Watery vapours form a mirror-like superficies, which, if backed by a dark body, represents a kind of looking glass that re-

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reflects the image of a person standing in front. Such vapours collect frequently in cloath-presses which stand in damp places. Now if they be opened by some person, he may easily happen to see his own image by the reflection of these vapours. The shadowy image disappears however instantly again, because the draught of air which is produced by the opening of these presses, changes the situation of the vapours, and thereby destroys their power of reflection.

The same may happen in thick forests which are intersected by morasses, swamps, &c. &c. particularly on clear days, when the air is calm.

A creditable person told the writer of these observations that he once saw his own picture on opening a cloath-press, by which he was terrified so much as to drop fainting on the ground. This apparition was probably the effect of the above-mentioned natural cause.

Every one knows what astonishing phenomena can be produced by an optical and catoptrical apparatus. However, nature, who in her operations surpasses the greatest artists, is no less capable of effecting most wonderful phenomena by a similar process.

SCHOTT, a learned German writer, speaking, in his *Magica Optica*, of the famous *Morgana* at *Rhegio*, in the *Mamertinian* Sound, in Italy, says: "This wonderful phenomenon shows itself (according to the accounts of the Jesuit ATHANASIUS KIRCHER, lib. x. p. 2. cap. 1. parast. 1. of his *Ars magna Lucis et Umbrae*) principally when the heat of the sun is most violent, and, as it should seem, makes the *Mamertinian* lake boil up; when a copious mass of vapours rises from its surface, which produces the most singular phenomena. The beholder imagines he sees fortresses, palaces, and houses, in regular order, suspended in the air. These disappear gradually, and make room for an immense number of columns, which also vanish again in a short time, to be succeeded by an equally splendid and astonishing spectacle,—large forests, and whole alleys of cypresses and other trees present themselves, as well as large fields, covered with a great number of people, with small and large flocks of cattle, and similar objects in their natural colours. This phenomenon is called by the inhabitants of *Rhegio* the *fay Morgana*.

KIRCHER, who in the year 1636 was at *Rhegio* with Frederic, Landgrave of Hesse, inquired carefully into the particulars of that singular phenomenon, and conversed about it with the oldest and most expe-

rienced people of the place; however he could not see it himself, because it happens very rarely. Father ANGELUCH, who saw it several times, gives a most interesting account of it, which is to be found in Kircher's *Ars magna Lucis et Umbrae*.

Kircher accounts for the physical causes of the *Morgana* in the following manner: He observes, that the mountain, which is situated opposite *Rhegio*, extends from Calabria towards Peloso. The shores of the lake, as well as the bed of it, are covered with a great quantity of very small pellucid mineral particles, which are drawn up by the intense heat of the sun along with the vapours of the lake, and form in the air a perfect speculum of an immense number of angles. In this speculum, the back ground of which is formed by the mountain, are represented images of distant objects, which differ according to the point of view in which the beholder's eyes are directed towards that airy mirror. For the appearance of the above-mentioned row of columns Kircher accounts by observing, that a column stood at the shore of the lake, which multiplied itself in the facets of that speculum, in the same manner in which an image, which is placed between two corresponding mirrors, can be multiplied. Thus a single warrior, if his image be reflected by the clouds, may represent a whole numerous army. As for the possibility of small mineral particles being drawn up into the air with watery vapours, it is generally acknowledged in our times: for all observers of nature agree, that the sun attracts, along with the vapours, a great number of, various small bodies, a proof of which are the hairs, chaff, sand and other particles, which sometimes are found inclosed in large hail-stones.

DAMASCIUS mentions similar phenomena, in the life of ISIDORE, the philosopher: We recollect, says he, to have heard of creditable people, that in hot summer days armed horsemen have been seen suspended in the air, in Sicily, in a field, which is called *Tetraphygion* (the four towers), and in other places.

SCIPIO MARCELLUS says in his Description of Naples, that similar phenomena are frequently seen at *Nerito* in *Apulia*. And CORNELIUS AGRIPPA mentions instances of the same kind, in his *Philosophia occulta*.

HERRERA, a Spanish Historian, mentions another phenomenon, arising from similar causes, which was seen formerly in the kingdom of *Guatemala*, in South America. The heathenish inhabitants of that country frequently saw their idol suspended in

in the air, attended by a great number of others. These people, being entirely destitute of all physical knowledge, were astonished at that wonderful sight, and fell upon their knees to adore their miraculous god. This idol was publicly worshipped near the shore of the sea, and easily could be reflected by the numerous facets of such a cloudy speculum, which nature perhaps formed of the saline particles drawn up into the air along with the vapours of the sea. It is obvious that this must have been the case, because this phenomenon was seen no more after the introduction of Christianity, when that idol was destroyed.

KIRCHER observes also, that the Mauritanian shepherds may have been misled by a similar illusion, to believe that the air was inhabited by an immense number of spirits, when they were clothed in the skins of wild beasts, and danced to the sound of fifes and flutes. Their images were reflected by the clouds; and when they beheld the air filled with supernatural beings, for which they took the reflection of their own images, and heard the noise which they made re-echo in the mountains, they could easily take up the idea that the air was filled with spectres and devils.

THOMAS FAZELLO, who has carefully collected whatever is remarkable in Sicily, describes, in the first decade of his work, book ii. ch. 1. another singular phenomenon of the same kind. When the air, says he, is calm and serene, the sky exhibits frequently, at the dawn of day, various animal and human forms, skipping to and fro, or fighting with each other, till they are dissipated by the heat of the rising sun.

These instances we think will be sufficient to serve our readers as a clue to explain many singular apparitions and visions in a natural manner, and to account for the physical causes of *second sight*, which is particularly attributed to the inhabitants of North Wales, and of the Scotch islands.

P. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

**A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH
several PARTS of ENGLAND and
WALES during the Summer of 1797.**

(Continued from p. 619.)

WE arrived at *Basingstoke* (as the foot-traveller ought always to do at the place where he intends to sleep) time enough to walk through the town, and fix our quarters wherever appearances were most inviting. We had not, however, far to look. A decent, humble,

but comfortable house (the *White Hart*) presented itself at the very entrance of the town: just such a one as the pedestrian may regard as a prize in the lottery. No swaggering post-boy to jostle him from the fire, no powdered waiter to sneer at his dusty garb, no pursey landlady to measure him, with her eye, from head to foot, and inquire for his horses, or his carriage! and, on the other hand, no drunken rabblement from the forge or factory to stun his senses with obscene oaths and low scurrility. The mistress of the house was a decent housewife woman, soft of speech, gentle of manners, and (but for a few careworn premature wrinkles) somewhat handsome. She was sitting at work in a neat and comfortable parlour, with a fine girl, about 10 or 12 years of age, whose person interested me, but whose subdued look and fixed attention to her knitting-needle, excited my sympathy. She looked as if she thought that, at her time of life, more ought to be given to play, and less to work. I thought so too; but the distributions of society (not her mother) were to blame, and I smothered my sympathy in silence.

Having bespoken our beds, we proceeded to explore the town in quest of information; and having entered a considerable linen-draper's shop, in one of the windows of which a few pamphlets were exhibited, we found no difficulty in getting into conversation with the proprietor. From him we learned, that this was the only book-shop in the town; that there was neither public library, circulating library, reading-room, nor book-club; that half of his shop had formerly been appropriated to such purposes; but that it did not answer—"the people of Basingstoke having neither time nor inclination to read." Yet this is a considerable town, on a great high road, only 46 miles from London; and symptoms of opulence, and consequently of leisure, are conspicuous on every side.

Having satisfied our curiosity in these particulars, we returned to our little inn; in the parlour of which we spent our evening so comfortably, that we were hardly conscious either that we were in a public house, or that it was Saturday evening. The modest little girl, already mentioned, waited upon us with almost obtrusive civility; and two sweet little ruddy babes amused us with their infant pranks. One of these, about four years old, reminded me of my own little girl; and the analogy was completed when I learned that her name was Maria. I seated her on my knee, and kissed her with paternal emotion; and felt how painful it is to be one

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hundred miles from all that is dearest to the social heart.

Having fortified the inward man with a hearty supper of eggs and bacon, and re-furnished the animal spirits with some excellent ale, we retired to our neat and comfortable beds, and enjoyed the solid slumber of content.

Sunday 2d. We rose between six and seven o'clock; and intending to make some progress before breakfast, called for our bill. If we were pleased with our accommodations, we were equally satisfied with the modesty of the charge. For two beds, two suppers, and three quarts of ale, the whole demand was only 3s. 2d. Had we gone to one of the principal inns, we should not have had one third part of the comfort, and our expence would have been three times as much.

The only object of curiosity at Basingstoke is the *ruin of Holy Ghost Chapel*. It stands on a gentle hill on the north side of the town, of which it commands a pleasant view. Connected with it is a free school, on a very liberal foundation, the present master of which is Mr. Williamson, curate of the parish. The ruin has the appearance of great antiquity: but it is neither spacious nor picturesque; and is totally destitute of that venerable mantle of ivy which sometimes gives attraction to the meanest fragments.

It was our intention to banquet this morning on a breakfast of new milk: a luxury which the inhabitant of great towns is apt to suppose every cottager in the country can enjoy at pleasure. But in many of the most fertile counties in England the very reverse is the case. We walked no less than five miles, inquiring at every habitation we came to, before we met either with a cottager who *could*, or a farmer who *would*, sell us a basin of this beverage. Among the cottagers, indeed, the very mention of milk produced an evident irritation, which convinced us that they had not forgotten the time when this was not thought too great a luxury for the laborious poor. At one of the cottages, in particular, where we repeated our enquiry, the answer thrilled us to the heart. "Milk! milk!" exclaimed the poor woman, with a sort of frenzy of irritation, "I have a sick child, and there is not a drop of milk to be had." What is the reason of all this? Why, the cottagers keep no cows; scarcely a little cabin is to be found that has a bit of a field, or privilege of pasture; and the great, monopolizing, calculating farmer has discovered, that it is to his interest to use up his whole

dairy in butter and cheese, and feed his pigs with the whey; and as for the children of the poor, they must make shift with parsley, or suet-broth, i. e. a handful of suet or parsley thrown into a cauldron of water, with a little salt, and a few bread crumbs.

At length we approached a little house, whose owner furnished us with the article we wanted. But as our sensations convinced us that milk is not as good a breakfast to travel upon as tea, we repeated the experiment no more. We did not, however, neglect to inquire for milk in every neighbourhood we passed through, during the remainder of our journey; and the result of these inquiries was almost uniformly the same.

About seven miles from Basingstoke (on the Andover road) you pass through *the village of Overton*: a long, straggling, populous, wretched-looking place, where dirt and raggedness stare you in the face, even on that day when all aspire to decency. But the misery of Overton ceased to surprise us, when we learned that it was a manufacturing village; and, turning to the right, beheld two stately edifices (a silk-mill, and a spacious dwelling house) in one of which the multitude *produce*, while in the other a single family *enjoys*, what we call the wealth and prosperity of the nation. I mean nothing personal to the proprietor. I know some eminent manufacturers who have hearts that do honour to their species; and this may be a man of the same description. But convinced as I am of the evil of the manufacturing system, as at present regulated, it is not respect for individuals that shall forbid a tongue to my feelings. What is a huge manufactory, but a common prison-house, in which a hapless multitude are sentenced to profligacy and hard labour, that an individual may rise to unwieldy opulence? The silk-mill in contemplation is, in current language, the principal *support* of the neighbourhood. It employs a *few men* who can earn from 9s. to 10s. 6d. per week; a number of women, who may get from 4s. to 4s. 6d. by constant work; and a still greater number of children, from 5 years of age to 14 or 15. They have 1s. per week during the first year they are employed, and an addition of 3d. per week every year that they continue at this employment. The hours are from 6 in the morning to 7 or 8 at night.

And what is to become of these children when grown to man's estate?—so many of them, at least, as survive the contagion of their prison-house, their confinement, and
sentence

sentence of premature application! In cloth-manufactories, I am told, they proceed gradually from one branch to another, so that there is permanent employment for all: but I cannot find that the proprietors of silk and cotton mills can give as good an account of the youth brought up in their seminaries; and, I fear, there is too much reason to believe that the answer I once received, is not without foundation—that the young women turn prostitutes, and the men soldiers and sailors.

From Overton to Whitchurch, the road is washed by a beautiful trout-stream (the river *Teff*); on the banks of which is situated the pleasant village of *Privoic*, consisting of small but comfortable cottages, in little rows or neighbourhoods of four or five, and mostly supplied with a piece of garden ground, that contributes at once to ornament and subsistence. It is impossible to compare the decency and florid cheerfulness exhibited in these little straggling neighbourhoods with the filth and squalid wretchedness that crowd the habitations of poverty in large commercial and manufacturing towns, without reflecting how much it would contribute to health, morals and happiness, if its whole population were thus scattered over the surface of a country.

The approach to *Whitchurch* is very pleasing. The road lies along the ridge of a hill, with another still higher hill to the right, and on the left, an abrupt descent; between which and the river *Teff* is a small fertile valley, with a few neat little white-washed houses and pleasant garden-plots. Some hay-fields beyond the river bespoke the richness of the soil. The town itself forms a pleasant object, not the less so on account of the irregular manner in which the hither end is built: for the thatched and white-washed cottages, with their little gardens around, and their bowers of elder (then in full bloom) rise, one above the other, almost perpendicularly, to the very top of the hill, at the foot of which the principal part of the town is situated. The principal streets are meanly built with brick, and covered with an ordinary sort of tiling.

At the King's Arms in this town we arrived at one o'clock, and, for the first time during our ramble, ventured upon a hearty dinner of animal food; which, together with the warmth of the day, so far indisposed us for further exertion, that we agreed to take the outside of the coach for *Salisbury*.

And now farewell to inquiry and observation. The beautiful country beyond

Whitchurch—shady lanes, luxuriant hedges and fertile fields—the magnificent park, elegant mansion, and trophied gateway of Lord Portsmouth, and the pleasant little thatched village of *Down Husband*, all passed like so many meteors, and afforded not the least gleam of intelligence.

While the other passengers were at dinner at *Andover*, we took a view of the town, and sauntered round the churchyard. But either the roast lamb and sour ale at *Whitchurch* had clouded our faculties, or *Andover* (at least on a Sunday) is a very uninteresting place: for we found nothing worthy of a note.

At three o'clock the coach started again; and the country becoming every minute less and less interesting, we were glad to be flying so quickly over it. The snug thatched and white cottages of the village of *Little Anne*, indeed, arrested our attention; and, while the coachman stopped to take up another passenger, we were surprised to observe at the door of one of these cottages two young girls very fashionably dressed, with short waists and every appendage of modern taste. Their manners and deportment corresponded with their appearance; and there was a delicacy and refinement in their speech and air, that ill accorded with the rusticity of the scene: yet they spoke and looked as if they were at home. But there was no time to unravel the mystery. The lash resounded, and away we flew, over dreary hills partially cultivated, to the sordid-looking village of *Wallop*: about two miles from which we bid farewell to Hampshire, and enter the county of Wilts: after which the only objects that relieve the dreariness of the way, are a solitary inn, by the road side, and the lofty spire of *Salisbury Cathedral*, of which you have the first view at a distance of near six miles from the city.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS THROUGH PERU, FROM BUENOS-AYRES ON THE GREAT RIVER LA PLATA, BY POTOSI, TO LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF PERU;

By ANTHONY ZACHARIAS HELMS.

INTRODUCTION.

[The improvement which M. de Born of Vienna had introduced in metallurgy, by means of his new method of amalgamation, in a particular manner attracted the attention of the Court of Spain, in whose American Provinces they had long before, from

from the scarcity of wood, I was obliged to have recourse to a rude kind of amalgamation for separating and purifying the nobler metals. M. d'Elluajar, director general of the Mexican mines, and whose works prove him to be an intelligent mineralogist, was accordingly sent to Hungary to make himself master of Born's method of amalgamation, and to engage expert German miners in the Spanish service, for the purpose of restoring with their assistance the American gold and silver mines to their former flourishing state. Helms, then chief assayer of the mines and mint at Cracau, and the Baron von Nordenflicht, a Swedish mineralogist, director of the mines at Mitzanagoja in the district of Cracau, entered (in 1786) on the most advantageous terms into the Spanish service, the former as director of the smelting houses, and of the process of amalgamation; and the latter as director general of the constructing and working of the mines in Peru. Accompanied by their families, a few negro servants, and a great number of German miners; they sailed from Cadiz for Buenos-Ayres; and, in 1788, on the 29th of October, the vernal season in that part of the globe, began their journey, at first in carriages, and afterwards on horseback, by the common route of the post, in an oblique direction across South America, through Tucuman and over the Cordilleras, to Potosi and Lima; an extent of way, amounting from Buenos-Ayres to Potosi to 539, and from thence through Cusco and Guancavelica, to 405 *leguas*, or common Spanish miles, 20 to a degree of the equator. In Potosi the German commissioners remained until the 30th of January 1790, and during their residence endeavoured to dispel the incredible barbarism and ignorance that prevailed in the mint and mining departments there. Helms, for his part, erected a laboratory, in which he daily read public lectures, accompanied with suitable experiments, to an audience composed of officers of mint, and proprietors of mines; and fully instructed six young men in the science of metallurgy. Supported by the Governor, he succeeded in expelling the total ignorance of the American overseers and officers of the mines and mint; although the latter counterworked with all their might the royal commissioners, and particularly Helms, by secret cabals and the basest calumnies. In writing and in conversation they derided the Germans as arch-heretics, German Jews, cheats; as men, in short, who, it was to be feared, would corrupt the morals of the honest miners and their overseers; and tried every means to render them suspicious to the proprietors of the mines, fearing lest, enlightened by Helms and his associates, they should examine too narrowly into the conduct of their ignorant and roguish servants. They

even excited the Indian labourers against them, by insinuating that the foreigners had come solely for the purpose of working the mines by machinery, and would thus deprive them of the means of subsistence.—In this opposition they were encouraged and joined by a numerous band of merchants in the principal cities; as Helms, in particular, spoke loudly against the enormous usury by which they oppressed the workers of the mines; and made every effort to have a stop put to their rapacity. All these conspired against the German commissioners, endeavoured before hand to prepossess the Viceroy of Peru against them, and by his interference threw obstacles in their way, and rendered their plans abortive:—a misfortune which more particularly happened to Helms after he left Potosi; as by his German honesty and sincerity (and perhaps likewise by his too great precipitancy and vehemence) he had raised himself the greatest number of enemies.

Scarcely had he arrived in Lima, when, at the desire of the Intendant of Guancavelica, he was ordered to proceed to that celebrated quicksilver-mine, to introduce there the Idrian furnaces. But in procuring Helms this commission, the Intendant, an old Creole, who by pretended patriotic projects had amassed a fortune of a million, had no other end in view but to derive a profit from furnishing the necessary building-materials, for which he received more than four times their value: and when Helms set himself against his nefarious proceedings, he had the address surreptitiously to procure an order from the viceroy to suspend the work. Vexation at the unjust treatment he here met with, threw Helms into a fever, which caused him to leave Guancavelica. Two other commissions which he received from Lima to introduce a better method of working the mines at Pasco and Bellavista, 45 Spanish miles from Lima, proved equally fruitless; as the viceroy absolutely refused him any pecuniary assistance from the funds appropriated to the promotion of the mines, and would not permit him to raise the necessary supplies by means of a loan. All he could obtain was a commendatory epistle in praise of his zeal. He therefore resolved to leave Peru, a land morally and physically pernicious to his health—where, in the execution of the most dangerous and laborious commissions, in which he was obliged to act not only as director of the smelting-houses, but likewise as carpenter, smith, and mason, and in short be all in all without any assistance, he suffered innumerable vexations; where, instead of encouragement and protection, he experienced the most mortifying obstacles, and was attacked by the most insidious malice and calumnies; and whence, as the reward of his labours, he brought back with him a deadly nervous fever.

Accordingly,

Accordingly, in the beginning of the year 1793, he sailed from Callao, the port of Lima, on board of a register-ship; and after a fortunate passage of two months and a half round Cape Horn, safely arrived in Cadiz. Having been obliged to spend seven months in Madrid in tedious solicitations to have the terms of his agreement fulfilled; he at last obtained a small pension for life, on which he now lives in his native land, at Vienna.

The account he has given of his travels is in the proper sense of the word a *Journal*: which, as is evident from every page, contains, unaltered, the remarks made and written down on the spot. What it thus loses in *agrément*, is amply compensated by its authenticity. Station after station, the number of miles daily travelled over are indicated; and interperfed we find single remarks on what he every day had seen, and likewise extracts from the official details on the state of the mines which he had examined. Helms is only a miner and mineralogist. To the other parts of natural history he is a stranger, and few things worthy of notice relative to that science, are to be found in his Journal. Even geographical and statistical observations occur only occasionally: but among them are many which contain valuable information, and which throw considerable light on the present state of these remote regions, with which we are yet but imperfectly acquainted. Mineralogical and metallurgic remarks on Potosi and Peru, and on the Cordilleras, the largest and richest chain of mountains in the world, which Helms had travelled over in every direction in length and breadth, from the borders of Chili to Lima, form the bulk of the work. As few, however, would have courage and patience enough to peruse the whole of his long dry mineralogical day-book, we have concluded that a concise abridgment of these travels, which exist at present only in the German language, will be acceptable to the generality of our readers.]

BUENOS-AYRES, capital of the kingdom of La Plata, contains, according to the assertion of the viceroy, from 24 to 30 thousand inhabitants. From this place there is an uninterrupted post-road, with post-houses, and proper relays of horses and carriages, across the continent to Peru. Twenty miles from the capital, the traveller enters on an immense plain, by the Spaniards called *Pampas*, which stretches a hundred miles westward to the foot of the mountains, and to about five hundred miles to the south towards Chili. This plain is indeed fertile, and wholly covered with very high grass; but for the most part uninhabited and destitute of trees. It is the abode of innumerable

herds of wild horses, oxen, ostriches, &c. which, under the shade of the grass, find protection from the intolerable heat of the sun, and of which myriads are here seen in crowds together. The largest tamed ox is sold for one piafter, and a good horse may be purchased for two.

Cordova, a neat clean town, 156 Spanish miles from Buenos-Ayres, is very pleasantly situated near a wood, at the foot of a branch of the Andes. It is the seat of a bishop, and is inhabited by 1500 Spaniards and Creoles, and 4000 Negro slaves; and not far from the town, in the granite and gneis mountains, are found veins of lead and copper-ore which contain silver. As the ridge of mountains (composed of red and green granite) gradually becomes higher, the population increases: but at Remanso, 60 miles from Cordova, they again branch out so far from one another, that from that place to Tucuman the traveller passes through a saline plain, 70 Spanish miles in length, and for the most part barren and desert, from which the mountains are seen at a distance. The whole ground is covered with a white incrustation of salt, and bears no other plants except the *salsola kali*, which here grows to the height of four Parisian yards. The decayed little town of St. Jago de Estero is situated in this plain.

Tucuman, a pleasant little town, surrounded with groves of citron, orange, fig, and pomegranate-trees, lies 150 miles from Cordova, and 233 from Potosi. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains three monasteries: the inhabitants are wealthy, and might derive great profits from working gold and silver mines; as immediately after passing this place, the whole ridge of mountains appear to contain the nobler metals in abundance. But the Negro slaves, who are here employed in mining, and their overseers, are so ignorant, that they had not even an idea of the advantages arising from the use of a wind-lass, and carried out the ore in sacks upon their shoulders: and this Helms found in the sequel to be the practice at Potosi, and in the whole kingdom of Peru.—Before he reached Tucuman, the mountains consisted of granite: but as he proceeded farther, the granite began to change alternately with a bluish (in some spots dark red, flesh-coloured, gray, and yellow) argillaceous slate, which chiefly predominates in the Cordilleras, as far at least as Helms had an opportunity of examining them. Strata of lime stone, and large masses of ferruginous sand stone, in many places, occur on the argillaceous slate. Helms likewise

likewise found on the road, coal, gypsum, and rock-salt; the last even on the summits of the most elevated ridges.—Salta, a town on the river Arias, containing about 9000 inhabitants, is the residence of the Governor-Intendant, and of the Administration of the province of Tucuman. Here end the less elevated ridges and promontories: and our travellers now prosecuted their journey over the Cordilleras, properly so called, which are rich in various plants, and whose snow-capt summits are lost in the clouds. At Salta they changed their carriages for saddle-mules, and thence pursued their weary way, wandering in the highest chain of mountains on earth, and on roads the most wretched and fatiguing, six hundred miles to Lima. —“It was fortunate for us,” says Helms, “that we had entered upon this dangerous journey at the most proper and favourable season of the year; as, in our progress through the Cordilleras, we were obliged to ford a number of rapid rivers and torrents (some of them even thirty different times). In these torrents suddenly swollen in summer, a great number of travellers perish. In a few hours we here exchange the most intense summer-heat in the valleys for the piercing cold of the snow-covered mountain-top:—a change that soon undermines the health of the most robust European. A hectic fever attacks him; or he is seized with the cramp, rheumatism, and nervous melancholy.”—Immediately behind Salta, the woods, which till then had covered the less elevated ridges, cease to embellish the landscape:—but, then, with them the traveller gets rid likewise of the almost incredible multitude of locusts, crickets, singing-toads, frogs, serpents, crocodiles, and mosquitoes. Remarkable is the manner in which the wild bees (domestic bees in hives there are none in South America) here construct and fix their habitation; not, as in Europe, in the hollow trunks of trees, but on the branches. They form an oval ball of wax, about the bigness of an ox’s bladder, at the top of which is the hole to fly out and in at, and within the cells full of the purest honey. Through the heat of the climate the inflammable parts of the external shell of wax gradually drip away, and only the earthy particles remain.

Jujui is a small mining-town, 18 miles from Salta, and contains 3000 inhabitants. Thirty miles beyond Jujui the traveller reaches the highest ridge of the Cordilleras; which is the favourite haunt of the celebrated Peruvian sheep (named *Llama* or

Guamaco), which feeds on moss, is easily tamed, and used as a beast of burthen. This animal, as likewise the *Vicugna*, is found only on the summits of hills covered with snow, and in the coldest mountainous regions, where they rove about in numerous herds. Mountains so irregular and disrupted as the Cordilleras, and such various alternations of their component parts, Helms saw neither in Hungary and Saxony, nor in the Pyrenees. In no place does a revolution of nature appear to have been so general as in South America; of which traces are every where discoverable. The Indian town Mojos belonged to Peru before the arrival of the Spaniards, and was the border-town towards the kingdom of La Plata. But in the new division, the Southern provinces of Peru, viz. Atacama, Potosi, Caranges, and others, were added to the kingdom of La Plata, whose limits were extended 150 miles farther, to Santa Rosa. In the argillaceous-slaty mountains around Mojos, our travellers found a great many veins of quartz, containing gold, yellow copper-ore, lead-ore, and iron-spath. The termination of these veins appear above ground: but none of them is worked. There is likewise near that town a considerable stratum of magnetical iron-sand, full of particles of gold, some of which are as large as a quarter of a ducat: but of this gold the American gains but a small proportion, as he washes away into the stream all the finer particles, which are less than half the bigness of a lentil. Similar alluvious layers containing gold, and resting on the base of argillaceous slate, occur till within a short distance from Potosi; and gold is washed from them, especially at the little town of St. Jago de Cotagoita, 30 miles from Mojos, and as many from Potosi. At Caiza, 14 miles from Potosi, they found, in a boiling-hot hepatic spring, small pieces of brimstone, and a friable clay, full of crystals of allum: from which we may infer, that the water derives its peculiar properties from a stratum of burning sulphur in the aluminous slate, from which it bursts forth. There are similar hepatic springs four miles north of Potosi, and at Churin, 38 miles to the north-east of Lima.

The celebrated city of Potosi is situated in the midst of the most elevated range of the mountains, whose summits, at the distance of three miles to the south, are covered with snow; and all around the city, with irregular layers of large round masses of granite. Of Potosi Helms tells us nothing

nothing farther than that it contains about 100,000* inhabitants, including the slaves; that the churches are very rich in silver utensils; and that its whole militia consists of only 300 men, of a most melancholy appearance, without uniforms, and without cannon; and of whom one-half parade with wooden muskets. Nor of the city of Chuquisaca, or La Plata, which lies at a short distance from Potosi, do we learn any thing farther in Helms's Journal than that it is the seat of an arch-bishop, of the ecclesiastical tribunal for the whole kingdom of La Plata, and of an university.

The rich silver-ore mountain Potosi, at whose foot the city is built, resembles a sugar-loaf, is almost six miles in circumference, chiefly composed of a yellow very firm argillaceous slate, and is full of veins of ferruginous quartz, in which silver-ore and more rarely brittle vitreous ore are found interspersed. These rude ores are there called *paco ores*, and contain, on an average, 6 to 8 ounces of silver in every *caxon*, or fifty hundred weight. They sometimes likewise meet with solid silver-ore especially with greyish-brown-ore, each *caxon* of which yields 20 marks of silver. Above 300 mines or pits are worked, but all of them irregularly, and, as if it were merely for plunder; few of them therefore penetrate to a greater depth than about 70 yards. Here they were totally unacquainted with machinery for pumping out the water from the pits, or for extracting and preparing the ore, except a wretched pounding machine, which was put in motion by means of a plain horizontal water-wheel; and in passing it through the sieves, at least 20 per cent. of ore was lost. A main conduit which had been begun in 1779, and in the course of nine years had, at an incredible expence, been carried on as far as 1425 Saxon ells, was even at its mouth much too high, and yet had been made to slope one ell to every 32 ells, so that it would not have come deep enough into hardly any of the pits to free it from water. The unwieldy hammer of twenty pound weight exhausted the strength of the miner, the iron a foot long was a great deal too inconvenient, and the thick tallow candles wound round with wool contaminated the air. Still greater, if possible, was the ignorance of the workmen at the smelting-houses at Potosi, who by their method of amalgamation were hardly able to gain two-thirds of the silver contained in the *paco-ore*, lost

above a third in the process, and for every mark of pure silver they gained, destroyed one, frequently two, marks of quicksilver. Only to compare the excellent method of amalgamation invented by Baron Born, with the barbarous process used by these Indians, would be an envious degradation of the former.—In the Royal Mint at Potosi, affairs were not better conducted. Every hundred weight of refined copper used for alloy in the gold and silver coin, cost the king 200 piastras, through the gross ignorance of the overseers of the work, who spent a whole month in roasting and calcining it; but Helms, in 5½ hours, and at less than one twentieth part of the expence, brought it to a greater degree of fineness.—These evils the German commissioners endeavoured as much as possible to remove.—A miner of the name of Weber, dug two deep conduits (for freeing the mines from water) in the mountain of Potosi; Baron von Nordenflycht erected proper machinery; and Helms built amalgamation-works, and gave lessons in metallurgy. As soon, then, as the water in the pits can be got under, the mines of Potosi will be in a more flourishing condition, than ever, and that by the skill and industry of German mineralogists. However, the total want of timber on this naked ridge of mountains very much retards the work. From Tucuman to within six miles of Potosi we find here and there in the valleys small trees and bushes; but farther towards Potosi the sides of the mountains are covered with only a thin moss. Brushwood and charcoal for fuel must therefore be brought from a distance of from ten to twenty miles, and larger trees fit for building even from Tucuman, and dragged across the mountains by the hands of men. A beam 20 Hungarian inches in diameter, and 8 ells in length, costs at Potosi 2000 piastras.—According to a list communicated by Helms, 30 gold mines (mostly works where they wash gold from the sand) 27 silver-mines, 7 copper-mines, 2 tin, and 7 lead-mines, are wrought in the whole kingdom of La Plata. The revenue to the king from these mines is said to amount annually to 4½ millions of piastras (?): and if they possessed more knowledge and economy, it might very easily be doubled. Indeed, if all the veins of ore, &c. were sought for and wrought with but moderate skill and diligence, this kingdom alone might yield every year twenty, and even thirty, millions.

[To be concluded in our next.]

* The Governor was himself ignorant of the exact number of inhabitants or hearths.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to what has been said of the Hundredth Psalm, by O. GREGORY, in your last, page 609, let me add, that T. Johnson, in a "Selection of Psalms for the Use of Bedford and Charlotte Chapels, accompanied with the Music," 1777, ascribes the 100th, or "Savoy," to Dr. Bowland, (not Dowland) as O. G. calls him.

I know not whether Johnson was assisted by Dr. Dupuis, but the latter was for many years organist, and the former many years, and till within a few weeks past, clerk of Charlotte Chapel.

I have seen this tune attributed also to Dr. Blow, Dr. Bull, Handel, and M. Luther; however, Dr. Miller, in his "Psalms, 1790," ascribes it to the last on the authority of Tallis, Blow, Handel, and Sir J. Hawkins.

INGENUUS.

Page 619, first col. l. 3, for *Squires*, read *Nately Skewers*, which is there called by the latter name, i. e. *Skewers* only.

Sept. 19, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO much has been written on the learning of Shakespear, that perhaps it is not worth while to discuss it further, tho' I see a late correspondent of your's has declared his opinion that it might be proved to have been much more considerable than the critics have allowed. Such a notion he would probably attempt to support, by tracing imitations in Shakespear, from authors in various languages, who were not translated in his time. The following imitation or co-incidence might seem striking in this view. Seneca the tragedian, in his "Hercules furens," makes the hero deplore the stains he had contracted by the horrid deeds of his madness, in these bombastic lines:

Quis Tanais, aut quis Nilus, aut quis Persicâ
Violentus undâ Tigris, aut Rhenus feror,
Tagusve, Iberâ turbidus gazâ fluens,
Abluere dextram poterit? Arctoum licet
Mæotis in me gelida transfundat mare,
Et tota Tethys per meas currat manus,
Hærebit altum facinus.

What a resemblance is there in this no less bombastic passage of Macbeth?

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multitudinous sea incarnardine,
Making the green, one red.

It is here observable, that while Seneca runs out into an enumeration of similar

particulars which enfeebles the leading thought by expansion, Shakespear subjoins to it a new idea which augments the extravagance of the first.

In the following fine passages, I recognize no more than a coincidence of sentiment between two great geniuses. Lucretius, speaking of the probable origin of religious terrors among mankind, naturally adverts to the awful phenomena of a storm.

Præterea, cui non animus formidine Divûm
Contrahitur? cui non conrepunt membra
pavore,
Fulminis horribili cum plagâ torrida tellus
Contremuit, et magnum percurrunt murmura
cælum?
Non populi gentesque tremunt? Regesque
superbi
Concripiunt Divûm percussâ membra timore,
Ne quid ob admissum fœdè, dictumve superbè
Pœnarum grave sit solvendi tempus adactum?
Lib. v. 1217.

These very ideas are represented by Shakespear as occurring to Lear's unsettling mind in the storm.

Let the great Gods

That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou
wretch

That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipt of justice! Hide thee, thou bloody
hand,

Thou Perjure, and thou Simular of virtue,
That art incestuous! Caitiff, shake to pieces,
That under covert and convenient seeming
Hast practis'd on man's life! Close pent-up
guilts,

Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace.

Parallels of this kind, soberly pursued, and taken from the best authors, appear to me extremely pleasing. Hoping that these will prove agreeable to your readers,

I remain, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY of your readers would favour me by communicating, through the medium of your Magazine, where the best accounts of the celebrated earl of Essex's lord lieutenancy in Ireland, and the measures adopted by him for the suppression of Tyrone's Rebellion, in the reign of Elizabeth, is to be found.

My inquiry arises from being in possession of a manuscript of considerable antiquity intitled "A Declaration of the principall Actions and several Journies made by the Righte Honourable the Lord Lieutenant and Governour Generall since his

his arrival in the Realm of Ireland, being the day of Aprile 1599."

In the present situation of that unfortunate country this narrative has too many claims on the notice of the public; for the scenes then acted, which unhappily for the present age cannot now be said to be unparalleled, bear too much similitude to some late transactions.

I am yours, &c.

Temple, Oct. 2, 1799.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER a very expensive book is republished, the Editor should carefully inquire after every copy that might illustrate it. This very trite observation I should not make, if I did not perceive the new edition of Count Caylus's *Antient Paintings* mentioned in your Supplemental Number, as going forward in Germany, was not in the same predicament as the second edition of it published by Didot. Mr. D'Hennery had M. Mariette's own copy, with his manuscript notes, &c. and as that was at Paris open for inspection, when Didot published, I cannot account for the reason why he did not take advantage of it. That copy is now in the library at Mr. Johnes at Hafod. It has this singularity, that though Count Caylus had the honour and name of that publication, it was the work of Mariette, except, as he himself says, where the Count made additions not to its advantage. It is most beautifully coloured, and is the only copy that was ever taken *sur papier d'Hollande*.

I am, Sir, your well wisher,

A plus B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is my wish to increase useful knowledge by promoting the trial of useful experiments.

On reading the inquiry from R. H. in your Magazine of August, of the cheapest mode of making vinegar; it struck me that the juice of crabs, commonly called verjuice, might, by proper management, be made into excellent vinegar.—I am myself too little of a chemist to propose the means of treating it; but if it can be turned to account for this purpose by some of our able chemists, it will be made more use of than it hitherto has, I believe.

I also inform your correspondent that the vinegar mentioned by Mr. Gregory in your Magazine for September, is the

cheapest that he can make, as I know by experience; but I believe it will not answer for preserving pickles: cyder, particularly such as has an acid tendency, placed in the sun, will become very strong vinegar in a short time, and will, I know, answer every purpose.

In the newspapers some years ago, there was a receipt for making a wine of cyder and honey, not unlike foreign wines;—a friend of mine tried it. After its standing in the vessel for some months, he found it not wine indeed, but become such powerful vinegar, that he was obliged to mix it with water for common use.—The proportion is 1 lb. of honey to a gallon of cyder.

It may, perhaps, be worthy of attention that the celebrated chemist Scheele discovered that six spoonfuls of good alcohol, added to three pints of milk, and the mixture put into vessels, and corked close, with the precaution of giving vent from time to time to the gas of fermentation—will, in the course of a month, produce very good vinegar.

If any of your correspondents can favour me with answers to the following inquiries, they will oblige and assist me extremely.

I have been told that the common red archangel (*lamirum purpureum*); and the common willow (*salix alba*) were found by experiment to answer in the place of Peruvian bark. Of the latter, I find an account in Dr. Withering's *Botanical Arrangement*—but of the former I have only heard very slight mention—and I should be much gratified could I hear further particulars of so useful a discovery through your valuable Magazine—I am also very anxious to know every particular relative to the management of nettles for making cloth.—This manufacture might be of so much advantage to the lower classes, that every person who wishes to benefit them, ought to encourage it. I am, &c.

September 12, 1799.

T. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine for July last (under the article of neglected Biography) mention made of the late Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. I beg leave to inform your respectable correspondent, Dr. Watkins, that a volume of letters from Sir James Stonhouse, written to the Rev. Mr. Stedman, of Shrewsbury, is now in the press; which will contain much of the history of that truly excellent and valuable man. His letters are intended as a second volume

volume to an enlarged edition of his friend, the Rev. Job Orton's "Letters to a young Clergyman." I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
Shrewsbury, JOSHUA EDWARDS.
October 15, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A GENTLEMAN, who does not fear to avow his liberal motives whenever it may be necessary to do so, has transmitted to me the following passage by a French author, which he has taken from the second volume of "*Memoirs, historical and philosophical, of Pius VI.*" page 103, of the French edition, with a view that it shall not pass wholly uncontradicted, and thereby bring an unmerited odium on the Government of the United States of America.

I have often been questioned, indeed, touching the religious freedom of the American people; and many well-meaning persons seem to think (both on this score, and many others which appear to me to be grossly misrepresented), that the Americans themselves subscribe a tacit assent to the discredit of their country, because their public officers who reside here have been at no pains to obviate such malicious misrepresentations, as have often appeared in print.

These good folks seem to be little aware how much it becomes official dignity and conscious rectitude to disdain a notice of incendiary writings, the feeble efforts of which must perish in the glare of falsehoods which they are employed to forge, and sink with the dross of their own insignificance; and they seem to be but partially informed touching many matters of public notoriety in that country, which can derive no other advantage from my individual vouch, than what may arise from such a substitute, designed to remedy, in some degree, the imperfect means of distributing the knowledge of local facts through a more elevated medium of testimony. In consideration of such deficiency, I am willing to make a few remarks on the following passage of the *Memoirs of Pope Pius VI.*

"Presque toutes les puissances sembloient avoir le plan, sinon de méconnoître tout-à-fait, du moins de réduire beaucoup la juridiction spirituelle de la cour de Rome. On compte facilement les exceptions que quelques unes d'elles ont faites à cette règle. On ne fera pas peu surpris d'en trouver une de l'autre côté des mers, chez un peuple nouveau, mais déjà sage, fidèle aux principes de tolérance universelle qui formoient une des principales

lois fondamentales, ne reconnoissant pas de religion dominante, mais protégeant toutes celles dont les sectateurs étoient venus se réfugier dans son sein. Depuis deux siècles, l'Amérique Septentrionale avoit été l'asyle d'un grand nombre de catholiques chassés de différens pays par la persécution. Tant que ces transuges avoient été, comme leurs compatriotes adoptifs, sous la domination oppressive de l'Angleterre, leur existence civile avoit été équivoque et précaire. Soumis enfin à un gouvernement régulier et protecteur, ils songèrent à assurer l'exercice de leur culte, par la nomination d'un évêque. Le congrès, quoique composé en très-grande partie de philosophes et de protestans, ne se fit pas de scrupule d'être leur interprète auprès du pape: Ils lui demandèrent, en 1789, un évêque pour les catholiques de l'Amérique, septentrionale en lui abandonnant pour toujours le droit de le nommer. Pie VI. qui n'étoit pas accoutumé à une pareille déférence de la part des puissances catholiques elles-mêmes, accueillit cette offre, mais n'en abus pas. Il laissa aux membres du clergé catholique le soin de nommer leur évêque pour cette première fois, en se réservant seulement le droit de confirmer celui qu'ils auroient nommé. Leur choix tomba sur Jean Carroll, qui fixa son siège à Baltimore, et prit le titre de légat du pape.

"L'autorité du saint-siège faisoit ainsi au loin quelques conquêtes, tandis que ses pertes s'accumuloient autour de lui; et on pouvoit dire de Rome moderne, ce que Racine a dit de Rome ancienne:"

"Tes plus grands ennemis, Rome, sont à tes portes."

"Almost all the temporal powers seemed to have formed the plan, if not of utterly denying, at least of considerably abridging, the spiritual jurisdiction of the court of Rome: and it were no difficult task to enumerate the few exceptions to this rule which some of their number have furnished. But it will be matter of no small surprise to find one of those exceptions beyond the ocean, in a nation young indeed in the date of her political existence, but already old in wisdom—faithfully observing of the principles of universal toleration, which formed one of the chief of her fundamental laws—acknowledging no paramount mode of worship, but affording protection to all religions, whose professors had taken refuge within her territories. During two centuries North America had been the asylum of a considerable number of catholics whom persecution had driven from different countries. So long as those refugees had, together with their adoptive countrymen, continued subject to the oppressive yoke of England, their civil existence had been equivocal and precarious. At length breathing under a regular and protecting government, they determined to secure the exercise of their mode of worship by the nomination of a bishop. The congress, although for the most part consisting of philosophers and protestants, did not scruple to act

as their interpreter in applying to the court of Rome. In 1789 they asked of the pontiff a bishop for the Catholics of North America, leaving to the Holy See the perpetual right of nomination. Pius, who was not accustomed to such deference even from the Catholic powers, accepted the offer, but did not make an improper use of it. He left to the members of the Catholic clergy the task of nominating their bishop in this first instance, only reserving to himself the privilege of confirming their choice. The person whom they elevated to the episcopal chair was John Carroll, who fixed his see at Baltimore, and assumed the title of pope's legate.

"The authority of the pontiff was thus making some distant acquisitions, while his losses were accumulated close around him: and to modern Rome might have been applied what Racine said of the ancient—"

"O Rome! thy bitt'nest foes stand at thy gates."

It follows to notice the *probable error* of this French author; for I am unwilling to criminate his design, and a love of truth forbids me to credit his assertion. The mysterious inauguration of a prelate, you know, has, in some kind of professional persuasions, made its way so slowly and confidentially to the aid of mortals upon earth, that we poor Americans are under the necessity of importing the dispensation from Europe at second hand; and to this end it is requisite to ferry over those vehicles of imparted grace, the head and heart of the reverend Doctor. Now, if you or I, Mr. Editor, were to cross the Atlantic Ocean upon a similar business, I apprehend the nature of the election would furnish us with the credentials of our specific church; and in the year 1789 (when the infant government of the United States had admitted very few competent notaries) we should probably have been taught by common prudence to have demanded, *as matter of common right*, the public seal of the community, certifying the authenticity of the church testimonials, to the end that his Holiness (or even Mahomet) might have honoured the identity of the mission "*with all due faith and credence.*"

In regard to the episcopal rights of the American people, I take them to be exceedingly clear: it is essential that they acknowledge a Supreme Being; for they would be otherwise unfitting for social duties, and would feel themselves absolved from the solemnity of a formal oath, which it often becomes necessary to administer for the furtherance of worldly intercourse. If they only profess a belief in God, they are certainly free to worship him in any

way they please; and I think this is all that is or can be regarded by the Constitution itself, or enforced by the laws of its subordinate Legislature.

With respect to the specific rights of Churches, and of the religious associates who compose them, they necessarily arise out of the principle proposed; and are each of them independent of the other. This perfect religious freedom has been and continues to be acted on. But the mediums of its agency are necessarily as various as the variety of collective persuasions.

The church of England, for example, has proceeded to organization. It has annual convocations of its clergy within the limits of the separate sovereignties of the states; and it imitates the civil jurisprudence in its collective delegation of a SUBORDINATE SUPREME! In this exercise of right it has constituted *more than one* bishop. His authority is influential; and his stipend is like that of a bear: *he has his paws to suck!*—He is the shepherd of a flock who hold him at their option, and at their mercy. While he is governed by this prescription, he *can* do no harm; and if he treads out of this circle, the civil law will take care that he *shall* do no wrong.

The Roman Catholics possess the same rights as the Church of England, and no more: like that church they have created a bishop; but (so far as I am informed) the extent of his episcopacy needs no diocesan auxiliary; and bishop Carroll continues yet to be the pope's *sole* American vicegerent, holding precisely as much authority as any one bishop of the English church militant within the limits of the United States.

There are certain *dissenters* (I have understood) who have also bestowed the lawn sleeves of their profession upon a suitable dignitary; and if the *mere motion* of the spirit was to stir up an episcopal quaker in petticoats, I am bold to say that America acknowledges no law to controul her spiritual influence, while she demeans herself orderly in the ordinary walks of social compact.

What constitutes the beauty of *religious charity* in America, according to my poor estimation, is the *harmony* which subsists in the *practice* of discordant theories: I have often beheld with pleasure a kind of *pulpit hospitality* which I have seen in no other country; for it is not unfrequent in this respect for a clergyman to invite his

* Madison of Virginia, White of Pennsylvania, Frowest of New York, &c.

diffident brother to officiate; and a reliance upon the solidity of his own arguments is the only weapon he retains for the spiritual combats. The funeral ceremony, again, is an example of brotherly love which puts outward pre eminence behind the curtain. Every clerical pastor takes an equal rank at the head of this solemn procession: he alone performs the farewell ceremony to whose congregation the deceased belonged.—I recollect indeed to have seen a Protestant, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, and, I think, a Quaker, officiate under the same roof, on the same day, and with very little change in the congregation. Had this harmonic scene have been exhibited within these few weeks past in London, I should have supposed they had all been reading Mr. Wloemen's conciliatory pamphlet on the *Blunders concerning the Trinity*, lately published by Mr. Robertson.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Sept. 24, 1799. WILLIAM TATHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Hufeland, in his treatise on the Art of Prolonging Life, after noticing the ages attained by Jenkins, Parr, Drakenberg, Effingham, and eight or ten others of less note, and who but little exceeded a hundred years, says there are the instances of great age in modern times with which he is acquainted. It is rather surprising, as he informs us the subject had engaged his attention for 8 years, he should not have known that such instances of great longevity have been much more numerous, of which the following list will furnish abundant proof. The instances of persons exceeding 100 years are so frequent, that I have not included any who did not attain to the 120th year; the design being chiefly to shew the utmost period to which the duration of life, under the circumstances most conducive to its prolongation, has extended; and I have no doubt that many more might be added to the number by those who have better opportunities for collecting such accounts.

* This pamphlet will amply pay a clergyman for reading it; and it does not seem to be unlikely that well-meaning Christians may profit by the discourses which may flow from it.

W. T.

Year	Age
1765 Dominick Joyce	120
1765 Mrs. Moore	120
1766 John Mackay	120
1768 Sir Fleetwood Sheppard	120
1768 John Ryder	120
1768 Mrs. Adams	120
1769 John Chump	120
1770 Mrs. Sands	120
1770 Patrick Blewet	120
1771 Richard Gilshenan	120
1772 Barbara Wilson	120
1774 Sieur de la Haye	120
1778 H. d'Arcary de Beaucovoy	120
1780 Monuela, a Negress	120
1792 William Marshall	120
1792 Flora Gale	120
1760 Elizabeth Hilton	121
1769 Francis Bons	121
1770 Mrs. Gray	121
1770 William Farr	121
1771 Owen Tudor	121
1771 Margaret Mc Kay	121
1772 John Whalley	121
1772 Eleanor Spicer	121
1788 Henrietta Long	121
1752 Margaret Annesley	122
1758 Catherine Giles	122
1771 Mrs. Carman	122
1774 Andrew Brizin Debra	122
1785 Mrs. Neale	122
1791 Archibald Cameron	122
1769 Martha Preston	123
1779 Jean Aragus	123
1792 Matthew Taite	123
1708 Thomas Bright	124
1725 Elizabeth Stewart	124
1753 Andrew Bueno	124
1757 Robert Parr	124
1760 Thomas Wifhart	124
1762 Catherine Brebner	124
1774 Andrew Vidal	124
1790 Abraham Vanverts	124
1774 John Tice	125
1780 Mr. Geinon	125
1785 Mr. Froome	125
1670 Robert Montgomery	126
1706 John Bales	126
1758 Davie Grant	127
1768 Mrs. Bampton	127
1769 William Hughes	127
1772 Madame Girodolle	127
1775 Daniel Mullecri	127
1776 Martha Jackson	127
1761 John Newell	127
1765 Edglebert Hoff	128
1765 Mary John	128
1771 Mr. Fleming	128
1772 Abram Strodtman	128
1776 Mary Yates	128
1768 Thomas King	129
1769 Joseph Gale	129
1771 John	129

Year		Age
1771	John Gough	129
1759	Donald Cameron	130
1766	John De la Somet	130
1766	George King	130
1767	John Taylor	130
1774	William Beaty	130
1778	John Watson	130
1780	Robert Macbride	130
1780	William Ellis	130
1764	Elizabeth Taylor	131
1775	Peter Garden	131
1761	Elizabeth Merchant	133
1772	Mrs. Keith	133
1767	Francis Ange	134
1777	John Brookey	134
1714	Jane Harison	135
1759	James Sheile	136
1768	Catherine Noon	136
1771	Margaret Forster	136
1776	John Mouat	136
1772	John Richardson	137
1793	Robertson	137
1757	William Sharpley	138
1768	Joan Mc Donough	138
1772	Mrs. Clum	138
1766	Thomas Dobson	139
1785	Mary Cameron	139
1732	William Leland	140
1770	James Sands	140
973	Swarling, a Monk	142
1773	Charles Mc Findley	143
1757	John Effingham	144
1782	Evan Williams	145
1766	Thomas Winsloe	146
1772	J. C. Draakenberg	146
1652	William Mead	148
1768	Francis Confit	150
1635	Thomas Parr	152
1656	James Bowels	152
1648	Thomas Damme	154
1797	Joseph Surrington	160
1670	Henry Jenkins	169
1780	Louisa Truxo	175

The date affixed to each person's name is the year they died in, except in five or six instances, in which the time of their decease not being ascertained, the latest year is given in which they were known to be living. Of other accounts, which for different reasons have not been included in the list, the following may deserve to be mentioned; John Dance of Virginia, who died at 125; Rice, a cooper in Southwark, 125; John Jacob, of Mount Jura, who died a few years since, aged 128; Jeremy Gilbert, who died at Luton, Northamptonshire, aged 132; Nicholas Petours, canon and treasurer of the Cathedral of Coutance in Normandy, aged 137; a man named Fairbrother, living in 1770 at Wigan in Lancashire, aged 138; the Countess of Desmond, who died in Ireland

at 140; Henry West, of Upton in Gloucestershire, who lived to 152; a peasant in Poland, who died in 1762, in the 157th year of his age; and a Mulatto man who died in Frederick-town in 1797, said to have been 180 years old.

Of the above number only 33 are females, which strongly confirms the remark of Dr. Hufeland, that the equilibrium and pliability of the female body seems, for a certain time, to give it more durability, and to render it less susceptible of injury from destructive influences than that of men; but that male strength is, without doubt, necessary to arrive at a very great age. More women, therefore, become old, but fewer very old; and if the registers of mortality, from which tables of the probability of the duration of human life are formed, were more extensive, and comprehended a greater number of years, so as to include these instances of great longevity, the difference between the value of male and female lives would appear less than it is supposed to be, and probably the sum of life of the whole of each sex approaches very nearly to equality.

The 104 persons in the above list were, at the time of their decease, inhabitants of the following countries:

England	41	Portugal	1
Wales	4	Italy	1
Scotland	16	Turkey	1
Ireland	24	West Indies	1
Norway	2	South America	3
Holland	1	North America	5
France	4		

The great proportion of inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, though perhaps arising in some measure from instances of great age not being so generally noticed and recorded in other places, at least shews that these countries are not unfavourable to longevity, and there can be little doubt that the usual duration of life is greater in temperate climates than in the extremes of heat or cold.

October 12, 1799.

J. J. G.

COMPLAINT RESPECTING ANTINOMIANISM.

A BOOK was lately commended to me, which circulates much among the religious public, entitled, A Sketch of the Denominations into which the Christian World is divided, by John Evans, 3d, edition, 1796. The more deservedly it is valued for general civility, and comprehensive brevity, the more desirable becomes the correction of any misrepresentation it may contain. The author has reduced to a single table his system of theological

theological classification; and in this he describes the Antinomians, as deriving their name from *anti* against and *nomos* the moral law. This arbitrary introduction of the word *moral*, without any warrant from etymological origin, is surely a just subject of dissatisfaction. I may incline much to antinomian opinions, and consider the moral laws of christianity as the most important and valuable parts of the dispensation.

The practice of ecclesiastical historians will as little justify the insinuation of an odious meaning, as the proper signification of the Greek root. Mosheim observes (vol. ii. p. 160. of MacLaine's translation, 4th edition) that "Johannes Isebius Agricola took occasion in 1538, to declaim against the *lex* (of Moses) maintaining that it was neither fit to be proposed to the people as a rule of manners, nor to be used in the church as a mean of instruction; and that the gospel (of Jesus) alone was to be inculcated and explained both in the churches and in the schools of learning. The followers of Agricola were called Antinomians, or enemies of the law." Of this Agricola whose proper name was Kastenbauer, and who compiled a collection of German proverbs; some account may be found in Bayle's Dictionary: his writings, like those of Grotius, explained away many of the prophetic and other supposedly supernatural features of the Old Testament, and tended to concentrate the evidences and promises of religion on a defence of the exclusive authority of the New Testament. Whether this has been done successfully or no, morality at least is not endangered by the hypothesis; for the moral taste of the gospel-writers is far more refined, humane, and benevolent than that of the compilers of the Pentateuch.

The Antinomian sect is of late years become very important, especially in North Germany, in consequence of the biblical labours of Herder and Eichhorn. A friend who has lately travelled in Holstein, informs me, that Antinomianism is in fact become the established religion of the Danish church. The hierarchic constitution of that church is presbyterian; its ministers have been permitted by the government to concert a revival of their liturgies and other sacred books; and the consultation has terminated in a silent desertion of the Judaism hitherto amalgamated with christianity. From bible christians they are become evangelical christians.

Antinomianism does not interfere with any doctrines peculiarly evangelical; nor

is it merely a modern new-fangled sect, an attempted compromise between revelation and philosophy, like the scheme of the Polonian brethren or exoteric creed; of which the taste of Herder, and the learning of Eichhorn have obtained the profession from the more cultivated and literate portion of the Protestant clergy of Germany; it has strong claims to the character and authority of a primeval christianity. Between contending sects, Mr. Gibbon will probably be thought a very impartial arbiter: he divides (vol. i. p. 547) the original church into the Gnostics, or *knowing*, and the Ebionites, or *poorer* Christians; into the lettered and unlettered converts: and he thus details the tenets of the Gnostics, or primitive Antinomians.

"From the acknowledged truth of the Jewish religion, the Ebionites had concluded, that it could never be abolished. From its supposed imperfections, the Gnostics as hastily inferred, that it never was instituted by the wisdom of the Deity. There are some objections against the authority of Moses and the Prophets, which too readily present themselves to the sceptical mind; though they can only be derived from our ignorance of remote antiquity, and from our incapacity to form an adequate judgment of the divine economy. These objections were eagerly embraced, and as petulantly urged, by the vain science of the Gnostics. As those heretics were for the most part averse to the pleasures of sense, they morosely arraigned the polygamy of the patriarchs, the gallantries of David, and the seraglio of Solomon. The conquest of the land of Canaan, and the extirpation of the unsuspecting natives, they were at a loss how to reconcile with the common notions of humanity and justice. But when they recollected the sanguinary list of murders, of executions, and of massacres, which stain almost every page of the Jewish annals, they acknowledged that the barbarians of Palestine had exercised as much compassion toward their idolatrous enemies, as they had ever shown to their friends or countrymen. Passing from the sectaries of the law to the law itself, they asserted it was impossible that a religion which consisted only of bloody sacrifices and trifling ceremonies, and whose rewards, as well as punishments, were all of a carnal and temporal nature, could inspire the love of virtue or restrain the impetuosity of passion. The Mosaic account of the creation and fall of man was treated with profane derision by the Gnostics, who would not listen with patience

patience to the repose of the Deity after six days labour, to the rib of Adam, the garden of Eden, the trees of life and of knowledge, the speaking serpent, the forbidden fruit, and the condemnation pronounced against human kind, for the venial offence of their first progenitors. The god of Israel was impiously represented by the Gnostics, as a being liable to passion and to error, capricious in his favour, implacable in his resentment, meanly jealous of his superstitious worship, and confining his partial providence to a single people, and to this transitory life: In such a character they could discover none of those features of the wise and omnipotent Father of the universe. They allowed that the religion of the Jews was somewhat less criminal than the idolatry of the Gentiles; but it was their fundamental doctrine, that the Christ, whom they adored as the first and brightest emanation of the Deity, appeared on earth to rescue mankind from their various errors, and to reveal a new system of truth and perfection. The most learned of the Fathers, by a very singular condescension, have imprudently admitted the sophistry of the Gnostics."

In all this account, no charge occurs of immoral opinions; on the contrary, the puritanic features of a primitive sect are expressly noticed. The writings of Cripp, Eaton, Saltmarsh, and other English Antinomians being unknown to me, I cannot affirm that they have no where treated of the moral law with licentious laxity. Yet I think it possible, that a mistake on this head may have gained credit from the simple circumstances that in the revised Articles of the Church of England, agreed on by the Assembly of Divines, at Westminster, in 1643, the seventh article is understood to be directed against the Antinomians; and this article, after asserting the law of Moses to have been given from God, proceeds quaintly to denominate the ten commandments *the moral law*, and to maintain their divine authority. The Antinomians, by denying the miraculous origin of the ten commandments, do not deny their perpetual obligation, or even diminish their sanction, if they admit Jesus (Mark xii. 29.) to have re-enacted them. Generally speaking, the Antinomian teachers do not appear to have advised or practised the formality of separating from the several sects within which they have respectively originated: indeed, they cannot but consider Jesus as paying this very tribute of exterior acquiescence and complacent tolerance to the habitual rites and sympathies of his fellow-countrymen,

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Hence their disciples have every where subsisted in silent schism, not in distinct heresy; and have formed in the different churches an interior gnostic or illuminated order, rather than independent congregations. It is not, however, with the evidence or tendency of any religious doctrines that I wished to occupy your readers, but merely to preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach.

Is it too much to claim from the apparent fairness of Mr. Evans? that in a future edition of his convenient and useful work, he will expunge the word *moral*, and content himself with defining the Antinomians to be *against the law of Moses*. Those who receive that law as of divine authority, the *nomian* christians; as they might be called, have in all ages of the church found it difficult to justify their ceasing to judaize.

CHARICLO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS
LATELY PASSED CONCERNING THE
PUBLIC FINANCES.

AMONG the many circumstances which distinguish the ruinous expence of the present war, there is none more remarkable than the ministerial triumph with which it is accompanied. Though our debts have been doubled within the last six years, and the ordinary means of providing for the public exigencies have failed;—though the prospect of peace is as distant as when hostilities first commenced, and no limit is seen to new loans and requisitions; we are amused by Mr. George Rose, and other writers of the same class, with the assurance that our prosperity increases as our difficulties multiply, and that the only effect of the war is to render us a wealthier and more powerful nation.—If this be true, it is certainly a new discovery in the science of Finance, and the Minister is entitled to all the praise of it, as well as to the merit of giving the fullest effect to his own invention.—At present, however, the doctrine derives no support from the general experience of the country; for, with a few exceptions of loan-jobbers and contractors, the great mass of its inhabitants seems to feel, as in all former times, that their comforts are reduced as their burthens are accumulated. But the feelings of the multitude are fallacious—Ministerial triumph is founded on the more satisfactory documents of the Custom-House and Excise-Office, which

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prove

prove the amount of the taxes to be doubled during the present administration; and consequently the wealth of the people who pay them, to have increased in the same proportion.—To those who are convinced by such reasoning I have no arguments to oppose; but that the more intelligent reader may see that the premises and conclusions are much of the same kind, I shall beg leave to offer a few observations on some of those documents which ministers have submitted to the public.

In a printed paper, stated to contain sundry resolutions which were lately passed in a certain assembly, it is asserted that on the 5th of January 1786, the public debts, exclusive of the annuities for terms and for lives, amounted to £.238,231,248—that the amount of the public funded debt, created since the 1st of February 1793, exclusive of annuities for terms, and of the Imperial Annuities, amounted to £.225,602,792, making together £.463,834,040—that from this sum, the Irish loans of £.12,175,000, the stock purchased by the commissioners for redeeming the public debt, amounting to £.37,381,771, and £.35,250,000, provided for by the Income Tax, (amounting in the whole to £.84,806,771) are to be deducted, and that the remainder, or £.386,902,090, will be the whole funded debt, exclusive of the Annuities, on the 1st of February last.—Now, this is wrong even according to the statements given in these very resolutions; for if there be any truth in arithmetic, the sum of £.84,806,771, subtracted from £.463,834,040, leaves only a remainder of £.379,027,269; which is very nearly *eight millions* less than the sum here given.—But why are the Annuities for terms not included in the above amount? Most of them have a much longer duration than is assigned in these resolutions for the redemption of the whole debt; and therefore the word *permanent* is full as well applied to them as to any other of the annuities.—For the same reason the sum said to be provided for by the Income Tax, is as much a debt as any other part until it be redeemed;—nay, if these are to be excluded, it may with the same propriety be asserted, that there is no national debt at all; for the whole of it is said to be in a state of redemption, which will be completed in the year 1846.

In comparing this inaccurate account with another which was laid before the House of Commons, on the 10th of April 1799, the real amount of the funded national debt on the 1st of July, appears to have been as follows:

5 per cents. £.48,250,427
4 per cents. 45,269,860
3 per cents. 358,138,753
— £.451,659,040

Exchequer Annuities expiring
in 1805, 6 & 7. (£80,223)
worth at 5 per cent. — 430,290
Life-Annuities (£.76,032)
taken at 8 years purchase - 608,256
Short Annuities (£.422,822)
expiring in 1808, worth. 3,002,036
Long Annuities (£.1028,858)
expiring in 1860, worth - 19,548,150
Imperial Loans,
consisting of
Stock in the
3 per cents. 7,502,633
Annuities for 21
years (£.232,
587. 10s.)
worth — 2,977,126

— 10,479,759

Deduct the Stock redeemed 485,727,531
37,381,771

Whole Funded Debt, which £.448,345,760
exceeds the amount delivered in these resolutions
by £.69,318,491.

In the 5th and 6th Resolutions the annual charges on the permanent debt incurred before the 5th of January 1793, and on the permanent debt incurred since that period, are respectively stated to be £.10,325,000 and £.8,246,215, making together the sum of £.18,571,215.—But in the 15th Resolution, the amount of the same charges is made to be £.18,762,024; and in the paper delivered to the House of Commons in April last, it is raised even to £.19,054,301.—In like manner, the amount of the unfunded debt on the 5th of January 1799, according to the 8th of these resolutions appears to be £.14,137,686; but in the paper just mentioned it is swelled on the very same day to £.15,295,674.—If the comparison be extended to other parts of these documents, they all appear to be equally at variance with each other, and lead us by their inaccuracy to form no very favourable opinion either of the order or the oeconomy which ought to prevail in the public expenditure.—But our surprise is not more strongly excited by these glaring errors in the accounts, than by the extravagant suppositions on which most of those accounts have been computed. In the 24th Resolution it is observed

served, that the sum necessary to be raised by loans for the service of the year 1798, was £.21,500,000, and that the service of the year 1799 hath required £.24,000,000; the loans, therefore, in 1800 are very curiously estimated at only £.25,000,000, and in all the subsequent years of the war they are even supposed never to exceed that sum.—It is difficult to determine on what principle this supposition is founded, or by what rule in arithmetic a *maximum* has been discovered in an expenditure, which has never failed to increase in enormity every year, and which from the extended operations of the present campaign affords the joyless prospect of being even accelerated in its progress.—But I know not whether the admirers of the present minister have any cause to lament the present profusion, or in the least to wish it retarded in its career; for by his new operations of finance, they are taught to believe that the more we run in debt, the more our means are increased for discharging it; and by the no less extraordinary reasoning in these resolutions, they are also assured, that the more enormous our present expenditure, the more considerable the sums which will be ultimately saved to the public.—To those, however, who are disposed to consider the profusion of the present moment as affording a much less equivocal proof of our ruin than of any possible benefit to the nation, it may not perhaps be improper to give some account of the process by which this very novel doctrine has been demonstrated.

In the 24th Resolution it is observed, “that, had not the new method of providing a part of the supplies within the year been adopted, the loans of the years 1798, 1799 and 1800, must have been estimated at £.70,500,000, which, supposing the price of stock to have been at 45, would have created a capital of £.160,000,000, three per cents.* and a permanent charge (including £.1 per cent. for the sinking fund) of £.6,200,000 annually; which, supposing the capital to be redeemed in 40 years, would amount in the whole to 248 millions to be ultimately paid by the public.”—In the 26th Resolution it is further observed, “that the total permanent charge for the different expences of the three years abovementioned, according to the plan now adopted, may be computed at £.1,206,000 per

annum*, which, supposing the principal to be redeemed as before in 40 years, would amount to — £.48,240,000

Adding thereto the sums raised
By aids and voluntary contributions and duties on exports and imports in 1798 7,000,000
By tax on income, and duties on exports and imports in — 1799 9,000,000
By ditto in — 1800 11,500,000

And also the produce of the tax on income during 4½ years peace for the redemption of 52 millions capital, being so much of the debt to be incurred during these 3 years, which is to be discharged by this tax — 45,000,000

The whole sum ultimately paid on account of the expences of these three years, will amount to — 120,740,000

Being less than the charge estimated to be necessary for defraying the like expences by loans, in the 24th Resolution, by the sum of *above 128 millions!*†—If therefore the public services should be doubled during this period, the savings will be increased in the same proportion; and the nation, at the end of 40 years, will have to congratulate itself on having been exonerated by this new discovery in finance, from the payment of more than 250 millions!—This discovery nevertheless appears to be far from having attained perfection; for, according to the principles here laid down, the public still seem to be very great losers by their bargain, inasmuch as they are to pay more than 120 millions for the receipt only of 70½ millions;—nay, should the sinking fund, by the reduced rate of interest, be hereafter retarded in its operations, their loss will even be aggravated by the payment of many millions in addition to those stated above.‡

* This, like the other sums, is erroneously computed, and should have been £1,226,000.

† It can hardly be necessary to observe that the difference between £.248,000,000 and £.120,740,000, instead of exceeding 128 millions, falls short of that sum by £.740,000.

‡ The 3 per cents. at par will not be paid off in less than 47 years; hence £.1,200,000 multiplied into 47, is £.56,400,000, which exceeds £.48,240,000 by £.8,160,000, and consequently raises the whole sum to be paid, from £.120,740,000 to £.128,900,000.

* According to the common method of computation this sum would not have created 157 millions.

If this method of computation be true, how stupendously prodigal of the public money must the minister have been, in making any part of his loans in the long annuities, rather than in those for a shorter terms. By allowing only an interest of 5 guineas per cent. for 64 years, the public will ultimately pay £.336, or more than three times the capital originally borrowed; whereas if even 15 guineas per cent. had been allowed for ten years (which by the bye is much more advantageous to the lender) the money ultimately paid by the public would not have amounted to more than £.157 10s. which is not one half the sum to be paid in the other case.

These calculations are founded on the same absurdity as an individual would be guilty of, who in estimating the value of an annuity of £.10, which he was entitled to for 100 years, should maintain that it would be ultimately worth £.1000 to him, because in 100 years that sum would be received upon it;—or of the man, who having purchased a perpetuity for one *shilling* less than it was really worth, should congratulate himself upon the immensity of his gain, because the smallest sum in an indefinite term must accumulate to an indefinite magnitude. The extravagancies of such a person would necessarily be pitied or despised. But when the same extravagancies are gravely urged and maintained by the highest authority, they excite emotions very different either from pity or contempt.

It can hardly be necessary to observe, that the whole of this fallacy arises from considering a sum of money to be received at a distant period of equal value with the same sum to be received immediately.—In other words, from supposing that money bears no interest, so that an annuity of £.1 for 20 years, is supposed to be worth £.20; an annuity for 100 Years, worth £.100; and so on. I shall not insult the reader by refuting such palpable absurdities, and therefore shall just state the manner in which the preceding computations ought to have been formed, from which it will appear that this ultimate saving to the nation of more than 128 millions exists nowhere except in these Resolutions.

As the taxes which it would be necessary to impose for the service of the years 1798, 1799, and 1800, would amount on the old plan of borrowing to £.5,200,000 per ann. and as the surplus of these taxes, over and above paying the interest of the loan, is represented to be sufficient for discharging the whole debt in 40 years; it follows, that, if the services had been pro-

vided for by this mode, the public would have been charged with the payment of an annuity of £.6,200,000 for 40 years, or with the payment of such a sum annually, as would have been equivalent to the present payment of £.106,385,800 (*)—By the new plan of borrowing, the public is to pay;

An annuity of £.1,206,000 for 40 years, worth in present money — 20,693,754

An aid in 1798, together with voluntary contributions, &c. amounting to — 7,000,000

A tax on income, and duty on exports and imports in 1799, amounting to — 9,000,000

A like tax in 1800, amounting to — 11,500,000

Alto £.10,000,000 per ann. for 4½ years after the expiration of the year 1800, which in present money is worth — 37,501,000

Whole Sum to be paid by the new method of borrowing £.85,694,754

Deducting this sum from £.106,385,800 we have £.20,691,046 for the whole of the money saved to the public; which is 107 millions less than the sum stated to be saved in these resolutions. Still it should be remembered that the sum originally borrowed is only £.70,500,000 and, therefore, that even on this new and improved plan the public are to pay more than 15 millions over and above the money which they have actually received; compared, however, with the other loans of the present war, this loss may be regarded as inconsiderable:—But some may possibly contend that while we are adding 30 or 40 millions annually to a debt of more than 450 millions; it is a matter of little consequence, whether the money is procured by the Minister's old or his new plan of Finance.—While such immense savings are represented to have been made by the present method of raising the supplies, as to lead us almost to regret that the funding system had not sooner been exhausted; these papers also hold out the prospect of a period in which millions of the taxes are to be set free. But it is not added, that the people at the same time are to be set free from the taxes; and therefore, if the only consequence of this operation is to furnish the means for future extravagance,

* The present value, at 5 per cent. of £.6,200,000 for 40 years certain.

gance, I see nothing either consolatory or interesting in such a prospect. I am very little anxious however, to ascertain what is intended by *setting the taxes at liberty*; but I cannot help observing, that the computations by which it is proved, that these millions are to be liberated, appear to have been formed with no greater accuracy than the other statements in these papers. In the 27th section, it is resolved, "that, supposing the price of the three per cent. Stock to be on an average after the year 1800, £. 90 in time of peace, and £. 75 in time of war, and the proportion of peace and war to be nearly the same as in the course of the last 100 years, the average price of peace and war would be £. 85." And in the 28th section, it is further resolved, "that from the year 1808 to the year 1833, taxes would be set free in the course of each year of peace (on the supposition of the price of stocks before stated) to the amount of £. 133,000, and in each year of war to the amount of £. 168,000; making (on the proportion of peace and war above stated) the total amount of taxes set free during that period £. 4,284,000."

By the Act of Parliament for establishing the Sinking-Fund in 1786, it is provided, that when the dividends on the Stock redeemed shall amount to *four millions*, the operations of compound interest shall then cease, and the subsequent purchases be limited merely to that sum. Supposing, therefore, £. 90 to be the average price of Stock in time of peace, four millions at that rate, will purchase nearly £. 4,444,000 of three per cents. the dividends on which, as rightly stated above, will amount to about £. 133,000.—But if the proportion of peace and war be taken, or in other words, if the 4 millions be laid out in purchasing three per cents at 85, only £. 4,700,000 will be redeemed, and the dividends will amount to no more than

£. 141,000, which is £. 87,000 per ann. less than is stated in this resolution:—nay, supposing the whole stock to be bought at the war price, or £. 75, it will only redeem £. 5,333,000; the dividends on which being £. 160,000, still fall short of the sum stated by £. 8,000 per ann.

Again, from the year 1808 to the year 1833, includes a term of 24 years, and therefore, if even £. 168,000 be multiplied into this number, the produce will only be £. 4,032,000. But the amount of the taxes set free, is stated to be £. 4,284,000; so that 25½ years, are supposed to elapse between these two periods;—a term which has probably been computed by some of those ingenious persons who have lately discovered that 99 years compose a century.

Indeed, the whole of this and the remaining resolutions are not only inaccurate; but in the highest degree speculative and unintelligible.—Enough, however, may be seen through the bewildered maze to damp our most ardent hopes and expectations.—If the peace of the next 46 years be interrupted only as often as it has been during the last 46 years, we are told that £. 450,000,000 sterling, will be necessary to defray the expences of the different wars that will occur in that period, even supposing these expences to continue at their present rate.—If a part of the supplies, however, are to be raised, according to the new method, within the year, we are consoled with the assurance, that an immense saving will be made in borrowing the remainder; but if the whole is to be funded, it will entail an additional debt upon us of *nine hundred millions*! In either case therefore, the *sum to be expended* is the same; and the only difference seems to be, that in the one we are to perish by an *acute*, in the other by a *lingering* disorder.

London, October 14, 1799.

M. N.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF AUGUSTUS LAFONTAINE.

THE celebrated Lafontaine, whose Clara Duplessis and Count St. Julien have met with more than common applause in this country, being frequently confounded with his French namesake, the celebrated author of Fables and other Poems; we deem it our duty to rectify this error, and to inform our readers, that he was born of German parents, whose ancestors were French refugees, and at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes settled

in Prussia. His father, who, if we be not misinformed, is minister of one of the numerous French colonies, to which Prussia is indebted for a great part of her present polish and wealth, spared neither expence nor diligence to give him an excellent education, and to store his mind with practical knowledge. He inspired him early with an ardent love of Greek and Roman literature; and the close application with which he studied the classics of these celebrated ancient nations, together with a practical acquaintance with the

the best English, French, and Italian authors, whom he was early taught to read in the original language, gave his mind a high degree of polish, and a keenness of judgment, which enabled him to steer clear of those prejudices which but too generally check the growth of the ablest geniuses, and infect them with an illiberality highly detrimental to the progress of truth and humanity. He commenced his academical career at a period when professor Kant of Königsberg, began to revive again the long neglected study of Metaphysics; and the works of that philosopher had a powerful influence on the turn which his genius took. Having finished his academical studies, he attended a young nobleman, as tutor, on his travels through France, Italy, Switzerland, and a great part of Germany, which contributed very much to enlarge his knowledge of men and manners, and to acquire that eminent degree of elegance and urbanity which he displays in all his writings. He at present, is chaplain to the regiment of Rhadden, which is in garrison at Halle in Prussia, where he divides his time between a familiar intercourse with the principal learned men, who grace that university, and his literary compositions. Germany gratefully acknowledges his great merits in polite literature; and he has obtained more popularity than any of his most eminent predecessors ever enjoyed, and his sovereign has taken the most honourable notice of his successful attempts to reform the frivolous taste of his contemporaries, which produced the most monstrous compositions in the novel line, that have inundated the continent since the invention of the art of printing. Quintus Heymeran von Flaming, a novel, in four volumes, in which he lashes the servile followers of systems, and the intolerance and illiberality of thinking to which they are liable, was the first elaborate work with which he opened his career, under the fictitious name of GUSTAV FREYER. This first product of his elegant muse, which abounds with a profound knowledge of the human heart, and with principles which cannot spread without being attended with the most salutary consequences, established his credit so much at the first outset, that he soon after ventured to appear without disguise on the stage of polite literature, and published his ROMULUS, GORGUS and ARISTOMENES, and RUDOLPH of WERDENBERG; three detached Legendary Tales, in which he successfully attempted to correct certain favourite erroneous notions of our times, which have been, and still are productive

of incalculable mischief. Amongst his later publications, CLARA DUPLESSIS, St. JULIEN, the history of the Family of HALDEN, the SONDERLING (the EXCENTRIC), the NATURMENSCH (the Pupil of Nature), the GEWALT der LIEBE (the Power of Love); and, last of all, HERMANN LANGE, deserve particular notice, as they breathe the most amiable spirit of truth, justice, and humanity, and are principally calculated to animate the reader with an ardent zeal of rendering his fellow-men wiser and happier.

MEMOIRS OF CHARLES BORDA.

ON the 20th of February 1799, died of a dropy in the breast, in the 64th year of his age, CHARLES BORDA, formerly *Chevalier de Borda*, and *chef d'escadre* in the royal navy of France. In him the National Institute and the Parisian Board of Longitude, lost one of their most learned and active members. Borda very early gave proofs of his transcendent mathematical talents; as appears from his numerous excellent dissertations inserted in the *Memoirs* of Royal Academy of Sciences. He wrote on hydraulics, on the resistance of fluids, on water-wheels, on pumps, on the projection of bombs, &c.

In 1771 and 1772, he accompanied, by order of the King of France, Verdune de la Crenne and Pingré, in a literary voyage to various coasts of Europe, Africa, and America, for the purpose of improving the science of geography, and of trying several new nautical instruments, time-pieces, and methods of finding the longitude. In this expedition, Borda held the station of lieutenant of the *Flora*, the frigate in which they sailed. The three travellers afterwards published conjointly, in two quarto volumes, entitled, "*Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi en 1771 et 1772, &c.*" Paris 1778, an account of the fruits of their numerous researches; in which Borda's share was certainly not the smallest. The results of this expedition are recorded likewise in the *Mémoires de l'Acad. Roy.* for the year 1773; and to Borda we owe the best map we possess of the Canary Islands.

In the year 1787, he published his much esteemed "Description and use of the Circle of Reflection;" in which he revived and recommended the use of the specular circles, that had been already proposed by Tobias Mayer in 1756. Borda was the founder of the schools of naval architecture in France: he first conceived the project, and formed the plan of instruction, and the regulations of these seminaries. By his exertions too, a uniformity in the building

building of the ships was introduced, according to the principles of Euler; by which improvement, an equality of sailing was effected in all the ships of the royal navy. The form of the French ships, which are constructed on mathematical principles, is incontestably preferable to that of the ships of the other naval powers; being the most advantageous and the best adapted for fast sailing and for manœuvring. Experienced British officers of high rank have, in the British House of Parliament, publicly acknowledged this superiority; and all these advantages the French navy owes solely to the genius, the profound knowledge, and patriotic exertions of Borda. He again brought into use Mayer's old and wholly forgotten method of measuring terrestrial angles, applied it to astronomical observations, and, for that purpose, invented a new construction of circles, with double moveable telescopes; which have been used in the new admeasurement of a degree in France. He is the inventor of the ingenious mensuration-rod, with which the new French station-lines were measured; and had the greatest share in the reform of weights and measures; of which he was so zealous a promoter, that he printed, at his own expence, Tables of Sines in the decimal system. In 1792 he determined, with an accuracy that had never been before attained, the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris. In 1797, we find his name in the list of candidates for the office of Director of the French republic.

The following anecdote is told of Borda in his youth. On presenting himself before Le Camus, the academician, and examiner general to all the military schools, to be examined for admission into the royal corps of artillery, the latter rejected the young mathematician, as destitute of the requisite capacity. Only a short time, however, had elapsed, before Borda became the colleague of his former examiner, who had formed so erroneous a judgment of his talents and genius.—Borda, either from the love of truth, or from respect for Le Camus, his former judge, and now become his brother academician, constantly declared this story to be entirely destitute of foundation.

MEMOIRS of the late R. J. BOSCOVICH, the celebrated Astronomer.

ROGER Joseph Boscovich was born at Ragusa, in Dalmatia, on the 18th of May 1711. On the 1st of October 1725, he entered as a novice among the Jesuits at

Rome. In November 1740, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Roman College in that city; where he soon distinguished himself by a number of excellent mathematical and astronomical dissertations, which he wrote on the rotation of the sun; on the irregularities of the motions of Jupiter and Saturn; on light; on dioptrics; on the flux and reflux of the sea; on the atmosphere of the moon; and on the calculation of the paths of comets.

In the year 1750, under the pontificate of Benedict XIV. the admeasurement of a degree in the Ecclesiastical State was committed to Boscovich, by Cardinal Valenti, the Pope's first minister. This commission he happily executed with the assistance of his brother Jesuit, F. Maire: and gave an account of their labours in a work, entitled *De literaria Expeditione per Pontificiam Ditionem, &c.*; of which a French translation was published at Paris in 1770, under the title *Voyage astronom. et géographique dans l'Etat de l'Eglise*.

The admeasurements of a degree in Austria and Hungary, by father Liefganig; in Piedmont, by father Beccaria; and even in America by Mason and Dixon, were undertaken at his urgent representations of their utility, and through the credit which he possessed with the ministers at several of the courts of Europe. He likewise effected the restoration of the celebrated gnomon at Florence; which father Ximenes afterwards described, and with which he observed the obliquity of the ecliptic. In the year 1759, he published at Vienna his *Philosophiæ Naturalis Theoria*: of which a new edition appeared in 1763; though, according to some accounts, it was only the old edition with a new title-page.

From Vienna he was called by the imperial minister, Count Firmian, to Milan; where, during three years, he taught astronomy and optics; and may be considered as the founder of the observatory belonging to the Jesuits in that city; from which afterwards arose the Imperial observatory of Brera.

On the dissolution of the Order of Jesuits in 1773, Boscovich was invited to France by his Parisian friends and patrons, De la Borde, Dufort, the ministers Boynes and Vergennes, and Madame de Sivrac; he accepted the invitation, and settled at Paris; where he was naturalized, and appointed a *Directeur d'Optique de la Marine* with an annual salary of 800 livres.

Boscovich was likewise a votary of the muses; his dry and serious mathematical studies diminished not the fire of his imagination,

imagination, nor hindered those soaring flights of fancy, which distinguish the man who is born a poet. His Latin poem on eclipses is remarkable, both for intrinsic poetical merit, and for the ability and perspicuity with which he has explained in it the most difficult rules of calculation, and the most abstruse and intricate astronomical theories. *Barruel* translated this poem into French. The consideration and influence which he enjoyed in several European Courts, implicated him likewise in politics. The republic of *Lucca* entrusted to him a very difficult negotiation concerning a most important state affair; and he executed the commission with such ability and prudence as to render most essential services to his employers. *Boscovich* was a great traveller, and had visited Turkey and most of the countries of Europe; of the account of his travels, entitled *Journal d'un Voyage de Constantinople*, two editions have been published, in 1762 and 1772, besides a German and Italian translation.

Merits so distinguished could not long escape the attacks of envious malignity and detraction: in Paris, accordingly, he suffered numerous mortifications from some of the literati, which he felt but too sensibly, and took more to heart than they deserved. This induced him, in the year 1783, to leave Paris and repair to Italy, with the intention of printing there a collection of all his works; which were published in 1786 at Bassano, in four volumes, quarto,

under the title of *Opera ad Opticam et Astronomiam pertinentia*. The nautical astronomy in the fifth volume was, in 1787, translated into German by *M. von Eschenbach* of Leipzig. *Boscovich* wrote likewise *Elements of Mathematics and Physics*, and a *Treatise on dioptrical telescopes*: the latter of which was translated into German by the Jesuit father *Charles Scherfer* of Vienna, in the year 1765.

In 1786, our philosopher went to Milan; where, at the desire of the Emperor *Joseph*, he undertook the superintendence of the admeasurement of a degree, and of the formation of a new map of Lombardy. While employed on an edition of his *Commentaries* on the two last volumes of the celebrated astronomical poem of *Stacy*, a stroke of the palsy put a period to his labours and life, on the 12th of February 1787, in the 76th year of his age.

M. von Zach, editor of the *Allgemeine Geograph. Ephem.* possesses a long and interesting letter from *Boscovich* on the admeasurement of degrees, especially on the degree measured in Hungary and Austria. This letter *M. von Zach* intends to communicate to the public. It is remarkable that the eastern coast of the Adriatic has produced so many eminent men distinguished by their genius for mathematics: the *Boscovichs*, *Pasquichs*, *Vegar*, *Cagnolis*, *Bogdanichs*, are Dalmatians, Carinthians, Albanians, and Croats, and rank high among the luminaries of that science.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A TRANSLATION OF THE INTRODUCTORY VERSES TO THE SIXTH BOOK OF LUCRETIVS.

FROM Athens, splendid on the roll of Fame,
The gift of corn to wretched mortals came:

Life from her source its best refreshment draws
Of wholesome food and salutary laws.
There the glad sun of consolation rose
To cheer our journey through this vale of woes;
That sage unrivall'd, from whose breast divine,
Thy temple, Science! and of Truth the shrine,
Those precepts bloom'd, which round him living shed
Their fragrant honours, and embalm him dead.
He, when by ancient lore he saw made known
Those arts that pledge the life of sense our own;

Saw bliss external roll the copious tide
To drench our passions, and to swell our pride;
Wealth, titles, fame, to solace or to grace,
And vernal blossoms of a numerous race;
Yet view'd the mind, to cares at home a prey
And heart-born anguish, pine the live-long day;—

Found by the stream, that from the vessel flows,

Each outward bliss corrupted as it rose:
In part, the vessel, bruised and leaky too,
Fill'd up in vain, let every blessing through;
In part, the bliss infus'd, no more the same,
Marr'd by the tincture of the vessel came.
Hence his wise lips those searching truths impart

That purge the deep pollutions of the heart;
The bounds precise of Hope and Fear defin'd,
Taught the true bliss that fills up all the mind;

Nor left unmark'd the prone and easy way,
Which our quick footsteps to that bliss convey.
Our ills he shew'd, and of those ills the cause,
Or chance, or force, or nature's stable laws:

Each

Each fierce assault gave mortals to foreknow,
 And skill, elusive of the falling blow:
 Prov'd vain and senseless those black cares,
 that roll
 Their tide of rage and horror in the foul.
 As wild imaginary phantoms fright
 The child, all darkling in the gloom of
 night,
 Fond dreams, as wild as infant fears, dismay
 Our souls with terrors in the glare of day.
 These dire alarms, this darkness of the
 breast,
 No shafts of glory, darting from the East,
 Avail to chace, no beams of solar light;
 But Nature's radiant form, and Reason's
 piercing sight.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol,
Sept. 23, 1799.

SONNET.

I SHRINK not, trembling, from the pelting
 rain
 That beats so hard on my unshelter'd head,
 Nor hear, appall'd, uplifted from its bed,
 The roar tremendous of the distant main;
 The vivid lightning, glancing o'er the plain
 With awe-inspiring glare, I do not dread;
 Nor all the horrors now around me spread
 Give to my aching breast one moment's pain,
 Because that here, defenceless, I'm expos'd,
 Alone, to brave this dark and stormy night:
 Patient, I'd waited the returning light,
 And with the morning all my woes had
 clos'd;
 But, ah! nor light, nor morn shall end my
 cares,—
 Far hence, a brittle bark my ANNA bears!
September 17, 1799.

PARTLY IMITATED FROM TIBULLUS.

LATE as in balmy sleep reclin'd I lay,
 Maria's image rose before my view;
 Such, and so fair, as on the fatal day
 We bade a long, and, ah! a last adieu.
 I stretch'd my arms to clasp the long-lost
 maid:
 What tender things my tongue attempts to
 say!
 But swift as winds, or as the fleeting shade,
 The unsubstantial vision glides away.
 Hard was the wretch who first, with steely
 heart,
 Burst the soft bands by sweet affection
 ty'd;
 From the fond maiden forc'd the youth to
 part,
 Or from her lover tore the weeping bride.
 And hard the heart that such enormous woe
 Can bear with cool serenity, unmov'd;
 Which loaths not life, and all its empty
 show,
 Depriv'd for ever of the maid it lov'd.
 MONTHLY MAG. No. LI.

Not such the temper of this aching breast,
 Which soon shall burst beneath the cruel
 blow;
 Wearied with life, I gladly sink to rest,
 Where sighs shall cease to heave, and tears
 to flow.

When pale, extended on the funeral bier,
 Thy faithful lover's clay-cold corpse is laid,
 Wilt thou, Maria, drop the tender tear?
 That tender tear shall soothe my plaintive
 shade!

I ask no marble urn, no sculptur'd stone,
 To teach posterity my hapless name;
 A hillock green, with moss and flow'rs o'er-
 grown,
 Is all befits a humble youth to claim.
 Plant the sad willow o'er my turf-clad grave,
 Fit emblem of the lover's piteous tale:
 The mournful tree its bending boughs shall
 wave,
 And sigh responsive to the passing gale.

And oft as near the hallow'd ground they
 pass,
 The village youth their wandering steps
 shall stay;
 And, pointing to the long-neglected grass
 That shades my humble grave, shall sigh-
 ing say,

“Beneath that tree a hapless youth is laid,
 “(The mouldering heap is scarcely now
 descried),
 “Who lov'd with fondest truth a blameless
 maid,
 “Was disappointed; sicken'd, droop'd, and
 died.”

FROM THE ANTHOLOGY,

Vol. ii. p. 51. ed Bruck.

AH! wherefore, sailors! dig my hapless
 grave
 On the wild margin of the stormy sea?
 I dread to hear the tumults of the wave,
 So fear'd of all; so fatal late to me.
 Far, far beyond the hated billows' reach,
 The shipwreck'd stranger's weary bones
 should lie—
 But blest the hands that on the wave-worn
 beach,
 With pitying care, this hasty grave supply:
 F.

EPIGRAMS

FROM THE GERMAN OF G. E. LESSING.

On the Death of an Epigrammatist.

HE'S dead! his epigrams will now come
 out:
 Let who will weep—I hope a laughing-bout.
 2.—(I.)
 Who does not utter Klopstock's praise?
 Yet who has read him through?
 Be it mine to give the praises less,
 The readers more to do.

5 L

3.—V.

3.—(V.)

Point in his foremost epigram is found;
Bee-like, he lost his sting by the first wound.

4.—(VIII.)

A. I saw your recent wedding with surprise;
She is so deaf. B. I thought her dumb like-
wife.

5.—(VII.)

Cupid and Mercury above
Chang'd arms for better and for worse:
Hence Prudence flings the shafts of Love;
And Love wins trophies with the purse.

6.—(X.)

Let this one thought, Lucinda, make you
blush,
That no one else could cause the faintest flush.

7.—(XXVI.)

Sophia daily calls on the young doctor Pill.
What then? Her husband's really weak and
ill.

8.—(XLI.)

But one bad woman at a time
On earth arises.
That every one should think he has her,
I own—surprises.

9.—(XLV.)

Not one of all his tales I swallow:
Once he spoke truth, and dup'd me hollow.

10.—(LVII.)

A long way off—Lucinda strikes the men.
As she draws near,
And one sees clear,
A long way off—one wishes her again.

11.—(LIX.)

Why must Aspasia laugh no more,
And every comic scene refuse?
She sobs with Siddons as before.
Has she begun her teeth to lose?

12.—(L.)

A. A midnight-fire, and monks so soon at
hand!
B. The house was of ill fame: you under-
stand?

13.—(LXIX.)

*On a young Lady gazing at a fine Statue of
Cupid.*

Yes! now I understand the whole:
Cupid, to see himself more clear;
Shot into Betty's eyes his soul,
And left his body lifeless here.

14.—(LXXIV.)

Fabullus locks his iron chest with care;
Least any one should know that nothing's
there.

15.—(LXLIII.)

You hesitate if you shall take a wife:
Do as your father did—live single all your
life.

16.—(CXXII.)

Clystill, the physician, is now volunteer:
He'll take no more deaths on his conscience,
that's clear.

17.—(CXXXIV.)

Grudge leaves the poor his whole possessions
nearly:

He means his next of kin shall weep sincerely.

18.—(XX.)

For an apple to part with a garden so fine
Was gluttony, Adam, indeed:
But had the test-fruit been the fruit of the
vine,
Father Adam no pardon would need.

19.—(CXLIV.)

Adam awhile in Paradise
Enjoy'd his novel life:
He was caught napping; in a thrice
His rib was made a wife.
Poor father Adam, what a guest!
This most unlucky dose
Made the first minute of thy rest
The last of thy repose.

20.

Reader, if these few epigrams don't please,
Be thankful you have only these.

ZURIC-LAKE,

AN ODE FROM KLOPFSTOCK.

FAIR is the majesty of all thy works
On the green earth, O mother Nature—
fair!

But fairer the glad face
Enraptur'd with their view.
Come from the vine-banks of the glittering
lake—
Or—hast thou climb'd the smiling skies,
anew—

Come on the roseate tip
Of evening's breezy wing,
And teach my song with glee of youth to
glow!
Sweet joy, like thee—with glee of shouting
youths,
Or feeling Fanny's laugh.

Behind us far—already Uto lay,
At whose foot Zurich, in the quiet vale,
Feeds her free sons: behind—
Receding vine-clad hills.
Unclouded beam'd the top of silver Alps;
And warmer beat the heart of gazing youths,
And warmer to their fair
Companions spoke its glow.
And Haller's Doris sang—the pride of song,
And Hirzel's Daphne, dear to Kleist and
Gleim,

And we youths sang, and felt,
As were each—Hagedorn.
Soon the green meadow took us to the cool
And shadowy forest, which becrowns the isle:
Then can'st thou, Joy, thou can'st
Down in full tide to us;
Yes, goddess Joy! thyself; we felt, we
clasp'd thee,
Best sister of Humanity, thyself;
With thy dear Innocence
Accompanied, thyself.

Sweet

Sweet is, O cheerful Spring! thy inspiring
breath,
When the meads cradle thee, and thy soft
airs
Into the hearts of youths
And hearts of virgins glide,
Thou makest Feeling conqueror. Ah! thro'
thee
Fairer, more tremulous, heaves each bloom-
ing breast;
With lips spell-freed by thee
Young Love unfaltering pleads.
Fair gleams the wine, when to the social
change
Of thought or heart-felt pleasure it invites;
And the Socratic cup,
With dewy roses bound,
Sheds through the bosom bliss, and wakes
resolves,
Such as the drunkard knows not, proud re-
solves
Emboldening to despise
Whate'er the sage disowns.
Delightful thrills against the panting heart
Fame's silver voice—and Immortality
Is a great thought, well worth
The toil of noble men.

By dint of song to live through after-times—
Often to be with rapture's thanking tone
By name invok'd aloud,
From the mute grave invok'd—
To form the pliant heart of sons unborn—
To plant thee, Love! thee, holy Virtue!
there,
Gold-heaper, is well worth
The toil of noble men.
But sweeter, fairer, more delightful 'tis
On a friend's arm to know one's-self a friend!
Nor is the hour so blest
Unworthy heaven itself.
Full of affection, in the airy shades
Of the dim forest, and with downcast look
Fix'd on the silver wave,
I breath'd this pious wish:
"O were ye here! who love me tho' afar,
"Whom singly scatter'd in our country's lap,
"In lucky hallow'd hour
"My seeking bosom found,
"Here would we build us huts of friendship,
"here.
"Together dwell for ever!" The dim wood
A shadowy temple seem'd;
The vale, Elysium.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MAJOR OUSELEY's Translation of the *Mesalek Memalek*, a geographical MS, originally written in Arabic, will be ready for publication early in January next, or as soon as the necessary maps can be engraved. This work will form a large quarto volume: it contains a most curious and accurate description of Persia, Arabia, part of Hindostan, Transoxania, Syria, Egypt, Barbary, and other parts of Africa; Palestine and Spain, which was in possession of the Mahometans when the author composed this work, between the years 950 and 1000 of the Christian æra; and consequently above 150 years before the time of the Nubian Geographer. The author of the *Mesalek Memalek* visited most of the places he describes himself; and his observations are not only such as will interest the geographer, but the naturalist, the historian, and the antiquarian. Major Ouseley has delayed for some months the publication of this work, that the collation of his own MS with a copy preserved in one of our public libraries may render his translation more accurate.

A treatise upon the interesting subject of Insanity may speedily be expected, from the pen of Dr. JOHN REID.

Mr. JOSEPH COOPER WALKER, the ingenious author of "Historical Memoirs on Italian Tragedy," is arranging materials for an essay on the revival of the drama in Italy; to which several of the most eminent literary characters have contributed. This work will be printed in the same form and manner as the "Historical Memoirs," to which, in fact, it is intended as a supplement.

Mr. SOUTHEY's Metrical Romance on the Destruction of the Dom-Daniel, will be ready for publication in the ensuing spring; its title "Thalaba the Destroyer."

The second volume of the Annual Anthology will be sent to press early in December.

Early in the winter will be published part of the writings of the late HUGH BOYD, esq. with a new and complete account of his life, by Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL; in which the fact of his having written the letters of Junius will

will be attempted to be satisfactorily proved.

MR. FRANKLIN, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has, in the press, a comprehensive and respectable history of Egypt, which, at this period, can scarcely fail to be acceptable to the public.

On Tuesday the 29th of October, 1799, at 7 in the evening, MR. NICHOLSON will begin to deliver a series of philosophical and chemical lectures, with every suitable apparatus, at his house in Soho-square; which will be continued every subsequent Friday and Tuesday during the winter. The series will be divided into three courses, of twelve lectures each. The subscription for each course will be one guinea, or two guineas and a half for the whole series. MR. NICHOLSON proposes also a weekly meeting at his house, for philosophical conversations and occasional experiments; where all the new publications will be provided, and his apparatus will be at hand to illustrate or advance any subject of inquiry or remark. At these meetings MR. NICHOLSON will regularly read a report on the state of natural philosophy and chemistry, with regard to the new inventions which may from time to time be made; and will render every service to the subscribers which his habits as an operator, or acquisitions as a scientific man, may enable him to do. The subscription for the conversations will be three guineas annually; and the meetings will be held every Wednesday, between the hours of seven and nine in the evening, from the first Wednesday in November to the last Wednesday in June.

A more particular account of MR. Senger's newly discovered substance for making paper*. The discovery of a new material for manufacturing paper, made by the Rev. MR. SENER, of Reck, in Westphalia, has already engaged the attention of the public. The Prussian Government, in common with several eminent naturalists, have thought it worthy of a particular examination. The result has been, that the aquatic plant, denominated by Linnaeus *conserua*, affords one of the fittest materials for the making of paper. In consequence of which the discoverer, beside the honour of a gratuity from the Court of Berlin, has obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper out of this substance. It appears likewise from his experiments, that the *conserua*, after a proper preparation, might be made a substitute for cot-

ton-wool, and a succedaneum for feathers in beds. MR. Senger, in order to render his discovery more generally beneficial, has published a circumstantial account of it under the following title: *Die Aelteste Urkunde der Papierfabrication*; wherein he treats in general of the invention of paper, and in particular of the method by which paper may be manufactured from the *conserua*. He has added an elaborate history of that vegetable, which, according to him, is a cryptogamic plant; and has demonstrated, that, next to rags, there is no substance in the vegetable kingdom so proper for the manufacture of paper as the *conserua*. It is observable, that although some rivers cease at times to generate them, yet the *conserua* grows every where most plentifully without any interruption. This latter fact is supported by the testimony of many naturalists, and especially by that of the numerous German *Floræ*. The above publication of MR. Senger being printed on *conserua-paper* will afford an opportunity of fairly judging what value ought to be set on his invention. This discovery is of singular importance to English literature, paper having risen full 20 per cent. within these three years, on account of the scarcity and dearness of rags.

FAIR FOR BOOKS AT LEIPZIG.—German literature enjoys an advantage which no other country has. We allude to the market for books, furnished by two fairs in the year, at Leipzig; a centre from which literary productions are spread not only to the confines of the Empire, but throughout Europe. The most considerable of these two fairs is held immediately after the great fair for merchandise, three weeks after Easter, and it continues nearly three weeks. The other, which is called the fair of St. Michael, falls off every year; and it seems probable, that the two fairs will soon be united in one. No German bookseller fails to attend the great fair, or at least to send an agent in whom he confides. Every one brings with him the books and music he has published in the course of the year. Authors who have published books on their own account, commission some bookseller to take their works to the fair. A large catalogue, in octavo, is published to announce the productions sold by the several booksellers, and even such as are in the press; besides which, every bookseller has a catalogue of his new publications, with the prices affixed. Every day the accounts of the booksellers with each other are settled in a large hall, where there are a great number

* From the Jena Review.

number of small tables and chairs, so that more than an hundred bookfellers may place themselves two and two to arrange their business. Here they treat for exchanges of books, or taking them on commission; or, in fine, any business relative to the sale of books. When the bookfellers return to their respective abodes, they reprint their catalogues, to announce the new publication they have brought home with them. Literature seems to receive an electrical shock, and to be renovated at these periods; where a circumstantial account of the state of letters may be easily procured. The catalogue of the last fair furnished not less than three thousand new books, and a hundred new pieces of music; exclusive of foreign publications, which occupy a place apart in the catalogue. Novels and theatrical pieces amounted to more than three hundred; but the former were more than four times the number of the latter. Many of these new productions were of little value, and we were too often deceived with titles. There were some continuations of excellent works; but as to publications entirely new, there were not many distinguished for originality, taste, or usefulness.

CHARLES DE ECKHARTSHAUSEN, aulic counsellor to the Elector of Bavaria, at Munich, has discovered the secret of producing salt-petre by an artificial process. His invention has been examined by a committee appointed by the Elector, who have declared his salt-petre to be applicable to all the purposes for which this article, as produced by nature in the common way, can be used; in consequence of which he has obtained a patent for erecting a manufactory and some powder-mills.

DIDOT, the celebrated bookseller and printer at Paris, has advertised a new folio edition of RACINE's works. It will be printed with all possible typographic splendour, and sold to subscribers for 1200 livres.

On the morning of the 24th of November the moon will rise at 2 h. 23 m. and at 4 h. 4½ m. she will begin to eclipse the refulgent planet Venus; and at 3½ m. past 5 the eclipse will end. At the commencement of this occultation Venus appears 1½ m. south of the moon's centre; and at the end 4½ m. north. This phenomenon will appear the more beautiful on account of so small a part of the moon's disk being illuminated at that time.

According to the latest observations the latitude of Hamburgh is 53° 34' 32", and

the longitude 27° 49'; the latitude of Helgoland 54° 11' 26", and the longitude 26° 31' 15". De Lambre, after having made 1700 observations, states the latitude of Paris to be 48° 50' 14". Quenot, one of the astronomers who went with Buonaparte to Egypt, found, after repeated observations, that the longitude of Alexandria is 1° 50' 23"; Buache has found the same result, after having compared the journals of several ships which sailed from Candia and Malta to Alexandria. According to Chazelles's observations, made in Egypt, and computed after De Lambre's tables, the longitude of Cairo is 1° 56' 5". Quenot found the longitude of Corfu to be 17° 57', Beauchamp 17° 51'; the latitude of Ragusa 42° 36' 30", and the longitude 15° 51' 40".

Alex. von Humboldt observed, that the inclination of the needle is at Madrid 67° 40' 48". At Alexandria, in Egypt, the inclination of the needle was found to be 47° 53', and the declination 130° 6'. According to the latest observations, the inclination of the needle at Marseilles is 65° 9' 36", and the declination 20° 55' 30"; at Paris the inclination is 69° 28' 48".

The two celebrated French chemists VAUQUELIN and FOURCROY, have repeated, last winter at Paris, the experiments of LOWITZ on artificial cold. When the natural cold was at the highest degree, they mixed eight parts of muriat of lime with six parts of loose snow, and by that mixture produced an incalculable degree of cold; 20 lb. of mercury froze entirely; spirits of wine, ether, and distilled vinegar of wine, froze in 30 seconds. The extremity of the finger being dipped in that mixture, lost all sensation in 4 seconds. All substances which were put in that mixture froze in 30 seconds, in a crucible of Platina; and in two minutes in china and earthen crucibles. Brandy which was exposed to the air, December 26, began to freeze after two minutes.

The National Institute at Paris offers a prize of a kilogram in gold (3400 livres), for the best calculation of the famous comet of 1770. The astronomers hitherto have attempted in vain to make the observations of that comet agree with the laws of the parabolic motion. Lexell has represented these observations in an elliptical course which it must describe in 5½ years. However, as that comet appeared neither before nor after the year 1770, such a rapid circumsolution seems to be utterly inadmissible.

The present reformation of measures in France is not originally owing to the revolutionary

revolutionary government, nor was it agitated first by the *littérati* of the Republic; it having been proposed in the year 1789 by the deputies of the principal mercantile cities of France, to remedy the abuses and to prevent the impositions which the great inequality of measures occasioned. These abuses prompted *Bonnai* to propose, May 8, 1790, in the constituent assembly, the introduction of uniform measures, which repeatedly had been attempted in vain. In consequence of his urgent remonstrances the assembly decreed, that the king should be petitioned to support such a reform, and to invite the king of England to request his parliament to join in this measure. Both kings were to appoint commissioners, who were to be chosen from among the societies of arts and sciences of this country and of Paris, and to meet at a place to be agreed upon, to consult upon the best means of executing the plan. However, the unfortunate turn which the affairs of Europe took soon after, frustrated the execution of the project.

Dr. BRUNA has deduced, from the observations of the interior contact, in the late transit of Mercury (see page 636), which were made by others, and which he thinks could scarcely be attended with an error of more than 5", the following geographical longitudes. *N. B.* The numbers signify the differences from the meridian of Paris in time; letter O. signifies that the results have been compared with the observation made at Ofen; and letter W. that they have been compared with that which was made at Vienna.

<i>Gotha.</i>		<i>Observer.</i>
With O. 33' 31", 2	}	Duke of Gotha.
— W. 33 33, 0		
<i>Seesberg, near Gotha.</i>		
With O. 33 35, 2	}	Mr. de Zach.
— W. 33 37, 0		
<i>Coburg.</i>		
— O. 35 33, 3	}	Professor Arzberger.
— W. 35 35, 1		
<i>Cassel.</i>		
— O. 28 28, 9	}	Professor Matisko.
— W. 28 30, 7		
<i>Amsterdam.</i>		
— O. 9 39, 1	}	Calkoen.
— W. 9 40, 9		
<i>Utrecht.</i>		
— O. 11 11, 2	}	v. Utenhove.
— W. 11 13, 0		
<i>Bremen.</i>		
— O. 25 54, 4	}	Dr. Olbers.
— W. 25 56, 2		
<i>Göttingen.</i>		
— O. 30 28, 0	}	Professor Seyffer.
— W. 30 29, 8		

<i>Dresden.</i>		<i>Observer.</i>
— O. 45' 34", 2	}	Insp. Köhler.
— W. 45 36, 0		
<i>Pr. Minden.</i>		
— O. 25 42, 3	}	Colonel Lecoq.
— W. 25 44, 1		

N. B. The Parisian astronomers having published only the medium of their observations, we shall not insert them here, as we hope to be enabled to give in our next number a statement of their *real* observations.

The Grecian, Professor HOOGEVEEN, who died lately in Holland, at the advanced age of eighty, had left, among a variety of manuscripts, highly interesting to the lovers of ancient literature, a *Lexicon Analogicum Linguae Graecae*. Immediately after his death the University of Cambridge, who were informed of his being employed in that laborious performance, inquired of his son whether Professor Hooegeveen had finished it; offering at the same time, if it were ready for the press, to publish it, at their expense, for the benefit of his heirs. Young Hooegeveen, sensible of the distinguished honour conferred on the memory of his father by so learned a body, very readily transmitted the MS copy of the above dictionary to the University of Cambridge, where, we understand, it is now printing with great typographical splendor.

The University of Pavia.—Concerning this celebrated seat of learning we meet with the following particulars in a foreign journal. Pavia had almost been abandoned by its government for two years past, when Citizen *Truvé*, French Ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic, in the course of 1798, paid a visit to that University. The professors, who with much difficulty obtained their salaries from the Court of Vienna, were assured by him, that safe funds should be appropriated to the support of the University. Thus he encouraged them sedulously to pursue their learned labours. Accordingly Professor *Presciani* published the second volume of his *physiological lectures*; *Spallanzani* prepared the edition of his excellent experiments on *breathing*; and *Brugnatelli* continued the impression of his *Annals of Chemistry*, as well as of his *Elementi*. *Brera*, *Volta*, *Musci*, *Carnevali*, and *Lotterio*, all of them men eminent in their respective branches of science, edited various valuable works. This literary contention was not limited to the professors alone, but seized the students, several of whom distinguished themselves by the publication of different learned theses and dissertations. The Cisalpine Directory, at the French minister's instigation,

instigation, even instituted a new professorship for the purpose of delivering *clinical lectures*. But all these fair prospects disappeared on the recal of Citizen *Trouvé*, and the change of the Cisalpine Directory. Most of the professors were then either dismissed or gave in their resignation. Since the beginning of this year affairs have taken a more favourable turn, though the University has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of *Spallanzani*. This great man died of a neglected strangury, which occasioned an apoplexy. On the 17th of February the professors *Scarpa* and *Brera*, his colleagues, having perceived fatal symptoms, communicated to him, that this day must terminate his life: an intelligence which he received with the utmost fortitude: he expired in the evening at 11 o'clock. The history of his disease has been published by Professor *Brera*, who had been his physician for two years immediately preceding his death.

Though Bavaria during the reign of the late Elector began, principally through the exertions of the humane and philosophic Count *Rumford*, to rise into notice, and take some steps towards that cultivation for which the northern provinces of Germany are distinguished, letters were greatly discouraged. Under the present government, however, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, and an amended system of administering public justice, open the happiest prospects to the general felicity of the Bavarians, and especially to the advancement of learning. Among other literary performances which are announced, we particularly notice a work of great utility composed by the learned Dr. *Baader*, of *Freyfing*; its title is, *Das gelehrte Baiern*, or Bavaria in a literary view; being a complete account of all the writers who, in the course of the 18th century, have either been natives of, or have actually resided in, Bavaria.

Lalande, his nephew, Buttkhardt, Mesfrier, Méchain, De Lambre and Bouvard, notwithstanding the cloudiness of the weather, were able to observe the transit of Mercury over the sun on the 7th of May. The difference between these intelligent astronomers was only a few seconds. This transit confirms the accuracy of Lalande's Tables: the error at the ingress scarcely amounted to a quarter of a minute of time.

Lalande writes to M. von Zach: "I am preparing for the press a new catalogue of 1400 stars. Kepler, speaking of his Rudolphine Tables, exclaims: *Totis xxii. annis utero gessi, et ecce me dolores partus op-*

primunt! Altering the *xxii.* into *decem*; I may truly make the same exclamation.—*Sorlin* is calculating the longitude, latitude, and angles of position, of 600 of the principal stars; which I mean to publish in the *Conn. des Temps* for the year X."

The optician Carrochez, of Paris, is forming a large mirror of 22 feet; to be used for making observations without small mirrors, after the manner of Le Maire's.

In the beginning of last April QUENOT returned to Paris from Egypt. He left Alexandria on the 18th of November 1798, and arrived at Ancona on the 4th of December, in a tartan belonging to Marseilles. Thence he proceeded through Milan and Turin to Paris; and brought with him from Turin the celebrated *Tabula Isiaca*. When he left Egypt, good order prevailed, and every thing promised final success to the expedition. *Quenot* assures us that Buonaparte will be able to maintain his ground: he is endowed with talents of the first magnitude; and foresees and frustrates the schemes of his opponents. The enemy whom the French dread the most is the plague: but every precaution is used and the best measures adopted to prevent the ravages of that destructive scourge. During the last fifteen years, the plague has only three times made its appearance in Egypt.

NOUET, the astronomer, who accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, makes a number of astronomical observations there. He very narrowly escaped assassination, while employed in measuring the base of Alexandria. A similar fate had like to have befallen *Dolomieu* during an excursion. The longitude of Alexandria is 16. 30' 20" east from Paris. The number of inhabitants of Alexandria is twenty thousand; of Cairo 300,000. The French literati dwell together in a large house, which formerly belonged to one of the Beys: adjoining to their dwelling is a spacious and beautiful garden, in which it is intended to erect the observatory. Several of the literati have accepted posts in the government; and perform the duties of these offices conjunctly with their literary labours. The land-tax (*impôt territorial*) amounts to twenty millions of livres; besides duties paid for registering, &c.—The watchmaker has opened a shop in Cairo.

The *Traité des Montres à Longitude*, &c. 4to. with six copper plates, by the celebrated artist FERDINAND BERTHOUD, which was printed already in 1792, was only

only published in April last. Three additional dissertations are annexed: the first, *Mémoire instructif sur le travail des horloges et des montres à longitude*, addressed to the *Assemblée Constituante*, which by a decree had suppressed the annual pension of three thousand livres, which Berthoud had enjoyed under the old government. In the second dissertation he describes two astronomical clocks.—In the third, *Essai sur une méthode simple de conserver le rapport des poids et des mesures, et d'établir une mesure universelle et perpétuelle*, BERTHOUD proposes to make a cylinder a Parisian foot in length, and half an inch in diameter, and to observe the number of its vibrations in an hour or during a whole day: such a cylinder of copper weighs thirteen ounces six drachms: and in 1791, at 10 degrees of Reaumur, it vibrated 7710 times in an hour. "It is surprising," (says Dr. Burckhardt,) "that so experienced an artist should not perceive that the length of a simple pendulum for vibrating seconds, expressed in Parisian measure, would with far greater accuracy preserve and transmit to posterity the length of this measure, than the means proposed by him."—Berthoud has likewise published *Suite du Traité des Montres à Longitude*, &c. an. V. (1797). The work is divided into two parts: the first contains general principles, remarks, proofs, &c. the second a description of several time-pieces, executed agreeably to the fundamental principles laid down in the first part.—Annexed is a small Treatise de la *Mesure du Temps pour les horloges dans l'usage civil*, which he read to the National Institute, for the purpose of recommending the introduction and use of medium time.

Among other works lately translated into Spanish are Addison's *Cato*, and Lord Macartney's embassy to China.—The Spaniards, indeed, emulously follow the steps of their contemporaries in the cultivation of the arts and sciences; as is proved by the multiplicity of good books lately published by them. *Telegraphy* too has its admirers and promoters in Spain: the honour of being the first inventor of the art is even claimed by a native of Spain, *Don Salvador Ximenes Coronado*, Director of the Observatory at Madrid. When at Paris in the year 1786, on accidentally inspecting some large achromatic telescopes, the idea struck him, that they might be used as a means of communication between persons at a distance. He afterwards met with an anonymous pamphlet, in which acoustic means were proposed for that purpose; and at last heard of *Linguet*, who offered to discover a method by which

a correspondence might in a few minutes be carried on betwixt Paris and Brét.—This encouraged him to proceed.—Incessantly occupied with his favourite pursuit, he year after year laboured in bringing his plan to perfection; and at length, in 1790, publicly announced it in his astronomical lectures. Three years, however, elapsed before, on the establishment of the French telegraph, he had an opportunity of attracting the attention of the *Principe de la Pax* to his invention. Being now enabled to make experiments, he found his apparatus to answer the intended purpose at the distance of nine Spanish miles; and by increasing the size of the objects, even at the distance of fifteen miles. His method appears to be founded on astronomical and nautical signals; and he accordingly denominates it the *astronomical*. It is said to be properly an improvement of the ancient Grecian method: and that by means of it a correspondence may be carried on in *all* languages, and on *every* subject. To accelerate the transmission of intelligence certain hieroglyphics should be invented for single facts and whole sentences: however, regard must be had, not to make them too intricate and difficult for the operators. After this preliminary account, followed the translation of an Italian work, written by the Spanish Abbé *Requeno*; the same, whose encaustic experiments have given him celebrity in the republic of letters. His book bears the title of *Origen, progresos, perdida, y restablecimiento del antiguo arte de hablar desde lejos en la guerra*: Madrid, by the widow Ibarra. He endeavours to prove, that neither the French nor Prussian telegraphs can be compared with the ancient; and that the method of the Greeks and Romans, as improved by Ximenes, is the only true one, because by it intelligence may be transmitted and received in *all* languages.

LALANDE writes from Paris to M. v. Zach: "I have sent you all the papers, drawings, &c. of Beauchamp in the original; make whatever use you can and please of them, and then return them to me, as I have not taken copies of them. Among his MSS. you will find some remarks concerning the measures used in Persia. Of *Beauchamp*, I have no direct accounts: I only know, that, being sent by Buonaparte with a secret commission to the Porte, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the English, who carried him to Constantinople. At first he met with a favourable reception: but was afterwards confined as a close prisoner in the arsenal, to prevent the affairs he came to treat about from transpiring."

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MURRAY'S STEAM-ENGINES.

ON the 16th of July Mr. MATTHEW MURRAY, of Leeds, obtained letters patent for sundry improvements in the steam-engine, by which he saves fuel, lessens the expence of erection, and produces a more steady motion.

With a view to save fuel Mr. Murray provides the top of the boiler with a small cylinder, and piston, and rack, by means of which the steam within the boiler raises up or lets fall a damper in the chimney. He is thus enabled by the increase or decrease of the steam, to diminish or increase the intensity of the fire, and to keep up a due proportion between the density of the steam and the draught of the fire.

His second improvement causes the steam to act horizontally on pistons which lie in an horizontal direction. A more convenient motion can thus be applied to mill-work, and a much longer stroke be obtained than in the usual way.

By his third improvement he causes the pistons, by their reciprocating motion, to produce a circular motion of equal power, and enables the engine to fix alternately the wheels necessary for producing motion, in perpendicular or horizontal directions. It is impossible for us to describe all the particular contrivances without the aid of the drawing, we therefore refer those of our readers who may be particularly interested to the specification at the proper office.

MR. WILKINSON'S CERUSE.

ON the 18th of June Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, of Castle-Head, Lancashire, obtained a patent for a new method of making ceruse or white-lead.

Instead of corroding blue lead, by vinegar, in pots, with the heat of dung or bark, Mr. Wilkinson takes litharge and grinds it exceedingly fine in sea-water, or in any other saline mixture; and then by repeated trituration, washing, and bleaching, he obtains white-lead of the best quality. The saline mixture is used to facilitate the process, and the ceruse may be procured by levigation, washings, and drying by the medium of the common air, more time being allowed for the operation.

MR. CHAPMAN'S FOR A METHOD OF CLEARING SKINS OF WOOL, &c.

ON the 6th of June Mr. THOMAS CHAPMAN, Skinner of Bermondsey, enrolled a specification for a method of taking off the wool or fur from seal or other skins in a more perfect manner than hitherto, for the purpose of manufacturing the same into hats or other articles of cloathing. Mr. Chapman lays the skin in its natural state in cold water for about 12 hours, and, with a fleshing-knife, scrapes off the oily substance that adheres to the pelt. He then washes it in water made as hot as the hand can bear, and in which is dissolved soap and pearl-ash, in the proportion of three pounds and a half of soap, and two of pearl-ash, to 28 gallons of water. The skin is then put to dry in a hoop, and afterwards washed again in the hot mixture above-mentioned. In this state a fresh application of the beaming-knife will clear the skin of all the coarse hair, and leave only the fur or wool.

The skin is then to be immersed in warm water for 12 hours, in which is to be dissolved, in every 28 gallons, three pounds of soap, one pound and a half of pearl-ash, and one or two pounds of barrilla, more or less according to the nature of the skin. The beaming-knife will now take off all the wool or fur, and the skin will be left wholly free from hair or wool, without having sustained any injury in its surface or substance.

After the skin is thus cleared, put the wool or fur in a close hair-bottom sieve. Then take two vessels capable of containing 28 gallons, and having filled one of them with water, put into it $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of soap, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of pearl-ash, and heat the water sufficiently to dissolve the same. Immerse the sieve containing the wool or fur into the mixture, and stir it in the same for a few minutes. Lastly, fill the other vessel with warm water, and therein wash and cleanse the wool or fur; and when it is slowly dried and bowed, it will be adapted to the manufacture of hats, and other articles of cloathing; and prove nearly equal to the fur of beavers.

The Retrospect of the Progress of the Fine Arts is unavoidably deferred till our next, on Account of the Indisposition of the Writers.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Shipwreck, or Loss of the Halfswell East-Indiaman; being a grand instrumental Piece, adapted to the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Violoncello; composed, arranged, and humbly dedicated to his Excellency Baron Lenthe, by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's. 4s. Coni and Duffek.

Mr. Kollmann in his present imitative effort has been more minutely circumstantial than any of his numerous predecessors in this modern species of composition. The space allotted to this department of our Magazine will not allow us to notice all the situations separately; we therefore content ourselves with observing, that from the overture, which immediately precedes "the setting sail with hopes and spirits," to the final circumstance of "the survivors of the wreck coming safe to shore amid the return of serene weather," we find no less than twenty-eight changes of circumstances; and consequently the same variations in the sentiment of the music, in most instances of which the composer has excited the powers of his art with considerable success. To express the shifting passions of the mind in one and the same piece, and in the circumscribed space to which he was necessarily confined, was certainly an arduous task; and the style in which Mr. Kollmann has acquitted himself, reflects much credit on his professional skill and judgment.

The Flowers of the Forest, as sung by Master Gray at Vauxhall. The Poetry by a Lady. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"The Flowers of the Forest" is a chaste, sweet, and, in some degree, original little ballad. The air would, perhaps, have been rendered still more attractive, had the ingenious composer relieved it with a *transient* modulation; but general excellence supercedes particular censure: the words are written with much elegance of conception, and the melody meets the sentiment with a correspondent delicacy.

The Mary-le-Bone March. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by M. P. King. 1s. 6d. Eow'b.

"The Mary-le-Bone March," we are sorry to say, affords no new evidence of that ingenuity and taste which we have noticed in other productions of Mr. King: indeed, we find it too deficient both in novelty and spirit, to allow it a station above that of mediocrity.

The Rising of the Lark, a Welch Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp; Also arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by W. Ling. 1s. Rolfe.

The simple yet striking cast of this old Welch melody renders it a proper subject for variations. Mr. Ling has not only discovered judgment in the choice of his theme, but has executed his design with taste and ability. The variations with which he has enriched his original are four in number; all in the same time of *two crotchets in a bar*; but yet sufficiently marked and distinguished to oppose and relieve each other.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with; or without, the additional Keys; and an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, in which are introduced several favourite Airs; composed, and inscribed to Miss Porten, by Joseph Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. Mazzinghi has enriched the present work with all his usual ingenuity and taste. Every page exhibits true genius and the well-informed musician. The several movements are contrasted with judgment, and calculated to produce the happiest effect on the refined ear. We cannot but greatly admire the whole work; but at the same time must express our preference to the first and third sonatas; which, we think, exceed the second both in fancy and construction. One quality (highly interesting to the piano-forte practitioner) is common to all these excellent pieces—they are of a cast to be highly improving to the juvenile finger.

Valentine-Day, a Serenade for Two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Reginald Spofforth. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"Valentine-Day," though not one of those productions of which we can speak in the highest strains of panegyric, is a composition of some merit. The melody is smooth, and the expression in some places much above mediocrity. Mr. Spofforth, we presume, only meant it as a trifle; and as a pleasing trifle we can recommend it to the lovers of ballad-music.

Two Field-Marches, for Clarinets, Horns, and Bassoons, also adapted for the Harpsichord and Piano-forte. Composed for the Use of the Newcastle Volunteers, by Thomas Wright, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The first of these pieces is a slow march; the second, a quick step. They are both tolerable

tolerable productions in their kind; but the quick Rep possesses the greater degree of originality and attraction.

O strew the sweet Flow'r, as altered by the old Scottish Ballad, by John Rannie. Composed by Mr. Rofs, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"O strew the sweet Flow'r" is a sweetly-imagined little air. The affecting pathos of the words is powerfully enforced by the melody; and the general construction of the composition is highly respectable.

Ten Progressive Lessons for the Piano-forte or Harpsichord, with the Fingering accurately marked; intended for Juvenile Performers. Composed and dedicated to Miss Palk by W. Churchill, Organist of Dartmouth. 8s. Campbell.

Mr. Churchill, in the composition of these progressive lessons, has approved himself a good tutor on the instrument for which he writes. Most of them are conceived in a familiar and facile style; and, excepting the variations to the air in the fourth lesson, we can pronounce them tolerably *progressive*. Taken in the aggregate, the work is certainly calculated to engage the ear of the juvenile practitioner, and to accelerate that improvement for the promotion of which it is presented to the public.

The Flitch of Bacon, a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall; written by Mr. Virst. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This humorous little air is composed in a familiar style, and gives with effect the comic character of the words. No particular novelty in general, or any very striking

passage in particular, meets our eye; but the *tout-ensemble* is lively and piquant.

A favourite Duet, for Two Performers on One Piano-forte or Harpsichord, with the popular Irish Tune of "Go to the Devil, and shake yourself;" arranged as a Rondo. Composed, and dedicated to the Miss Clairvilles, by W. Churchill. 2s. 6d. Cabusac.

This duet exhibits Mr. Churchill's talents as a piano-forte composer in a respectable point of view. The Irish tune is ushered in by a movement of considerable length in common time *allegro*, in which we find much fancy and contrivance; and the variations to the adapted air are judiciously and attractively modelled.

Two Marches for Clarinets, Horns, and Bassoons. Composed by Thomas Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These marches possess some degree of military spirit. They are printed in *score*, with an attached piano-forte part; and, we must say, form improving exercises for young practitioners on that instrument.

The Birth-Day of Laura, a Canonet, with an Accompaniment for a Piano-forte. The Music by Signior Venanzio Rauzzini. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Though this article comes from so ingenious a hand as that of Signior Rauzzini, yet we cannot be lavish of our praise. Some of the passages, as that given to the words "with choral song in merry dance," are pleasing, but the ideas are detached and incongruous; and the effect of the whole consequently dry and unimpressive.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

PUBLIC Characters of 1799-1800; containing authentic and circumstantial memoirs of sixty of the most distinguished living personages, natives of Great Britain and Ireland; with thirty outline portraits. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Biographical Sketches of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, and Lewis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé; with Bossuet's Orations at their Interment: translated from the French. 2s. Clarkes.

The History of Amtroth Gutmann, written by himself; published by Baron Knigge: translated from the German. 3s. Vernor and Hood.

Historical and Philosophical Memoirs of Pius the Sixth, and of his Pontificate. The Causes which led to the Subversion of the Papal Throne, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

Necrology; consisting of memoirs of the distinguished persons who died in 1797 and 1798;—of various articles of neglected Biography, &c. &c. Vol. I. price 10s. Phillips.

CHEMISTRY, &c.

An Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters, by Richard Kirwan, F. R. S. S. 8vo. 7s. boards. Bremner.

Geological Essays, by Richard Kirwan, F. R. S. S. 8vo. 9s. boards. Bremner.

S. M 2

DRAMA.

DRAMA.

The Naval Pillar, or Britannia Triumphant, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Barker.

HISTORY, &c.

The History of Berwick upon Tweed, including an account of Tweedmouth and Spittal; illustrated with engravings: by John Fuller, M. D. Berwick. 7s. 6d. boards.

Butterworth,

An Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia; extracted and translated from the Jehan Ara, a Persian Manuscript, by W. Ousley, esq. with engravings. 7s. boards.

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The Study of History rendered easy by a Plan founded on Experience. 2 vols. 12mo. 3s. boards. Bremner.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Law of Awards. A New Edition. And an Appendix, containing useful Precedents; by Stewart Kyd, esq. 8vo. 9s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer in Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Terms 1799. 5s. Butterworth,

MATHEMATICS.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for the Year 1800. 1s. Baynes.

MEDICAL.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, Vol. V. consisting of original Papers, and particular Cases of Disease; also the Natural History of human intestinal Worms: illustrated with Plates. 9s. 6d. boards.

Johnson.

Experiments with the Metallic Tractors in various Diseases, as published by Surgeons Herboldt and Rafin, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Copenhagen; translated into English by Mr. G. Kampfmüller. Also Reports of Cases in England, demonstrating the efficacy of the Metallic Practice in complaints, both upon the human body, and on horses, &c. by medical and other respectable characters: edited by Benjamin D. Perkins, A. M. 5s. boards. Johnson.

Hints on Temperance and Exercise; shewing their advantages in the cure of disorders, and by which medicines are considerably lessened; by J. Tweedie, Surgeon, &c. 2s. 6d. Williams.

Solomon's Guide to Health, a new edition. 3s. H. D. Symonds.

The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, with practical inferences relative to Pregnancy and Labour: by John Burns, Surgeon in Glasgow. 8vo. 6s. boards. Longman and Rees.

An Essay on the Properties of Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove, by John Ferriar, M. D. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY.

The Trial of Major Armstrong, of the 11th Regiment of Foot, by a General Court Martial, held at Chelsea-Hospital in June 1799. 6d. Egerton.

A Military Sketch, being a Pocket Companion to the Field, for the use of Volunteer Cavalry. 2s. Murray and Highly.

A Manual of General Dundas's Eighteen Manœuvres, with explanatory Plates. Small 12mo. 2s. 6d. Egerton.

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Walpoliana, consisting of Bon Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature; with original Letters of the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. Embellished with two Vignette Titles, and with Fac Similies of the Hand Writings of Mr. Gray and Mr. Walpole. Prefixed is a Life of the Earl of Orford. 2 vols. fool's-cap 8vo. 9s. boards. Phillips.

The November Fashions of London and Paris; containing Twelve beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland; with an account of the Institution and principal Proceedings of the Society: by Henry Mackenzie, esq. Vol. I. 8vo. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Lounger's Common-place Book, or Miscellaneous Anecdotes, a biographic, literary, and satirical compilation, Vol. IV. 7s. 6d. Kerbys.

The New Annual Register for the Year 1798. 10s. 6d. boards. Robinsons.

The Weekly Review, or Literary Journal, No. I. 1s. Harrison and Cluse.

Reply to "An Answer to the President's Address to the Board of Agriculture on the Subject of Sheep and Wool," &c. 1s. Nicol.

The Batavians, or Virtue and Valour crowned by Perseverance; from the French of C. Bitaubé. 2 vols. 7s. boards. Robinsons.

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Considerations on the Impolicy of treating for Peace with the present Regicide Government of France. 2s. Bell, Oxford-street.

Strictures on the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland, by *Nicholas Gay*, esq. F. R. S. 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

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moreland on the Slave Trade, July 5, 1799. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October 1799.

FRANCE.

SINCE our last, victory has attended the Republican arms in Switzerland, in Holland, and in Egypt.

Soon after the Archduke Charles had withdrawn his army from Switzerland, to put a stop to the incursions which the French were making into Swabia, &c. General Massena led his army across the Limmat, in three different places, attacked the Russian and Austrian armies, and gained a complete victory over them; the Austrian commander in chief, general Hotze, was killed on the field of battle, and the camp baggage, cannon, and several standards, fell into the hands of the French. The loss of the combined armies, on this occasion, was unquestionably not less than 20,000 men*. This attack was made on the 25th of September, in consequence of which the French army obtained possession of Zurich, Diessenhofen, Constance, St. Gall, Rheineck, and

* The letter of Colonel Ramsay, published in the London Gazette, admits the loss of the Russians only to have been eight whole Battalions, besides 2 or 3 thousand of the left wing.

the whole of the North-East of Switzerland.

General Massena has since followed up and continued these advantages to an astonishing extent. He has again totally defeated the Russian General Korsakow, between the Thur and the Rhine, and having surrounded Marshal Suwarrow (who was advancing from Italy) in the Canton of Sweitz and Glaris, he forced him to make a disadvantageous retreat into the Grisons and Tyrol, with the loss of his cannon, baggage, and 2,000 prisoners. His letter to the Directory of the 9th of October, states, as the result of all these victories, that the Allies have lost eighteen thousand men taken prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. In short, it appears that the three armies of Korsakow at Zurich, of Hotze at Utznach, and of Suwarrow from Italy, are irretrievably ruined for the present campaign; and it is probable that, before its close, the French armies will not only recover all that they have lost in Italy, but will be able to penetrate into the heart of Germany. May these reverses of the Allies seriously dispose them to peace!

General

General Buonaparte in a dispatch, dated Head Quarters, Alexandria, July 28th, announced to the Directory, that on the 16th of June, the Turkish army landed and took, by assault, with singular intrepidity the fort of Aboukir, landed the artillery, and, reinforced by fifty ships, took a position with the right to the sea, and the left to Lake Maadie, on some hills.—That upon receiving intelligence of these movements he left his camp of the Pyramids on the 16th of June, and arrived in the face of the enemy, on the 26th of July, and immediately attacked. A fine plain of 800 yards extent separated the wings of the Pacha's army. Here the French cavalry penetrated, and drove their enemies into the water in endeavouring to get to the boats, which were three quarters of a league at sea; they were consequently all drowned. The French then attacked the second line, defeated it and pursued the enemy to the sea, where many were also drowned, and then took the fort of Aboukir. The shore was covered with the enemy's slain, they reckoned more than 6,000 of them, of whom 3,000 were interred on the field of battle. The total loss of the Turks was 18,000 in killed and prisoners: two hundred stand of colours, baggage, tents, and forty pieces of cannon were taken; and the Pacha of Natolia, commander in chief, was made prisoner, with all his officers. According to this account, the French had 100 killed and 500 wounded. Buonaparte, having thus secured the undisturbed possession of Egypt, has, with the chief of his staff, returned back to France.

The proceedings of the French Legislative Councils, during the last month, have been tranquil, and not of great importance. Garrat, in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 22d of September delivered a long speech on the present state of public affairs, and contended that it was necessary to oppose to the coalition of kings an union of the passions and interests of the whole Republic; and concluded with moving, that, "All Negotiators, Generals, Ministers, Directors, or any French citizens of whatever description, who should receive or propose any conditions of peace, tending to modify or change, in the whole, or in part, the constitution of the people, or to change the integrity of the territory of the Republic, should be declared traitors, and be punished with death."

This motion, with some amendment, was afterwards adopted.

SPAIN.

The king of Spain issued from Madrid, on the 11th of September, a spirited answer to the declaration of war lately made against him by the Emperor of Russia; in which he states; "That the religious exactness with which he has, and shall endeavour to maintain the alliance which he had entered into with the French Republic, and the good intelligence which subsists between the two countries, had excited the jealousy of some powers, particularly since the formation of the new coalition, of which the object, instead of the chimerical and ostensible desire of re-establishing order, is only to disturb it by despotizing over those nations who will not submit to their ambitious views. That he had seen, without surprise, the declaration of war of the Emperor of Russia, because the conduct observed towards his chargé d'affaires, and other extraordinary proceedings, informed him what he was to expect; he concludes by saying, that he considered it beneath him to answer a manifesto, which contained nothing but declamation, particularly as he had given no cause for offence; and that his subjects may see how unprovoked the aggression is on the part of Russia, he subjoins the Emperor's declaration at large.

BARBARY.

By intelligence from Consul Matra, dated Gibraltar, August 9th, it appears, that the plague was making the most rapid progress in Barbary; Muly Sulliman, by marching an infected army into the South, had spread the disease over the whole empire. That Morocco was a perfect desert; the mortality generally was about 3000 a day; and as no one would bury the dead, the bodies were dragged by hooks into the streets and left there; at length 100 men were daily employed in clearing the streets, but as the service was certain death, it was discontinued on the decease of Muly Tail, who with his friends had perished. That Fez was depopulated by the 20th June. The Moors reckoned the loss in that city and its dependent villages at 274,000, in which they included upwards of 30,000 of the principal Talbs and merchants of the country. That Ben Ottoman died just as the court left Morocco.

In consequence of this dreadful intelligence, the British Government have given orders at all the ports, to enforce the quarantine laws with the greatest strictness.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

The prince of Orange before the commencement of hostilities in Holland, in a proclamation from Hampton-Court, addressed the Batavians, whom he calls, "dear countrymen," recapitulates the injuries they had experienced from France, and exhorts them to join the troops which "the King of Great Britain, moved by his affection and friendship towards the Republic of the United Provinces, &c." had taken the generous resolution to send "as friends and deliverers, in order to rescue them from the odious oppression under which they are held by the French government and by the French troops, and to restore them to the enjoyment of religion and liberty." The proclamation of the Hereditary Prince of Orange on his arrival in Holland is much to the same effect. The proclamation from the British Government has been noticed before.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King on the 24th opened both Houses of Parliament, in a speech suitable to the occasion, wherein he informed them that he had called them together at that early season, to consider of the propriety of enabling him, without delay, to avail himself to a further extent of the voluntary services of the militia, at a moment when our actual force abroad might be productive of the most important and beneficial consequences, having already seen the happy effects of the measure which was adopted on this subject in the last session. He then alluded to the abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies, by whom the deliverance of Italy had been effected. That the kingdom of Naples had been rescued from the French yoke, and restored to the dominion of its lawful sovereign, and his majesty's former connections with that power renewed. That the French expedition to Egypt had continued to be productive of calamity and disgrace to our enemies, while their ultimate views against our Eastern possessions had been utterly confounded. That the British army had rescued from the possession of the enemy the principal port and naval arsenal of the Dutch Republic.

He informed the gentlemen of the House of Commons, that the supplies which they had granted to him in the course of the last session, would, he trusted, so nearly provide for the exigencies of the public service, as to enable him without further aid to continue the present exertions to the close of the year. He concluded, by informing both houses, that in

purfuance of their recommendation he had judged it proper to communicate to his two Houses of Parliament in Ireland, at the close of their last session, the sentiments which the British Parliament had expressed to him respecting an incorporating union of the two kingdoms.

His Majesty's Ministers then introduced the business for which the two Houses had been assembled, namely, the bill for enabling his Majesty to accept of the voluntary services of the militia infisting into other regiments. The opponents of the measure were but few, but several debates were held by them with the ministerial side of the house against the bill, as being unconstitutional.

On the 2d of October, this bill was brought up to the House of Lords by Mr. Dundas, read a first time, and ordered to be printed. It was read a second time on the 4th, after a debate of some length, in which the principle was strongly opposed by Lords Fitzwilliam, Holland, and Carnarvon. Upon a division, the numbers were 26 to 3 in favour of the bill, which in a few days was passed into a law; those Lords having first entered a protest against it.

On the 30th of September, Colonel Gascoigne said, in the House of Commons, that, in consequence of Hamburg having for some time been the medium of commerce between Great Britain and the Continent, our merchants had given credit to an uncommon amount to that city, whose recent failures now shook our credit. He stated, that the sale of sugar within the last month had not exceeded 100 hogsheds, that Liverpool had 190,000 hogsheds in store, for which there was not any demand; that the question was not whether sugar should be cheaper, but whether the trade should be continued; that the merchants of London acted as agents to the West India planters, whilst those of Liverpool imported on their own account, and were governed in their prices by those of the Islands. He therefore trusted the House would favourably receive a petition, which he presented from his constituents, praying a temporary loan of £.500,000. The Speaker said, the measure to be adopted must have the recommendation of the crown. Mr. Pitt said, the objections which he felt to the measure, were done away by a recollection that the embarrassment which required it, had not originated in rash speculations, but in the extent of unavoidable credit; and that there could be no risk in a loan, where, in addition to the security of most respectable merchants, was

added that of property to four times the amount of the sum borrowed. After a few observations from Mr. Buxton, the petition was received and referred to a committee.

Alderman Lushington upon similar principles presented a petition to the like effect, from the planters connected with the Islands of Grenada and St. Vincent, which was likewise received.

On the 2d of October the House went into a committee on the report of the select committee, on the petition of the merchants of Liverpool and Lancaster. Colonel Gascoigne moved that they receive a loan of £500,000 by an issue of Exchequer Bills. Mr. Tierney disapproved of the measure without further and less interested proof of its necessity. Mr. Pitt supported it as a measure of a general as well as individual expediency. Mr. B. Edwards, after alluding to the 50,000 hogheads of sugar at Liverpool, said, there were 180,000 in London, which was double the quantity of any former year. The duty at 20s. per cwt. amounted to £2,500,000. The sugar in London had been consigned to merchants, who had been drawn upon at the rate of £30 per hoghead; to the amount of £5,400,000, which laid the merchants under an advance of nearly *eight millions*, of which they could not for some time be reimbursed in consequence of the foreign market not being open to them. He said, the planters had lost £4,500,000 at St. Domingo, besides immense sums at the other Islands, and that without the aid of Parliament 19 out of 20 of the West India Merchants must stop payment. Messrs. Manners, Vent, Nichols, and Pitt, Colonel Gascoigne, the honourable Mr. York, and Sir W. Pulteney, spoke on the motion, which was put and carried. The House in a committee agreed to allow a drawback on sugar exported, when the price shall be below a certain sum, and that sugar imported from the West Indies, should be permitted to be warehoused. On the 5th the bills for the proposed relief to the merchants and planters, for allowing goods imported from the West Indies to be warehoused, for regulating the allowance on drawbacks, and for allowing merchants a further time for the payment of their duties, were read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The House went into a committee of supply on the 30th of September, Mr. Bragge, in the chair. Mr. Wallace moved the following votes for the use of the navy, which were agreed to; viz. 120,000 men for two calendar months, beginning

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the 1st of January 1800, wages for ditto, at 37s. per month, £444,000; victuals for ditto, at 38s. per month £455,000; wear and tear of ships in that period £720,000; ordnance stores ditto, £60,000 making in all the round sum of £1,680,000. Mr. Pitt also moved, that £3,000,000 be granted to his Majesty, by way of supply, for paying off that sum issued in Exchequer bills last session, which was agreed to. The report was ordered to be received the next day.

On the 2d of October, the House went again into a committee of supply, when Mr. Windham, after stating that the army estimated before the House were for two months, moved, that there be granted the sum of £510,516 for 90,047 men. The motion was then agreed to.

The committee also voted £16,648 for maintaining forces in the plantations, &c. £92,635 for defraying charges of corps of cavalry in Great Britain, &c. £232,998 for defraying charges of embodied militia, and a royal corps of miners in Cornwall, &c. £40,000 for defraying the charges of the increase of the rate of subsistence to inn-keepers and victuallers, &c. £120,000 for defraying the charges for barracks, &c. £230,000 for the charge of ordnance of land service; £121,510 for the ordinaries of the navy; £115,625 for extraordinaries of ditto.

On the same day, the House, in a committee of ways and means, voted the duties on malt, mum, cyder, perry, sugar, tobacco, and snuff; and that £2,500,000 be raised by Exchequer Bills.

The Commons in a committee on corn; Mr. Pitt wished it to be generally understood, that even though our crops might turn out better than we had reason to expect, it was yet the determination of government, that our ports should be open for the importation of corn from abroad, till the 30th of September 1800, in order that merchants might have certain grounds to go upon, and that government would not, by purchasing, interfere with their speculations.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of October, Lord Holland, in pursuance of the notice he had given, called the attention of their Lordships to various stipulations and provisions in the late treaties with Russia. His Lordship not only detailed his objections to the treaties in question, but entered very comprehensively into the subject of the war. He censured the stipulations on the part of this country, as extravagant and prodigal in the extreme, and entered into some calculations

to prove them much more expensive than the celebrated Prussian subsidy, at the commencement of the war, which far exceeded in expence all those that preceded it. He then contended strongly, that, upon a review of the present circumstances of the belligerent powers, the present was a proper moment for making overtures for peace, while the fortune of war was in favour of us, and the confederacy unbroken, in which we could not long rest assured of the co-operation of the Austrians. He urged the immense expence and loss of lives incurred by persisting in the war, and concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, representing, "that the present was a propitious moment for overtures towards a general pacification."

Lord Grenville opposed the motion, as a continuation of the frequent attempts on the part of opposition, to throw embarrassments and delays in the proceedings of administration; which had so often been sanctioned by the approbation of the two Houses of Parliament. When their Lordships divided, there appeared for the address 2, against it 15.

On the 12th of October the royal assent was given by commission to the several bills passed by both Houses; after which their Lordships adjourned till the 21st of January next.

In our last we left the British forces at Schagen Brug, after having repelled an attack of the Batavians on the 10th of September. The Duke of York, on the morning of the 9th, sailed from Deal with reinforcements, and arrived at the Helder on the evening of the 13th. Eight battalions of Russian auxiliary troops, consisting of 7000 men, under the command of General D'Hermann, landed on the same day. The Duke also met the Hereditary Prince of Orange at the Helder, who was occupied in arranging into corps a large body of Dutch deserters and volunteers from the Dutch ships which had proceeded to England.

The Duke of York proceeded to join General Abercromby, and by a dispatch, dated Schagen Brug, September the 20th, states, that having determined to make an attack upon the enemy's whole position, the army under his command moved forward for that purpose on the 19th in four principal columns. The object of the first was to drive the Batavians from the heights of Camper Duyn, the villages under these heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen; the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuysen and Schoorlendam, and to co-operate with the first

column under the Russian General D'Hermann; and the third to take possession of Oude Carpsel, at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaer. The country in which the British and Russian forces had to act presented in every direction the most formidable obstacles. The enemy upon their left occupied the high sand hills, which extend from the sea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which some of the columns were to pass, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad, deep, and wet ditches and canals. The bridges across the only two or three roads which led to those places were destroyed, and abatis were laid at different distances. General D'Hermann's column commenced its attack with great spirit at half past three in the morning, and by eight had succeeded in so great a degree as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country, which surrounds this village, the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Russian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was necessary to preserve the advantages they had gained; and they were in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retreat in great confusion from Bergen (where the Russian Generals D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded) and to fall back upon Schorel, which village they were also forced to abandon.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, the attack upon the villages of Walmenhuysen, where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by General Dundas and succeeded; the village was entered and taken, but the disastrous circumstances in another part of the army compelled them to quit it soon afterwards; and the same circumstances made it necessary to withdraw General Pulteney's column from the position which he had taken within a short distance of Alkmaer, and also the corps under General Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Horne, of which city he had taken possession, together with its garrison.

The whole of the army therefore retreated to the position it occupied before the action.

The loss sustained in this battle is so variously stated by each side as to create a doubt of the accuracy of both. Field Marshal the Duke of York, says, "The capture

capture of sixty officers and upwards of three thousand men, and the destruction of sixteen pieces of cannon, with large supplies of ammunition, which the intersected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own." The total loss of the British was about two thousand killed, wounded and prisoners. That of the Russians was from three to four thousand.

Admiral Mitchell was, however, more successful in some useless marauding expeditions upon the Zuyder-Zee; and the Duke of York was encouraged to make another effort by land. Accordingly, having made the necessary previous arrangements, he commenced the attack on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d of October; and after an obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night, the British and Russian troops prevailed on the right wing, and the enemy were compelled to retire in the night from the position which they occupied on the Lange Dyke, and the Koe Dyke at Bergen, and upon the extensive range of sand-hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. On the night of this day, the British and Russian armies lay upon their arms, and on the following day moved forward and occupied the positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaer, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoop, and Egmont-op-Zee. The enemy's force was said to consist of between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, of whom the major part were French.

The loss of the British on this occasion was about 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing, that of the Russians about 2,500.

The enemy after this action of the 2d. having taken up the more advantageous position between Beverwyck and Wyck-

op-Zee, the Duke of York determined to endeavour to force them from thence before they had an opportunity of strengthening by works that short and very defensible line. Preparatory therefore to a general movement, he ordered the advanced posts which the army took up on 3d before Alkmaer, to be rushed forward on the 6th of October. At first little opposition was shewn, and the British forces had the appearance of succeeding in taking several villages: but the column of Russian troops in endeavouring to gain a height near Baccums was vigorously opposed, and afterwards attacked by a strong body of the enemy; which obliged General Abercromby to move up in support with the reserve of his corps.

The enemy advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line, from Lemmen to the sea, and was maintained with obstinacy on both sides until night: this conflict, the Duke was concerned to state, was severe, and was attended with as serious a loss as any of those which had been fought by the troops since the arrival in Holland.

These conflicts have since proved extremely disastrous in their consequences; for the Duke of York was obliged to retreat to his former head-quarters at Schagen Brug on the 9th of October, where he still continues to be cooped up by the enemy.

It appears by dispatches from Lord H. Seymour, commanding his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Western Islands, that the Dutch Colony of Surinam surrendered to the British forces in the month of August with all its dependencies.

La Lutine frigate of 32 guns, has been totally lost in its passage from Yarmouth Roads to the Texel, with several passengers, and dollars worth £.140,000 sterling, on board, designed for Hamburg.

Abstract of the Ordinary Revenue and Extraordinary Resources constituting the Public INCOME of Great Britain for the Year 1798.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Nett produce of the Customs	6,086,518	6	4
Excise (including annual Malt duty)	10,655,981	17	8½
Stamps	2,492,202	18	6
Land and Assessed Taxes	4,437,979	0	3½
Salt Duties	764,028	4	1
Post-Office	824,318	2	2½
Shillings in the Pound on Pensions, &c.	76,631	14	8½
Sixpence in the Pound on Ditto	50,639	6	7½
Hackney Coaches	24,401	5	1
Hawkers and Pedlars	4,954	3	6

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Carried over 25,417,654 18 11½

	Brought forward	25,417,654	18	11½
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue, viz. Alienation Fines, Post Fines, Seizures, Compositions, Proffers, and Crown Lands	—	88,847	9	10½
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.				
Received for Interest of Loans raised for Ireland	—	236,743	1	4
From the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills to the Merchants of Grenada	—	112,800	0	0
Fees of regulated Exchequer Offices	—	29,963	6	4
On account of the Sale of Dutch Property	—	50,000	0	0
For Corn sold on Government Account	—	112,500	0	0
Imprest Money repaid by sundry public Accountants	—	94,280	14	3½
Lottery nett profit, part of 1797 and 1798	—	245,684	5	3
Licences for selling Tickets	—	5,807	17	7
Aid and Contributions paid by the Bank for Five Instalments	—	2,357,527	13	10
Taxes collected under the Aid and Contribution Act, Five Instalments	—	1,451,106	5	11½
Sum paid into the Exchequer on account of Public Loans, including a Payment of 10 per Cent. on the Loan of £.3,000,000 for the Year 1799	—	17,075,734	0	8
Advanced by the Bank on Exchequer Bills	—	3,000,000	0	0
Total	—	50,278,649	14	1

Abstract of the Public EXPENDITURE of Great Britain for the Year 1798.

	£.	s.	d.	
Interest and Management of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT	16,147,570	11	3½	
Sums applicable to the Reduction of Ditto	2,906,730	17	11	
Interest payable for the Imperial Loans	497,735	13	8	
Usual Grant towards the Reduction of the Funded Debt	200,000	0	0	
Interest on Exchequer Bills	356,847	14	0½	
The Civil List	898,000	0	0	
Other charges on the Consolidated Fund, viz. Courts of Justice, Mint, Parliamentary Pensions, Salaries and Allowances, &c.	213,075	15	9½	
Civil Government of Scotland	111,974	2	3½	
Bounties for promoting the Fisheries, Manufactures, &c.	344,076	2	2	
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt, viz. Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue, Militia and Defectors Warrants, &c.	129,792	14	8½	
The NAVY	£7,009,092	14	2	
Victualling Department	3,749,815	16	4½	
Sick and wounded do.	452,466	10	1	
Transport do.	1,380,353	4	8	
The ORDNANCE				
The ARMY; Ordinary Services	7,297,471	0	0	
Extraordinary Services	3,165,854	0	0	
Barracks	638,826	0	0	
Loan to Ireland		2,000,000	0	0
Assistance to the Queen of Portugal		120,013	13	0
Miscellaneous Services, at Home, viz. American Loyalists, Convicts, Prosecutions, Printing Journals of the House of Commons and other Papers, Board of Agriculture, Veterinary College, Clergy and Laity of France, &c.		636,106	15	6½
Miscellaneous Services, Abroad, viz. Civil Establishment of the Colonies, African Ports, Settlement at New South Wales, Levant Company, and Foreign Secret Service		191,492	19	6
Total		50,212,651	16	2

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.		Hæmoptysis		2
	No. of Cases.	Quotidian		2
TYPHUS mitior	5	Acute Rheumatism		4
Peripneumonia	2			CHRONIC

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	-	-	14	Colic	-	-	3
Dyspnoea	-	-	9	Consumption	-	-	972
Cough and Dyspnoea	-	-	12	Convulsions	-	-	785
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	6	Croup	-	-	2
Hydrothorax	-	-	2	Dropfy	-	-	217
Pleurodyne	-	-	3	Evil	-	-	2
Palpitatio	-	-	2	Fever	-	-	334
Leipothymia	-	-	1	Flux	-	-	3
Cephalæa	-	-	5	French Pox	-	-	3
Vertigo	-	-	3	Gout	-	-	16
Epilepsia	-	-	2	Hooping-Cough	-	-	47
Apoplexia	-	-	1	Jaundice	-	-	22
Paralysis	-	-	2	Inflammation	-	-	99
Dyspepsia	-	-	7	Lunatic	-	-	23
Gastrodynia	-	-	5	Measles	-	-	51
Diarrhœa	-	-	13	Mortification	-	-	55
Dysenteria	-	-	6	Palfy	-	-	35
Cholera morbus	-	-	4	Pleurisy	-	-	2
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	2	Rupture	-	-	5
Colica Pictonum	-	-	3	Small-Pox	-	-	161
Menorrhagia	-	-	4	Still-born	-	-	91
Amenorrhœa	-	-	5	Suddenly	-	7	31
Chlorosis	-	-	7	Teething	-	-	44
Dysuria	-	-	5	Water in the head	-	-	21
Hysteria	-	-	6				
Hypochondriasis	-	-	5				
Piora	-	-	1				
Prurigo	-	-	3				

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Low Fever	-	-	3
Ephamera	-	-	4
Mastodynia	-	-	7
Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	4

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Hooping-Cough	-	-	5
Measles	-	-	8
Ophthalmia	-	-	3
Ophthalmia purulenta	-	-	2

The following List of Deaths is given by the Bills of Mortality for the last three Months.

Abscess	-	-	4
Abortive	-	-	7
Aged	-	-	226
Ague	-	-	1
Apoplexy	-	-	16
Asthma	-	-	70
Cancer	-	-	8
Child-bed	-	-	22

The diseases taken notice of in the last report still continue to prevail. Disorders of the bowels are very frequent, and in some instances obstinate. In most of the cases they constitute the principal disease; but in some few, they blend themselves with other diseases of the system. In addition to the Diarrhœa and Dysentery, which were mentioned before, some cases of Cholera Morbus have occurred. Several persons in one family were affected by it at the same time: the symptoms, however, were mild, and a recovery was soon obtained.

The hooping-cough and measles have prevailed amongst children; but have not in general been attended with any formidable symptoms. The number of instances in which the former of these diseases has proved fatal, as stated in the list of deaths given by the Bills of Mortality for the last three months, as annexed to this report, forms a pleasing comparison with the account of the same period in the last year. In the months of July, August, and September, 1798, 104 fell a sacrifice to this disease. In the same months of the present year, only 47 died.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of September, and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

DOSEDECKER, A. W. Great St. Helens, merchant. (Messrs. Winter, Kaye, and Maynard, Swithin's-lane).
Baz, J. Grocer's Hall Court, warehouseman. (Birket, Bond-court).
Barber, J. Gerard-street, woollen-draper. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford-court).
Bourke, J. Bouvrie-street, merchant. (Holdship, Bride-lane).
Battivant, J. and W. White, Norwich manufacturers. (Gregson and Smart, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).
Brander, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. (Crowder and Lavis, Old Jewry).
Cox, J. & P. Helick, New-court, merchants. (Mr. Gatty, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Cullen, W. late of Calcutta, now of Pantoon-street, merchant. (Lewis, Chancery-lane).
Cooper, H. Crof-street, Newington, grocer. (Maberley and Daniel, Bedford-square).
Cheap, A. and A. Loughman, New-court, merchants. (Winter and Co. Swithin's-lane).
Collett, W. Great Gardner-street, sugar-grinder. (Raine and Wragham, Seething-lane).
Edwards, W. Worcester, bankers. (Mr. F. Welles, Upton-upon-Severn).
Ford, E. Ipswich, schoolmaster. (Mr. Notcutt, Ipswich).
Fox, W. H. Layton-house, apothecary. (Jones, Basing-hall-street).
Fell, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Fisher, Liverpool).
Gale, R. Birmingham, mercer. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's-lane).
Gard, J. North Tawton, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn).

Gedye, R. C. Cheapside, draper. (Willes, Warrford-court).
 Gintson, H. Sherard street, tailor. ((Dixen, Nassau-street).
 Heston, R. St. John's Square, coachmaker. (Messrs. Rhodes, Cook, and Hurdley, St. James's Walk).
 Knapp, J. & J. Rymer, Norwich, dealers. (Messrs. Foster and Untham, Norwich).
 Long, G. jun. Dowbury, linen-draper. (Messrs. Yardley and Fisher, R. ad-street).
 Noller, J. Waklamlow, brewer. (Mr. Farnell, Spital-fields).
 Noller, J. Coomister, dealer. (Tourle, Palmer and Pugh, Carpenter, Bulling).
 Purton, M. W. and A. W. Budecker, Little St. Helens, merchants. (Messrs. Winter, Kay, and Maynard, South-lane).
 R. Bridge, J. Wobbe-street, coach-passenger. (Greenwood, Manchester-street).
 Farley, W. Mark-lane, broker. (Sedlow and Richardson, Monument-yard).
 Paul, T. Northfields, butcher. (Teafdale, Chancery-lane).
 Perry, J. Oxford-street, fadler. (Prendergraft, Red-lion-square).
 Reister, H. Catharine-court, merchant. (Mr. Oakley, New London-street).
 Richmond, T. G. Bridge-yard, cornfactor. (Brown, Little Friar-street).
 Sealefield, R. Great Portland-street, cabinet-maker. (Mr. Fairbank, Ely-place).
 Smithson, C. Cambridge, Livery-stable-keeper. (Owen, Temple).
 Tack, L. Hatton-court, merchant. (Latlow, Wardrobe-place).
 Titterton, G. Mount-street, stable-keeper. (Mr. Heffer, Strand).
 Taylor, R. Cullompton, carrier. (Hurley, Gaddan).

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashmore, T. Swinham-lane, merchant, Nov. 12.
 Alwyn, R. P. Swan-yard, tallow-chandler, Oct. 21.
 Adams, J. and T. New Malton, cornfactors, Oct. 29.
 Atkinson, J. Beech-street, tailor, Nov. 3. final.
 Andrews, H. Petworth, grocer, Nov. 19.
 Benson, T. and B. Turton, Coleman-street, druggists, Nov. 12.
 Bewdler, G. Shrewsbury, tailor, Oct. 30.
 Browne, G. and M. Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 12.
 Brownings, S. and S. Prill, Cheapside, haberdashers, Dec. 23. final.
 Cooks, J. Kimbury, clothier, Oct. 16.
 Carter, J. Cambridge, carpenter, Oct. 28.
 Charters, R. Manchester, grocer, Oct. 31.
 Carrington, J. Thorpe, innholder, Oct. 31.
 Cobb, G. Leeds, woollen-draper, Nov. 11.
 Coston, H. North Eltham, grocer, Nov. 9.
 Carter, W. Cricklade, shopkeeper, Nov. 23.
 Cooper, J. Fen Ditton, dealer, Nov. 11.
 Dodsworth, J. Grantham, merchant, Oct. 31.
 Dipple, J. Wandsworth, whitener, Nov. 18.
 Day, F. David-street, builder, Nov. 16.

Dixon, K. and W. W. Viney, Mincing-lane, merchants, Nov. 16.
 Duffin, A. and D. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame, linen-draper, Nov. 2.
 Deuch, D. Cuckfield, innkeeper, Nov. 9.
 Evans, J. Duke-street, merchant, Nov. 16.
 Elliot, D. Cuthion court, merchant, Nov. 12.
 Emerlou, M. Shephard's market, stable-keeper, Nov. 12. final.
 Falkner, M. and W. Birch, Manchester, stationers, Oct. 10. Nov. 13.
 Greenwood, T. Oxford, innkeeper, Oct. 12.
 Hart, H. Lamb's Conduit Street, cardmaker, Oct. 22.
 Hagen, J. Walkley, merchant, Oct. 12.
 Hutton, E. Houghton, calico-printer, Oct. 15.
 Haynes, R. Bedford-court, mercers, Nov. 12.
 Hall, J. Tower-street, hatter, Nov. 16.
 Harris, T. Chifwell-street, victualler, Nov. 5.
 Houlman, E. and J. Chipping Camoden, bankers, Nov. 15.
 Jackson, J. R. Taylor, and J. Pease, Newcastle, oilmen, Oct. 23.
 Johnston, J. St. James's parish, Westminster, brewer, Nov. 16.
 L'Anson, W. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Nov. 16.
 Kirkpatrick, T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 27, Nov. 1.
 Kelly, J. Woolwich, lawyer, Nov. 12.
 Marshall, A. Bridlington Key, merchant, Oct. 28.
 Meers, J. Canterbury, glass-seller, Oct. 23.
 Machin, F. F. and J. Tancere, Spital-fields, silk-weavers, Nov. 1.
 Miles, R. Gloucester, hallier, Nov. 8.
 Metcalfe, T. Birmingham, factor, Nov. 5.
 Olman, T. Bath, brandy-merchant, Oct. 16.
 Parkin, P. Sheffield, cast-steel maker, Oct. 12.
 Price, R. Mile-end, corn-dealer, Nov. 18.
 Parry, S. Avon, wheelwright, Nov. 5. final.
 Ponting, E. Wigmore street, glazier, Nov. 5.
 Righton, E. East-cheap, cooper, Oct. 12.
 Richards, J. Bristol, milliner, Nov. 28.
 Reynolds, E. Blackfriars road, linen-draper, Nov. 2.
 Reeve, N. Leicester, grocer, Nov. 2.
 Redford, J. Feltham, dealer, Nov. 5. final.
 Syme, J. London, merchant, Oct. 26. final.
 Shawe, J. and T. Riley, Davenport, bankers, Oct. 12.
 Stone, J. Cockspur-street, victualler, Oct. 15.
 Simmonds, H. High Wycombe, grocer, Nov. 5.
 Smith, J. Calton, dealer, Nov. 5.
 Stock, W. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper, Nov. 12.
 Sargent, G. College-hill, looking-glass manufacturers, Nov. 26.
 Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal-filter, Dec. 12.
 Townsend, E. and R. Filke, Chesham, grocers, Oct. 15.
 Townsend, J. Chesham, wine-merchant, Oct. 16.
 Tery, J. Wimborne-Minster, dealer, Nov. 4.
 Thompson, W. Red-lion-street, watchmaker, Nov. 5.
 Thompson, J. Kingley, cotton-spinner, Nov. 4.
 Vernon, T. Prince-street, upholsterer, Nov. 12.
 Watson, R. New Malton, woodmanger, Oct. 21.
 Williamson, J. Fleet, draper, Oct. 18.
 Wilds, Warwick, innholder, Oct. 30.
 White, T. Tottenham-court-road, brickmaker, Nov. 7.
 Warburton, W. Gainsford-street, wine-merchant, Nov. 13.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At Godstone, Capt. John Gafcoyne of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charlotte De Coetlogon, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. C. De Coetlogon, rector of Godstone.

Thomas Saunders, esq. of Great Newport street, to Miss Bode of Chigwell, Essex.

At St. James's Church, William Henry Reynell, esq. to Miss M. Wade.

At Greenwich, Henry Jenkins, esq. to Miss Moyle.

At Liffon Green, A. Jenkins, esq. to Mrs. E. Southouse.

Mr. William Capper, to Miss Jane Lutyens, of Canon-street.

Mr. Dodd of the Temple, to Miss Du Perron.

Mr. Edward Winstanley of the Poultry, to Miss Wiltshire of Clapham.

At Hammermith, John Nash, jun. esq. to Miss M. Love.

Mr. Richard Solly, of St. Mary Axe, merchant, to Miss Flood, only daughter of Sir Richard Flood, bart.

Mr. N. Charrington of Mile End, to Miss vict Milward, daughter of the late J. ard, esq. of Bromley.

Mr. John Taveineh, of Lombard street, to Miss Appleton, of Henley, Oxfordshire.

At Acton, Mr. John Deacon, of New Bond street, to Miss Weatherell.

At Greenwich, John Jeffery, esq. M. P. to Miss Snodgrafs.

At St. James's church, W. H. Reynell, esq. to Miss F. M. Wade.

At Newington, William Bloxam, esq. to Miss Buckley.

At Kingston, J. V. Purrier, esq. to Miss C. M. Thomas.

B. Dealtry, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Hanson, daughter of R. Hanson, esq.

At Stoke Newington, Peter Swanfon, esq. to Miss Tinnus.

At St. Luke's, Henry Card, esq. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Bulkely of South Lambeth.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, A. Wood, esq. to Miss Fry, of Fleet-street.

Sir Henry Wilfou, of Chelsea Park, to Lady Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Aylebury.

Died.]

Died.] In his 60th year, the Right Honourable Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon. This singular nobleman was educated at Geneva, and succeeded to his title in the year 1760, being then twenty years old. His lordship seems at first to have been destined to a military life, as he was the same year appointed aid-de-camp to General, afterwards Earl, Waldegrave, then going out on an expedition; but he soon relinquished this kind of life, and entered warmly into political warfare. Lord Abingdon attached himself to the Whig party, which at that period could boast of possessing the first fortune, and the first talents of the kingdom. With that part of the opposition which was led by the late Lord Chatham, Lord Abingdon was more particularly connected. When his friends came into power, he supported them with that warmth, or it may be said enthusiasm, for which he was distinguished: we do not, however, find that he ever stooped to accept a place, but maintained a pure independence. During the destructive administration of Lord North, Lord Abingdon steadily attached himself to his opponents, voting with them, and speaking on every great question on money; and we frequently find his name to several of the protests then entered on the Journal: Lord Abingdon's speeches in the House were often distinguished by their eccentricities, although fraught with sound sense and reason. But what caused them to be more particularly noticed out of doors, was their appearing *verbatim* in every newspaper, and always written in the first person. Subsequent inquiries have explained this, and it has been found that, not possessing the talent of extempore speaking, he was in the custom of writing what he had to say, and sending copies to the editors of the different papers. To enable him to introduce these effusions with propriety, he was obliged either to give notice of a motion, or by early attendance to get what, in parliamentary language, is called possession of the House. But Lord Abingdon has not only endeavoured to be useful to his country in the House of Lords, he has frequently taken up his pen in her service; of his publications we shall speak afterwards. In 1768 his lordship married Charlotte, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Peter Warren, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters. Of the former one only survives, Lord Norreys, who succeeded him in title and estate. His lordship had the misfortune to lose one of his daughters a few months ago. With a fortune never large, but which he had reduced by some imprudent conduct in the early part of his life, he maintained his family, and supported an independence for many years. In 1777 Lord Abingdon published "Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol, on the Affairs of America," which was read with applause; and in 1780 he sent forth another pamphlet, "On the Political Distraction of the Times." These

publications shew that his lordship, although an opposition man, is of the Chatham or Shelburne party, who were never inclined to go the lengths with respect to American independency that the other party were. The year 1782 was a busy year for his lordship. Having resided at Geneva, he could not but feel himself interested in the fate of that people oppressed by the monarch of France. His lordship made some attempts to interest the British ministry in the fate of this republic; for which the commissaries of that city sent him their acknowledgments, and besought him to continue his good offices. Lord Abingdon, in reply, lamented that his application to the British ministry had been unsuccessful, and that he had too much reason to fear they would continue to be so. He attributed this to the present situation of Great Britain, rent by divisions at home, and surrounded by enemies abroad. "There was a time," he said, "when the fleets and armies of Great Britain spoke justice to the world; but there was a sad reverse; and she was no longer in a capacity to speak to the enemies of the liberties of mankind in her wonted strain of authority." In the beginning of this year the North administration found themselves tottering on a precipice, and Lord Abingdon steadily supported every motion that could rid his country of so bad a set of men. When Lord Carmarthen made his second motion relative to the dishonour the Peers sustained by admitting such a character as Lord George Germain among them, his lordship supported the motion; and contended, that, although there was not a right of election vested in the House, there must be a right of exclusion, when the admission of any Peer happened to be against the sense of their lordships. This reasoning he enforced with great energy, and was ably supported by the Duke of Richmond. This is a point in the English Constitution of the greatest importance, and which may one day or other be seriously taken up. When the party with whom he had been acting came into power, Lord Abingdon does not appear to have received any favour from them; on the division of that party he joined Lord Shelburne, with whom, when the coalition had ousted him, he continued to act; and soon after joined Mr. Pitt in harassing the ministry, by a very vexatious and troublesome bill for reform in the public offices; and on the loss of the bill in the House of Lords, he entered his protest. The India bill of Mr. Fox his lordship steadily opposed; and on the removal of that administration as steadily supported their successor, with whom he has continued to act almost invariably ever since. His lordship has not favoured the world with any political pamphlet for some years; indeed, he seems to have been so warm an admirer of the present ministry and their plans, that he had no opportunity to employ his pen, till a late delivery of a pair of colours by Lady Loughborough, to the Bloomsbury Volunteers,

lunteers, induced his lordship to favour the world with a *Philosophical* Letter on this *practical* subject. His lordship, some little time ago, thought himself ill treated by an attorney, of whom he spoke in very severe terms in the House of Lords; and thus far he was perfectly safe: but unfortunately he followed his old practice, and sent his speech to the public papers; which being deemed, by the court and jury who tried the cause, a publication and a libel, his lordship was sentenced to a few months' imprisonment in the King's Bench; which we hope has fully convinced, that the characters of such immaculate persons as attorneys ought not to be sported with.

On the 18th of October, Mr. Middleton, the actor. This unfortunate young man, whose real name was Megan, was the son of a respectable linen-draper at Dublin. He received a liberal and classical education, as his friends intended to place him in the profession of surgery. He was however seduced by the stage, and, assuming the name of Middleton, performed on several provincial boards, as well as at the theatres royal of London. His conception of the characters he played was generally just; but Nature had thrown insurmountable obstacles in his way to theatrical fame, both in his voice and countenance. —He married a very amiable woman, the daughter of Mr. Whyte, who was the friend of the elder Sheridan, and kept the famous English grammar-school in Dublin many years. This wife and two children are left to lament the indiscretions of a husband and a father, which have placed them in the most destitute situation, after having conducted him to extreme poverty and an early tomb. The expences of his interment were defrayed by the contributions of his theatrical brethren.

In Great Winchester street, Zacohary Hubberly, esq.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Rachael Bayne.

At Kensington, Mr. William Moorman.

In Spring Gardens, suddenly, Mr. S. S. F. Hingston.

At Hammer-smith, Lady Hales, wife of Sir John Hales, bart.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Robert Colville, esq.

At Stockwell, aged 75, Mrs. Perfect, wife of the Rev. Mr. Perfect.

In the Middle Temple, John Kenrick, esq.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, Mrs. Calcraft, widow of the late General Calcraft.

In Queen Anne-street, Mrs. Masters.

In Devonshire-street, Portland Place, Samuel Fitch, esq.

In Artillery Place, Moorfields, J. C. Gilbee, esq.

At Walworth, Mr. James Henderson, formerly of Lombard-street.

In St. James's-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Daniel Crofts.

In Berner's-street, Miss Stephens, daughter of S. Stephens, esq.

Mr. Thomas Burges, senior clerk of the Lock Chapel.

Thomas Cheetham, esq. one of the Surveyors General of the Customs.

At Windsor, Mr. Alderman Blunt.

At St. Alban's, J. B. Gilbee, esq.

In Mount-street, Berkley-square, Mr. James Hall.

At Bethnal Green, Mr. John Heathfield.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, suddenly, Mr. Lukyn.

At Kennington Place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Barthelemon.

In East Lane, Bermondsey, George French, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Portland Place, aged 83, Doctor Johnson.

Aged 29. Mr. T. Spillsbury, of the Bank.

In the Adelphi, Mr. Moore, Secretary to the Society of Arts and Sciences.

At Kentish-Town, after a short illness, James Mainstone, esq. of Essex-street, in the Strand.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Chelsea-road, aged 74, Andrew Hogg, esq. formerly a goldsmith in Castle-street, Leicester-square, and late one of the court of assistants of the worshipping company of drapers.

IRELAND.

August 1, in Dorset-street, Dublin, in his 74th year, Mr. Cooper Walker, late of Eccle's-street, of the same city; a gentleman who, to all the virtues of a husband and a parent, united universal benevolence, great equanimity of temper, a sound understanding, a memory remarkably retentive, and a mind replete with an infinite variety of useful and elegant information. His person was small, but remarkably well-proportioned, and his face uncommonly handsome; nor did the bloom of youth forsake it even in old age. Obligated, by the delicate state of his health, to live for many years in retirement, he occasionally beguiled the passing day in recording the domestic and other occurrences of the one preceding; thus forming a curious and interesting body of *Ricordi*, in the manner of the diary of the first *Cosmo de' Medici*, which proved to Mr. Roscoe so abundant a source of information. In allusion to this circumstance, and in consequence of some striking traits of resemblance between his character, and that of the founder of the Medici family, Mr. Walker was distinguished in his own family by the name of *Cosmo*. Besides the work we have already noticed, he had collected materials for, and was gradually giving a form to, an *History of the City of Dublin*; which, had he lived to finish it, would have proved a lasting monument to his memory. Ardent in research, and faithful in narration, he was highly qualified for such an undertaking. Mr. Walker was descended from the ancient families of the Walkers and Russels, of Warwickshire, and maternally allied to the Bedhams, of the county of Cork, and other respectable

spectable families in Ireland; but, except his own children, he had no relative of the same name in that kingdom. His father, a suffering loyalist, abandoned England in the time of the civil wars, and married into a wealthy family in Ireland. Left an orphan at a tender age, the subject of this article never enjoyed the full benefit of this alliance; through the carelessness of a guardian, and the corruption of a judge, he was deprived of a considerable property in right of his mother; part of which (the place of his nativity), lying in the county of Dublin, is now let at above £3000. a year. Mr. Walker has left a widow and three children, one daughter (Jane), and two sons (Joseph Cooper and Samuel).

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the celebrated Beaumarchais, of whom a particular memoir shall be inserted hereafter; Lalande writing to Von Zach, observes on this event: "I have lost a friend, whom I have loved for forty years, the celebrated Beaumarchais. He had indeed been dreadfully decrified; but I often defended him: nor am I the only honest man who took his part. *Gudin*, an estimable philosopher, whose esteem and veneration for him knew no bounds, was his familiar friend and constant companion; and in his funeral oration on Beaumarchais, in the *Journal de France*, describes him a man of great genius, and of an exalted character. Beaumarchais died on the same spot, and in the same posture in which the preceding evening he had in good health and spirits laid himself down to sleep.—How happy, placid, and enviable a death!"

November the 14th, 1798, François Callet, the celebrated French Astronomer. He was grand-nephew of the great René Descartes, and in his youth applied himself to poetry. Hearing accidentally the panegyric upon Descartes, delivered in the French academy by Thomas, he was, affected by it, as by an electrical shock, and from that moment devoted himself exclusively to the study of mathematics. In the year 1781, he undertook the edition of the famous logarithmical and trigonometrical tables, reducing thereby the large, incorrect, English and French quarto edition of Gardiner's tables, with more correctness, to a small octavo volume. They appeared in 1783, and an edition of 6000 copies was sold off before the year 1791. Firmin Didot, the celebrated letter-founder, printer and bookseller, undertook therefore a new edition of these tables, and published the famous *stereotype* edition, which appeared in the year 1795. In this manner of printing, the composed moveable types are foldered to a leaden plane, and thus compose one solid body, which is expressed by the Greek denomination, composed of *στερεος*, *corporeal*, *immoveable*, and *τυπη*, *type*. Thus such a form is rendered as solid as an engraved plate; and as many impressions may be taken from it as are wanted. Geddis, a goldsmith of Edin-

burgh, is said to have furnished the first idea of this invention. Callet laid before the Academy of Sciences at Bologna a treatise, in which he proved that the whole science of logarithms could be comprised in a very few tables, each of 50 lines, and that all possible kinds of logarithmic tables could be made merely by addition and subtraction. During the revolution Callet, as well as many more eminent *literati*, was reduced to the greatest distress. Mauduit, professor of mathematics in the *collège de France*, proposed to resign in his favour; but Callet refused to accept of this honourable offer, and afterwards was supported by government. A short time before his death he published the following excellent work: *Supplément à la Trigonometrie Sphérique et à la Navigation de Bezout, où Recherches sur les meilleures manières de déterminer les longitudes à la mer, soit par des méthodes de calcul, soit par des constructions graphiques, soit avec le secours d'un instrument; à Paris, chez Firmin Didot, 1798.* Prony and Borda, being nominated to examine it, gave a most favourable account of it to the National Institute.

[Account of the late Dr. Reinhold Forster, who, together with his son George, accompanied Captain Cook in his second Voyage round the World; by the celebrated Kurt Sprengel, Professor of Medicine at Halle.]

Botanical Garden, in the Vicinity of Halle,
December 17, 1798.

On the 9th instant, in the evening, a little before seven o'clock, our Forster paid the debt of nature. I saw him die. The ties which united his spirit, thirsting after immortality, to its terrestrial abode, were dissolved slowly, but under no terrific symptoms. Doctor Meckel had suspected ossifications of the aorta extending far down into the abdomen, which, together with a misshapen expansion of that artery in the place where it issues from the heart, were really discovered after Foster's death. Hence those symptoms of asthma, convulsions in the chest, chilliness of hands and feet, and ill digestion, which he had experienced for several years back, and which were continually increasing. He would frequently converse with me on the cause of those symptoms, and positively, yet composedly, insist, that they were the precursors of his speedy dissolution. His natural vehemence decreased as he grew weaker. One night, sitting up with him in company with his excellent daughter, I happened to remark, not without emotion, the gentleness and calm benignity wherewith he received every little office. "Have I not," said he, pressing my hand, "very good daughters and good friends?"

Longing with ardour for a better life, and looking back with gladness on his former voyage in the Pacific Ocean, he seemed already the inmate of a future world. The most frigid man could not quit his bed without being moved. No vestige of his constitutional

tutional impetuosity appeared, no spark of the innate desire for life; he felt in anticipation the bliss of real existence, having, as it were, totally detached himself from whatever was dear to him in this world. Every succeeding day he perceived more, how his exhausted body declined, and how the divine particle, soaring above the dust, strove to unite itself to that eternal source from which it had flowed. All of us, that were placed about his bed, would gladly have recreated him; but refreshments had lost their effects on him, and we could only pray for him, as we did for ourselves, to implore a similar termination of our days. It was not the death of a philosopher, nor that of a devotee. It was the death of a happy man, remarkable even now, as he had been peculiarly so during his life-time. To a knowledge of books in all branches of science that is seldom to be met with, he joined an uncommon fund of practical observations, of which he well knew to avail himself. In natural history, in geography, both physical and moral, and in universal history, he knew a vast number of facts, of which he who draws his information from books only, & in *βαβύλιον κυβερνήτης*, as Galens expresses it, has not even a distant idea. This assertion, is proved in a most striking manner by his *Observations made in a Voyage round the World*. Of this book it may boldly be said, that certainly no traveller ever gathered so rich a treasure on his tour. What person of any education can read and study this work, which is unparalleled in its kind, without discovering in it that species of instructive and pleasing information, which most interests man, as *such*. The uncommon pains which Forster took in his literary compositions, and his conscientious accuracy in historical disquisitions, are best evinced by his history of *Voyages and Discoveries in the North*; and likewise, by his excellent antiquarian dissertation on the *Byssus of the Ancients*. Researches such as these, were his favourite employment, wherein he was greatly assisted by his intimate acquaintance with the classics. There are few practical literati so noted for their attachment to classical literature, and who so much blend and interweave their enthusiastic partiality to it with all their pursuits, as Forster. A copy of Horace he usually carried with him in his pocket when he came into our garden. It was the same which had attended him in his Voyage round the World. Nothing gave him greater delight than being addressed in an elegant Latin epistle, to which he never failed to return a similar answer immediately. A year ago I wrote to him in Latin, concluding with the expressions of Agamemnon to Nestor. (*Iliad* iv. ver. 313—

316)

Ω γερών, ἐὶδ', ὡς θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φιλοισιν,
'Ὡς τοι γυναιδ' ἔποιτο, βίη δὲ τοι ἑμπεδός ἐστι.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ γῆρας τείρει ὁμοῖον' ὡς ὀφείλει τις
ἄνθρωπος ἄλλος ἐχέειν, σὺ δὲ κούρτεροιαι μέτειναι.

Immediately I had a reply to it, beginning

with the following lines from the 4th book of the *Iliad*:

Ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔτι ἄρα πάντα θεοὶ δοῦναι ἀνθρώποιςιν
ἔτι τότε κούρος ἐγώ, τὴν αὐτὴ με γῆρας ἵκανει.
Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄρ' ἰσχυροῦμαι τισσέμεναι, ἢ δὲ κέλευσθαι
βούλη καὶ μῦθον· το γὰρ γῆρας ἐστὶ γέρωνται.

What a profusion of classical learning is there not displayed in that single sheet published by him a few years ago, which contains a general view of the mineral substances! In the history of Botany and Zoology, he as well as his great son, who passed the mortal bourne before him, will ever occupy a distinguished rank among the first discoverers of the age: Yet I freely acknowledge that his *Nova genera plantarum* can scarcely be considered as his master-piece. He often lamented having precipitated the publication of them, without comparing Sir Joseph Banks' discoveries with his own. His son, solicitous to make amends for this, in his *Prodromus Florulæ Insularum Australium*, fell into the other extreme, and, from an overweening complaisance to Sir J. Banks, as well as other naturalists, rejected many new genera proposed by his father, occasioning thereby numberless errors, into which the Continental Botanists, without ever having beheld the plants themselves, were led merely through Forster's authority. The father's collection of plants is still a treasure, by the careful examination of which very many errors in our systems and books of Botany might be rectified. It is much to be wished, that the great and good prince, who so generously promotes useful science, might, by purchasing this collection for our University, render it publicly beneficial. Forster had a predilection for the sublime in Natural History, and aimed at general views rather than detail. Hence *Buffon* was his favourite author, whom he used to recommend as a pattern of style, especially his *Epoques de la Nature*, his description of the horse, the camel, &c. He had enjoyed the friendship of that distinguished naturalist, and likewise kept up an uninterrupted epistolary intercourse with *Linnaeus*, till the death of the latter. It afforded great delight to hear Forster draw a parallel between both of them, whose merits he certainly knew justly to appreciate. His propensity to general views in nature, and to the investigation of the ultimate ends in all her works, were strictly connected with his religious notions and moral feelings. Without sticking for the forms and ceremonies of any particular persuasion, he adored the eternal author of all, that exists in the great temple of nature, and venerated his wisdom and goodness with an ardour and a heart-felt conviction, that, in my opinion, alone constitute the criterion of true religion. Often have I beheld him shedding tears of joy, gratitude and homage, when he spoke to me of the Invisible, whose vestiges are imprinted in all the works of the creation, and when he con-

verted

verfed of man's expectations hereafter, and of our sublime prospects into a better world, where all that is difsonant here below, will be refolved into eternal harmonies. Never, never did I hear a man, who was not very punctual in the obfervance of public worfhip, exprefs his religious sentiments with fo much fincerity, and fuch unfeigned ardour. He made no parade of thefe sentiments; neither was he afhamed of them. Such as favoured different opinions in this refpect, he reproached for their inconfequence, with a warmth peculiar to himfelf. He held in utter contempt all thofe who, to gratify their paffions, or imitate the prevailing faihion, made a jeft of the moft facred and refpectable feelings of mankind. His moral feelings were as animated. He was attracted with irrefiftible force by whatever was true, good, or excellent. Great characters infpired him with an efteem, that was fometimes expreffed with an incredible ardour. He would often relate to me his converfation with the great king, whom he worfhipped as his idol. I ever heard him with delight; for I gueffed, by the fparkling of his eyes, the force of thofe fenfations which the greatnefs of Frederic excited in him. I clearly recollect, that one day, as he was picturing to me the sublime qualifications of that great man, he was prevented by his tears from proceeding. Frederic had an uncommon value for Forfter; and had my friend not stood in his own light, that monarch would have rendered his fituation ftill more defirable. Our prefent excellent fovereign, too, teftifies his efteem for Forfter's merits by affording hopes of a penfion to his truly refpectable widow. In Forfter's moral character, his uncommon complaifance and obligingnefs were the moft brilliant features. For thofe, whom he efteemed and loved, he willingly facrificed himfelf: and how often has his kindnefs been requited with ingratitude! To mention only one inftance, the Swedifh Archiator Bäck applied to Forfter, after the latter's return from the South Seas, for thofe rare plants of which he poffeffed feveral fpecimens. Thefe being readily communicated, were inferted in the *Supplément* published foon after by Linnæus the younger, as having been furnifhed by Bäck, without the leaft mention being made of Forfter. This return the recollection of which usually reminded him of the line

Hos ego quæfculos feci, tulit alter bonores,

deterred him from fhewing his valuable collection of plants to travellers, or other naturalifts. I have, almoft excluſively, had the good fortune, fo late as two years ago, to examine in his company that excellent collection, and to receive a fpecimen of every plant of which he had more than one. With the moft chearful cordiality, with an ever equal readinefs, he prefented me, by degrees, with feven or eight hundred of the rareft plants from the Cape, the Friendly Iflands, New

Caledonia, New Zealand, and Patagonia. Thefe plants enhance the value of my own collection, not only by the circumſtance of their exiſting, perhaps, only twice or three times, as complete in Europe, but ftill more by their having been ſelected for me by my deceaſed friend, with the utmoſt care, at a time when his bodily ſtrength had already been much impaired. Whenever I caſt my eyes on theſe preſents, I call to my remembrance the chearfulnefs with which he gave them to me; and I ſhall never forget the diffidence with which he liſtened to ſome of my objections in regard to the character affixed by him to ſeveral plants. One of Forfter's greateſt merits was the education of his children, which indeed produced the choiceſt fruit in his eldeſt ſon. In his firſt great journey, through the weſt of Aſia, George accompanied him as a boy; and in his diſtant voyage round the world, as a youth of eighteen. George alſo induced the father, when yet miniſter in a village near Dantzick, to take up the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory. The inſatiable curioſity of the boy compelled the father to acquire the information which his ſon wiſhed to obtain from him. George was never ſent either to ſchool or college; for the whole of his education he was indebted to his father; and, from this very reaſon, what an extraordinary man did he become! In the education of the other children, the worthy mother bore an equal ſhare. She, who to a truly angelic goodnefs and meeknefs joins ſo many other domeſtic virtues, was treated by her deceaſed huſband with an affection and reſpect, that ſhe certainly deſerved. He conſoled with her in the tendereſt manner for every bodily pain, of which he had but too often occaſion to complain. Dr. Forſter was, beſides, a pattern of candour and ſincere regard for foreign merit. From the bottom of his heart he reſpected his colleagues, among whom he would, with an amiable opennefs, recommend to ſtrangers, particularly the profeſſors *Meckel*, *Niemeyer* and *Wolf*. It is well known here with what eagernefs he peruſed *Wolf's* *Homer* and *Kappe's* New Teſtament, and how careful he was, that theſe maſterpieces of his colleagues ſhould appear in his library arrayed in the moſt elegant bindings. I ſtill remember how his enthuſiaſm overcame me when he embraced me after he had read the ſecond volume of my *Hiſtory of Medicine*. I alſo preſerve many a dear teſtimony of the approbation beſtowed upon my performances, interlarded with beautiful paſſages from the claffics.—Is not this eſteem for the literary efforts of others, a very rare virtue in our days? I will add no more. I have placed both the literary and moral character of my deceaſed friend in a very advantageous light. To draw forth his foibles, I will leave to others. His virtues and his failings are before him who is the fountainhead of juſtice and mercy.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A female lunatic has lately been admitted into the Hospital near Newcastle, who has lived more than three years among the rocks on the sea shore, near Seaham. By what means she came there, or from whence she has wandered is unknown: she speaks the Scottish dialect, appears to be about thirty-five years old, and is cheerful and inoffensive. During her residence among the rocks, she dressed herself fantastically with the rags which chance or a wreck threw in her way. She constantly kept a good fire of weed or coal, which the sea threw up, and, it is supposed must have lived upon shell-fish, &c. It is remarkable that her beard has grown on the lower part of her chin nearly an inch long, and is bushy like the whiskers of a man.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. D. Wilkin, linen-drafter, to Miss Anna Hall.

Mr. John Friend, of Alftone, Cumberland, to Miss Lee, formerly of that place. Mr. John Rayne, to Miss G. Fothergill.

At North-shields, after three days courtship, Capt. H. Anderson, to Mrs. Codling, being his fifth wife.

At Durham, the Rev. C. Burges, prebend of Durham, to Miss Bright. Mr. George Brown, jun. to Miss A. Rontree.

At Stanhope. Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss M. Rumney.

At Winton, W. Heard, esq. of London, to Miss Harrison, of Stubb-House.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. J. Bell, painter.

At West Shattoe, Mrs. Kirkley, wife of Mr. Kirkley, of Newcastle.

At Bamburgh Castle, Mrs. Maughan, wife of the Rev. Mr. Maughan.

At Rothbury, Capt. Quin, late of the 81st regiment of foot.

At Monkwearmouth, Lieutenant William Abbs.

At St. Anthon's, near Newcastle, Mr. Dagnie.

At Morpeth, Mr. H. Lumsden, dyer.

At Durham, George Wood, sen. esq. proctor of the Consistory Court of Durham, &c. &c.

At Throston, near Hartle-pool, Mr. William Stephenson.

At Whitehall, near Chester-le-street, aged 79, Mr. George Pattison.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, in the prime of life, Mr. Atkinson of London.

At Sunderland, Miss M. Hardcastle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Westmoreland, holden at Kendal, Mr. William Alderson, overseer of the poor for the township of Nutland, near Kendal, was convicted of having neglected and suffered to die of want, Elizabeth Atkinson, aged 80, and Eve, her daughter, an idiot. It

appeared on the trial that the sufferers, being unable to work, received a pension from the overseer, which was too small, to enable them to procure the common necessities of life: and that they were frequently seen wandering in lanes, and complaining that they were starving for want of food. In this sad condition these poor people existed during the last inclement winter; when, at length, becoming too weak to crawl out of doors, their wants and themselves were entirely forgotten by Alderson and the neighbours. How long they remained without food is uncertain, as they were accidentally discovered by a passenger, who, looking in at the window, saw the old woman stretched on the floor. Upon entering the house, Mrs. Atkinson was found to be dead, and her body in various parts was eaten into holes by vermin. Her daughter was in bed, too ill to rise; and covered with filth and vermin. Upon this discovery, Alderson was sent for, who locked them both in the house, without ordering any attendance or food to the wretched survivor.—The following morning, when the undertaker went to measure the corpse of the old woman for a coffin, he found the daughter dead!!! Alderson was sentenced to be confined in a solitary cell in the house of correction for three months, and to stand one hour in the pillory, in Kendal, on the next fair-day, November the 8th.

At Ginns, near Whitehaven, as Mary Simpson, a poor woman, was lately working in a field, she received the agreeable intelligence that the sum of 14,000 l. and other considerable property was bequeathed to her and her two daughters, by a brother of her deceased husband, who had acquired it in the Island of Grenada.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Richard Sewell, of Cummerdale, to Miss J. Blamire, of Blackwell.

At Moorhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. T. Johnson, tallow-chandler, to Miss Stordy, of Great Orton.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Askew, of the *Suffannah*, to Miss M. Kinney. Capt. Richardson, of the *Phoenix*, to Miss Shepherd, daughter of Mr. J. Shepherd.

At Harrington, Mr. T. Horn, to Miss S. Simpson, both of Parkhouse.

At Distington, Mr. William Cape, shoemaker, at Parson, to Miss M. Storey, of Distington Castle.

At Greylouthen, Mr. J. H. Sutton, spirit dealer, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Pearson, late of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. George Snowden, many years Sexton of St. Mary's church. Miss S. Scott. Mr. Jeremiah Blow, son of Mr. E. Blow.

At Tell-Hall, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Fisher.

At

At Whitehaven, aged 70, Mr. John Moore. Mr. William Henry, master of a small coasting-vessel; he was unfortunately drowned in the harbour. Mrs. Askew, wife of Mr. Askew, hair-dresser. Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Simpson, widow. Aged 78, Mrs. Duffield.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, Mr. George Graham.

At Sedgefield, Mr. Peter Burrell.

At Dissington, aged 18, Miss Jane Penrice.

At Workington, aged 17, Mr. William Birbeck, son of Mr. R. Birbeck, of Whitehaven; he fell from a ship lying in the harbour, and was unfortunately drowned. Suddenly, Mr. John Henderfon.

YORKSHIRE.

The members of the East Riding Agricultural Society, in support of the manufacture of British wool, have ordered a large quantity of cloth made from British wool only; and each member has resolved to adopt it for wear.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Cundall, brewer, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Mr. P. Atkinson. Mr. John Jackson, plumber, &c. to Mrs. Harker.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Fenton, hosier, to Miss Thompson. Mr. James Tunnicliffe, of Presbury, Cheshire, to Miss Ann Topham, of the Talbot inn. Mr. Ainsley, brewer, to Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late Mr. Ellis, cornfactor. Mr. M. Carwood, merchant, to Miss E. Simpson, of Holbeck.

At Hull, Mr. J. Clengman, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Capt. N. Fisher.

At Sheffield, Mr. A. Goodman, of the Park, to Miss Shore, daughter of J. Shore, esq. banker.

At Halifax, Mr. William Davy, linen-drafter, to Miss Pollard.

At Scarborough, William Ironside, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Capt. of the 68th regiment, to Miss Maughan, of York. J. A. Busfield, esq. of Myrtle Grove, to Mrs. Schaak, of the Hollings, near Halifax.

At Hatfield, B. Deatry, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Hanson, daughter of R. Hanson, esq. of Hatfield Manor. J. M. Jenkins, esq. Capt. and Adjutant in the West Middlesex militia, to Miss Kitson, daughter of G. Kitson, esq.

At Malton, Mr. T. Galilee, farmer, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. J. Clark, both of Whitby.

At Snaith, Robert Cave, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Perkins.

At Rawmarsh, Capt. Beaumont, to the daughter and co-heiress of John Wilson, esq.

At Staple Hall near Halifax, Mr. Mitchell, of Sheffield, to Miss Walch.

At Birstall, Mr. Dixon, of Stone, Staffordshire, to Miss Rangeley, of Birkenshaw, near Leeds.

At Darfield, Mr. Sanderson, of Wellingborough, to Miss J. Sanderson, late of Doncaster.

At Gilling, Mr. Pugh, of London, to

Miss Gray, of Richmond, in this county.

At Helmsley, Mr. William Marriage, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. L. Hutchinson.

At Rudby, Mr. L. Ray, of Leeds, dyer, to Miss Colbeck, of Middleton, in Cleveland.

At Elland, John Whitfield, esq. of London, to Miss Ashworth, daughter of Mr. Ashworth, of the Elland Bank.

Died.] At Scorton, Edward Holmes, M. A. master of the grammar school of Scorton, in the parish of Catterick, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and under master of Harrow school. He declined officiating in the church on account of the worship: it being his opinion, that Christians should not pray to Jesus Christ, but to God only. He drew up a reformed liturgy in agreement with his sentiments, and printed it at Newcastle, Northumberland. He was generally allowed to be an excellent scholar, and critic, in the learned languages.

At York, aged 25, M. J. B. Jones. Mr. C. Patrick, formerly of Hull, grocer. Aged 69, Mrs. Jubb, relict of the late R. Jubb, esq.

At Leeds, suddenly, Mr. John Teal, hosier. Mr. Charnock, merchant.

At Sheffield, Mr. Proctor, son of Mr. Proctor, optical instrument maker.

At Hull, suddenly, Mrs. Brampton, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Brampton.

At Scarborough, aged 79, E. Lodge, esq. of Wilton Hall, near Halifax. He was formerly an Alderman of Leeds, and served the office of Mayor in 1771.

At Beverly, aged 82, John Bowman, esq. late an alderman of that corporation, during which time he twice served the office of mayor, was many years one of the honourable members of justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the East Riding. He was a person of an amiable disposition, unfeigned piety, and universal benevolence.

At Doncaster, aged 54, Mr. Littlewood, grocer.

On the twenty-seventh of September, the Rev. Andrew Scot, Minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Doncaster. He was the younger son of a respectable family in Fifeshire, North Britain. Designed by his parents for the church, he was entered of the College of St. Andrew's, where he went through the usual course of education. Not meeting with immediate employment in the church, he returned to the place of his nativity, where he spent some time in revising his studies, and acquiring a yet greater stock of useful and valuable information. During this interval he made occasional visits to Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of such professors as were likely to be advantageous to him in the line of life he intended to pursue. It is a prevalent and very laudable custom among the nobility and gentry of Scotland, to have their sons educated in their own houses;

houses; and applications are usually made to the professors of the several colleges to recommend young men whom they believe qualified to undertake such an important charge. Mr. Scot was recommended for this purpose, and entered into a nobleman's family, where he resided some years; after having finished his engagements with general satisfaction, he removed into several others in succession. His assiduity and diligence for the improvement of his pupils, and the success which attended his labours, may be well supposed, by what, with honest pride, he has frequently related to his confidential friends, that several of them have since filled important stations at the bar, or figured in the British Senate. Mr. Scot, in process of time, became wearied of the constant attention which was requisite to the faithful discharge of those duties required of a tutor, and therefore again turned his thoughts to the profession for which he was originally intended; but not satisfied with all the forms and discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, he determined to take his lot among the Dissenters: agreeably to this resolution he accepted an invitation from a small society of this persuasion at Sunderland, where he resided some time. About the year 1770 the congregation of Dissenters in Doncaster wanting a minister, Mr. Scot received an invitation to take the charge, which he accepted. After he had been fixed at Doncaster more than a year, he, by his own request, and that of his people, was ordained after the mode usually practised by the Dissenters. On this occasion a most affecting charge was given to him, by the very learned and venerable Mr. Turner of Wakefield, since deceased; he also soon afterwards commenced an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Priestley, at that time minister to the congregation at Mill Hill Fields, and became an occasional contributor to the Theological Repository, then under the direction of the Doctor. Mr. Scot had the happiness also to begin an intimacy with the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, which continued to the last. The respect of such a man is an honour to those on whom it is conferred. His sacrifices to integrity and a good conscience will ever render him highly esteemed by good men of every denomination. From the conversation and correspondence of these celebrated Unitarians, Mr. Scot was convinced and saw reason to embrace their sentiments. With regard to his character as a scholar, he was an elegant classic; he had his library stored with a valuable collection of books: but his principal attention was devoted to the acquiring theological knowledge, and attaining the genuine sense of Scripture; for this purpose he procured the best editions of the sacred volumes in the original language, and diligently compared them. The public have received (though anonymously) the benefit of these researches; but those whom he considered as under his more immediate care, have reaped the great advantages; to them he

faithfully and conscientiously discharged the various duties dependant on the honourable and important office of a pastor for near 30 years; and, by declining many more advantageous offers he received from other societies, evinced towards them the marks of sincere affection. As a friend, he was highly to be valued; his sympathising heart readily participated in the joys and griefs of another, and the amiable qualities of his mind ever secured him the reciprocal marks of regard; his merits procured him the respect of all who knew him, and his acquaintance was courted as a privilege: those who were indebted to his forming hand for the enlargement of their ideas, and the bent of their inclinations, paid him to the last the just tribute of respect, and carried with them the testimonials of his care in their education. His wish to promote the cause of virtue and religion was universal; he bestowed uncommon pains in the distribution of tracts on moral and religious subjects, with a view to disseminate the several branches of useful knowledge among the lower orders of society. The poor will ever have reason to remember his name with gratitude; to them (so far as his ability would permit) he was a generous benefactor. These brief memoirs ought not to be concluded without mentioning Mr. Scot as the chief founder of the circulating library at Doncaster, and for some time an active and zealous supporter of it; his exertions were always called forth in the promotion of every good design; and it is greatly to be lamented, that his literary pursuits were almost put a stop to by the unfortunate loss of one eye; his constant dread of being deprived of the other affected his spirits, which rendered him averse to that active course of life he had been accustomed to, and thus contributed to bring on that disorder which put a period to his existence, robbed his congregation of a faithful pastor, those who were nearly connected with him of an affectionate friend, and society at large of a valuable and respectable member. It is the last tribute of respect that can be paid the memory of departed worth, to retrace their virtues; while performing this solemn duty due to the deceased, let it be remembered, the greatest instance of regard that can be shewn, will be in acting up to his example.

When the bright beams of virtue disappear,
We give, they claim, the tributary tear.
Such the sad loss sincerely we deplore,
A light extinguish'd, here to shine no more.
The Christian path with ardent zeal he trod,
Just to mankind, obedient to his God;
To him he liv'd, to him resign'd his breath,
With mild composure met the stroke of death.

At Setterington, Mrs. Masterman, relict of H. Masterman, esq.

At Marowmatt, near Driffeld, Mrs. Vickerman, wife of Mr. Vickerman.

At Malton, Mr. William Wallace, of Hull, innkeeper, formerly a Captain in the Greenland trade.

At

At Nafferton, near Driffield, Mr. T. Ethenington, late of Hull, merchant.

At Wakefield, T. Stephenson, esq. formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st West York militia.

At Longbottom, near Halifax, aged 16, Miss E. Milne, daughter of Mr. L. Milne, merchant.

At Shirfk, Capt. John Bell, late of Stockton.

At Barnsley, Mr. Arthington Wilson, a quaker.

At Richmond, Miss Readshaw.

At Clifton, near York, aged 82, Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. Lund.

LANCASHIRE.

From the 5th of July 1798, to the 5th of July 1799—52 vessels have cleared out from the port of Lancaster, for the West Indies, registering 11,669 tons. The number of packages of merchandize exported in these vessels amount to more than 90,000, and, at a moderate calculation, appear to have been worth upwards of 2½ millions sterling. Great improvements are about to take place, which are calculated to obviate entirely the difficulties attending the navigation of the Lune.

A spacious dock is to be formed at Thornbush, capable of containing 50 sail of vessels; from whence to Glasdon Dock, about a mile higher up the river, will be a communication by means of a canal, to be continued up to Lancaster 5 miles farther, where it is intended the principal docks shall be situated. The canal is intended to admit vessels of the largest size to pass and repass.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. S. Robson, of Staindrop, Durham, to Miss S. Waterhouse. Capt. White, to Mrs. Launcelot. Mr. James Willand, of the Princess Augusta, to Miss Ann Linnacre. Mr. T. Revett, jun. late Lieutenant in the 2d Royal Lancashire militia, to Miss M. Scott. Mr. Threlfall, cabinet-maker, to Miss Berry. Dr. K. Foulkes Currie, of Chester, to Miss Stewart, daughter of A. Stewart, esq. Mr. Brownbill, watch-gilder, to Miss H. Ellison. Mr. Yaniewicz, to Miss E. Breeze.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Taylor, merchant, to Miss Withington, daughter of Mr. S. Withington. Thomas Henshaw, esq. of Oldham, to Mrs. Taylor, of Blackley. Mr. James Aspden, of Blackburn, to Miss Hargreaves. Mr. James Parkinson, manufacturer, to Miss Hall.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Watson, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Blundell. Mr. M. Aspinall, to Miss France, daughter of Mr. W. France. Mr. William Hilton, bleacher, to Miss Barton, both of Over Darwen.

At Ormskirk, the Rev. G. Ford, rector of North Meoles, to Miss E. Watson.

At Caton, near Lancaster, Mr. William Edge, attorney at law, of Manchester, to Miss Gibson.

At Heytham, Mr. P. Hind, of Liverpool, ship builder, to Miss Caton.

At Salford, Mr. John Kinsdon, to Miss E. Sandford.

At Wigan, Mr. Thwait, of Bolton, to Miss Ward.

At Burnley, Mr. T. Yates, of Bury, to Miss Craven, of Barcroft.

At Standish, Mr. J. Shaw, jun. bleacher, of Rivington, to Miss Suddall, of Welch Whittle, near Chorley.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 46, Thomas Barton, esq. of the Sandhills. Aged 66, Mr. William Stainstreet. Mr. P. Lloyd. Mr. P. Rideing. Aged 24, Mr. William Coffe, mariner. Aged 78, Mr. R. Rose, who was 50 years manager of the Dungeon salt-works. Capt. Alexander Spears. Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. D. Dale. Aged 66, Mr. D. McCure.

At Manchester, Mrs. Lowe. Mr. John Webster, of Strangeways. Mr. Richardson. M. R. Newton; his death was occasioned by a fall from a new building. Mrs. Broome, wife of Mr. Broome, collector of the post-horse duty. Mr. Richard Higdon. Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Stephton, sen.

At Lancaster, aged 53, John Rawlinson, esq. At an advanced age, Mrs. Barker, who was many years a school-mistress in this place.

At Blackburn, aged 81, Mr. M. Aspinall.

At Preston, John Cross, esq. deputy prothonotary for this county. Mrs. Taylor, mother of J. Taylor, esq. deputy clerk of the peace for this county.

At Oldham, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. Poole.

At Whalley, aged 74, Mr. John Wiggins.

At Everton, Mrs. France, relict of the late J. France, esq.

At Park-lane, near Wigan, the Rev. H. Kirkpatrick.

At Shawhall, Mrs. Addison, who was 30 years house-keeper in the family of T. Cross, esq.

At Scaicliiff, John Crossley, esq.

At Blackpool, after a few days illness, the Rev. T. Baron, of Walshaw.

At Sollom Lock, after a short illness, Mr. E. Spencer.

At Chetham, Miss Burton, daughter of Mr. W. Burton.

At Little Harwood, near Blackburn, Mr. A. Frankland, farmer.

At Wigan, Mr. Bird, of the Eagle and Child inn.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Munnerley, to Mrs. Ball, of the Moon Tavern. Mr. Norton, to Mrs. Davies, of the Black-lion public house.

At Lymm, the Rev. William Hockenhull, vicar of Sherbourn and Fenton, Yorkshire, to Miss E. Taylor, of Lymm-hall.

At Swettenham, Mr. Samuel Edge, of Manchester, attorney at law, to Miss Swettenham, of Swettenham-hall.

At Astbury, Mr. J. Dean, printer, of Congleton, alderman, to Miss Knight, of Newhouse,

house, near Stone. Mr. Samuel Broad, to Miss Trouthbeck, both of Congleton.
At Runcorn, Mr. John Mainwaring, joiner, to Miss Nixon, of Frodham.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Moyle, watchmaker. Suddenly, Mrs. Gunstone, wife of Mr. Gunstone, ship-builder, who died a few days after; he went out in good health, to pay the bill for his wife's funeral expenses, and expired almost instantly. Suddenly, Mrs. Litler, wife of Mr. Litler, brazier.

At Tatton-hall, the lady of W. Egerton, esq. member of parliament.

At Glover's-stone, Mr. Linney, formerly of Chester, pawn-broker.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Glasfop, Mr. J. Platt, of Heathfield, Saddleworth, to Miss Shaw, of Charleworth.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mrs. Edwards, wife of W. Edwards, esq. Aged 66, Mr. George Bruckfield, draper.

At Buxton, Mr. H. Hallam, of Manchester, merchant.

At Wirksworth, aged 86, Mrs. Wilcockson, relict of the late J. Wilcockson, esq.

At Kniveton, Dorothy Webster, a lunatic; she put an end to her existence, by hanging herself.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Weaver, of Brideford on the Hill, to Mrs. Cooke. Mr. E. Rofe, shoemaker, to Miss S. R. Graves. Mr. C. Lawrence, butcher, Narrow-marsh, to Miss A. Leavesley, of Bingham.

At Newark, Mr. John Varney, ironmonger, to Miss Gillison. Mr. Gledhill, to Miss Ledger, both of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

At Beeston, Mr. J. Allcock, of the Shakespear public house, Nottingham, to Miss M. Walker.

At Workfop, J. Champion, esq. Capt. to the Workfop Volunteers, to Miss E. Nicholson, of Darlton.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 62, Mr. Calar, at the Carpenter's Arms. Suddenly, Mrs. Stephenson, of the Talbot inn. Miss Senior, daughter of Mr. Senior, perfumer.

At Newark, Mrs. Hilton, relict of the late Mr. Hilton.

At Orton, near Bingham, aged 66, the Rev. G. Chappel.

At East Bridgford, near Bingham, aged 81, Mrs. C. Clarkstone, a maiden lady.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Flowers, butcher, to Mrs. A. Wilkinfon.

At Crowland, Mr. J. Smith, jun. grazier, to Miss M. Mufson, of Couthorpe.

At Stamford, Mr. Robinson, coach-maker, to Miss M. Williams. Mr. Wright, butcher, to Mrs. Fancourt.

At Gainsborough, Mr. John Wright, to Miss Rollett. Mr. Hemsworth, to Miss Dawson, both of Stockwith. Mr. J. Hind, jun. cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Knight, widow.

At Boston, Mr. John Adams, schoolmaster, to Miss Pearson.

At Stretton-under-Fos, Mr. Rowlett, of Weston, Leicestershire, to Miss Hobbly.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 79, Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mr. William Allett. Aged 81, Mrs. White, widow. Aged 89, Mrs. Searfon, relict of Alderman G. Searfon, who was Mayor of this place in 1758.

At Spalding, aged 73, M. F. Vise, surgeon.

At Louth, aged 79, B. Laughton, esq. of Gainsborough.

At Billingborough, Mr. F. Norborough.

At Horbling, Miss M. Tomifman, daughter of Mr. Tomifman.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Benson.

At Spridlington, near Lincoln, aged 66, Mr. W. Morris, farmer.

At Tallington, near Stamford, aged 57, Mrs. Mary Hilton.

At Grantham, Mr. Thomas Hurft, printer and bookseller.

At Boston, aged 63, William Smith, esq.

At Sleaford, aged 43, Mr. Solomon Wifeman.

At Holbeach, Miss S. Smalley, formerly of the Talbot-inn.

At the Six-Hundreds, in Heckington Fen, Mrs. Redford, wife of Mr. H. Redford, farmer.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Uppingham, in consequence of a fall from his horse, the Rev. Mr. Johnson of that place, and rector of Martinthorpe. Miss Hubbard.

At Exton, Mrs. Chapman, relict of Mr. J. Chapman, late of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Perkins, of Fleckney, to Mrs. Emmerfon.

At Obafton, the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, to Miss Elizabeth Munday, youngest daughter of the late W. Munday, esq. of Obafton, who was many years representative in parliament for this county.

At Melton Mowbray, T. North, esq. of Burton Lazars, to Miss M. Snow, of the same place.

At Blaby, Mr. Freer, of Birmingham, druggift, to Miss Freer.

At Wanlip, Mr. J. Cropper, of Loughborough, to Miss Alltop.

At Kilby, Mr. T. Perkins, of Fleckney, to Miss Preston.

Died.] At Leicester, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Bankart, wife of Mr. S. Bankart, junior. Mr. Chatteris, druggift and grocer.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Holland, son of H. Holland, esq. Captain of the Loughborough Volunteers.

At Waltham on the Woulds, Mr. Burton, senior, farmer.

At Bottesford, Mr. Barttram, sen. farmer.

At

At Little Ashby, the Rev. Mr. Boyer.

At Crow Mills, Mr. Joseph Lewis, grazier.

At Hinckley, aged 58, Mrs. C. A. Hurst, wife of Mr. T. Hurst.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, after a few days illness, Mr. T. Farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Tetterhall, near Stone, the Liverpool coach was overturned in the river; by which accident a Mr. Robinson, (formerly treasurer to the Prince of Wales) his wife and servant were unfortunately drowned. There were also in the coach two sailors, who forced the doors, and by great exertion, dragged out a Mr. Downard, merchant of Liverpool, who, with five outside passengers, were all saved.

Married.] At Stone, Mr. John Rangeley, junior, to Miss Dixon.

At Atcham, Mr. J. Smith, of Litchfield, draper, to Miss Dixon, of Atcham Grange.

At Tettenhall, Mr. Bacon, to Miss Gibbons, daughter of T. Gibbons, esq. banker, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Ewbank, senior, late of Coventry, druggist.

At Wolverhampton, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Wright, Ray-maker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick sessions, William Purfall prosecuted for felling in his shop a promissory note for one round penny, with the word *one* in imitation of the one pound notes of the Bank of England, was sentenced to three months imprisonment; and Thomas Sanders for fraudulently obtaining twenty shillings for one of these notes was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The prosecution was instituted by the Bank of England.

The collection at the three musical festivals lately celebrated at Birmingham for the benefit of the General Hospital, amounted to above 2560*l.* It is the largest receipt ever known on any similar occasion.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. U. B. Parkes, refiner, to Mrs. Kirkby. Mr. Bracken, merchant, to Miss Pearson. Mr. Fleischman, merchant, of Amsterdam, to Miss Wilday. Mr. William Palmer, to Mrs. Piper, of Duddestone. Mr. H. Barnet, to Miss A. Orme, of Bordesley. Mr. B. Cooke, to Miss R. Hudson.

At Handsworth, Mr. William Hughes, of Edgbaston, to Miss A. Baker, of Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. William Easton, tin-plate-worker, to Miss E. Price, both of Birmingham.

At Aired, Mr. John Rotten, junior, to Miss Gibbs.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, brags-nail founder. Mr. Cooper, formerly of the Red Cow public house. Mr. John Darby, file-maker. Aged 74, Mr. T. Francis, formerly cutler. Mr. T. Smith, brags founder. The Rev. John Nutt, many years pastor of the Catholic congregation. Mrs. Mammatt, wife of Mr.

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Mammatt, grocer. Aged 30, Mr. Barrow, junior, surgeon. William Withering, M.D. and F.R.S. Aged 74, Mrs. C. L. Bructon, wife of Mr. T. Bructon, lately deceased. Aged 33, the Rev. S. Pearce, M. A. pastor of the Baptist Meeting. Mr. Abraham Perkins, Aged 45, Mr. James Cade.

At Solihull, aged 7½, Mr. Samuel Wood.

SHROPSHIRE.

Several farmers in this and the neighbouring counties, have been obliged to dry their wheat upon malt kilns, before housing it, or laying it upon stacks. The method adopted, is, by first preparing the kiln of a moderate heat, and then placing the sheaves in a perpendicular direction upon it, in the same manner as piled in the field. The fire beneath being judiciously managed, a proper heat is gradually diffused through the whole heap, till the corn is perfectly dry. When dried in this manner, it remains uninjured, and is ready for the mill in a very short time.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Quick, to Miss Addenbrooke.

At Newport, Mr. J. Wheeler, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Daniel, daughter of W. Daniel, esq.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Richard Hughes, his death was occasioned by the wheel of a loaded waggon going over him.

Aged 70, Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Stephens, shoemaker. Mrs. Gorton, wife of Mr. Gorton, officer of excise.

At Dogpole, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Leake, wife of Mr. Leake, baker.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. J. Wright, bookfeller.

At Market Drayton, R. S. Davison, esq. Captain in the 2d battalion of the Shropshire militia.

At Mardel, Mr. Nicholas. Mr. Roberts, of the Wine Vaults.

At Ludlow, in an advanced age, C. Walcott, esq. late of Bitterley Court; he was for many years a highly respected justice of the peace for the county.

Mr. John Knowles.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Edward Pridden, mercer.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Griffiths, of the Three Tons.

At Broseley, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Hermus, rector of that place.

Mr. Jennings.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, John Harwood, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Watson.

At Shipston-upon-Stour, Capt. Price, of the Royal Birmingham Fencibles, to Miss E. Parry.

At Stock-and-Bradley, Mr. John Cretwell, baker, of Droitwich, to Miss Barrett.

At Ham Green, Feckenham, Mr. Wm. Fortnam, to Miss A. Ledberrow.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. M. Field, upholsterer, of London.

At Park Farm, near Croome, Miss Hobbs, daughter of Mr. Hobbs.

At Sidbury, aged 77, Mrs. Crane.

At Lower Pudford, Martley, Mr. Richard Griffin.

At Redmarley, aged 38, the Rev. John Howe, rector of that place.

At Stourbridge, aged 76, Mr. J. Cox, tanner.

At the Hope, suddenly, Richard Jones, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On the 8th instant, at Hereford, was felt a thunder-storm, of short duration, but attended by violent effects. The Black Swan inn was unroofed, and other parts of the building damaged; two empty post chaises in the street were impelled many yards forwards with considerable velocity. The storm was equally violent in different parts of the neighbourhood.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. William Purser, of Madresfield, to Mrs. Wyke, relict of the late Mr. Wyke, surgeon.

At Hereford, Mr. Wainwright, to Miss S. Ravenhill, daughter of W. Ravenhill, esq.

At Holmer, near Hereford, Mr. Coles, of Hatfield Court, near Gloucester, to Miss Beddick, of Swansea.

At Shobdon, Mr. H. Stone, of Leominster, surgeon, to Miss William, daughter of the late Rev. T. William, rector of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. A. Jennings.

At Rosshall, Mrs. Bather, widow of the late Mr. Bather.

At Ash, near Ross, aged 87, G. Meend, esq.

At Ross, Mr. William Roberts, hatter and hosier.

At Dinedor, near Hereford, aged 69, the Rev. F. Brickenden, A.M. rector of Brampton Abbots and Dinedor.

At Mainstone Court, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Durbin.

At Much Cowarne, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Richard Rowbury, farmer.

At Treysce, W. Roberts, esq.; he served the office of High Sheriff of Breconshire a few years since.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Trelleck, near Monmouth, aged 60, Mr. Morris, to Mrs. Davis, aged 63.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. L. Watkins, of the Bull public house, whose death was occasioned by a fall from a tree.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The late Gloucester music meeting was very numerously attended; among the company were several noble personages, who were highly gratified by the performance. A sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Small, when a collection was made for the benefit of the Charity, which amounted to 422l. 12s. 6d.

Married.] At Little Riffington, Mr. Richard Rayer, of Scarborough, to Miss M. Bennet, daughter of John Bennet, esq.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Bunce, of the Dolphin inn. Suddenly, Mrs. Barns, wife of Mr. J. Barns, fellmonger.

At Chalford, after a severe illness of nearly four years, Miss Vizard, daughter of W. Vizard, esq. of Dursley.

At Stroud, Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Dr. Jones.

At Dursley, the Rev. Mr. Barker, curate of that place, and nephew to the Archdeacon of Gloucester.

At New Mills, near Stroud, T. Baylis, esq.

At Alderley, after a short illness, Mrs. A'Deane, wife of M. A'Deane, esq.

At Minchin Hampton, in an advanced age, Miss E. Pinfold.

At St. Werburgh, Bristol, aged 77, the Rev. Richard Symes, rector of that place for nearly half a century.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Roberts, of Holborn Hill, London, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Robinson of this university. Thomas Underhill, esq. of Hampstead, near Birmingham, to Miss Price, of Staffordshire.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 54, Mr. Joseph Smith. Mr. James Pring, organist of New College. Aged 75, Mr. John Chadwell, of the Swan public house. Aged 33, Mrs. Langston, wife of Mr. T. Langston.

At Hornton Grounds, aged 87, Henry Wells, esq.

At Holton, near Oxford, aged 72, Mr. John Sheldon, farmer.

At Tiddington, Mr. John Slader, clerk of that parish. He was found dead in the church.

At Witney, aged 58, Mr. Edward Batt, surgeon.

At Standlake, Mrs. Tuckey, relict of the late Mr. Tuckey, butcher.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Tite, baker, to Miss R. Bennett.

At Oundle, Mr. John Tookey, to Miss Johnson.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, Mr. Widowson, of Great Harrowden, to Miss West, of the former place.

At Brafield on the Green, Mr. Douglas, of Northampton, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Easton.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Odell, wife of Mr. W. Odell. Mr. John Baker, jun. wool-stapler. Mr. Billingham, shoemaker.

At Stoke, Albany, Mr. Lennell.

At Furtho, Mr. Pittam.

At Overstone, near Northampton, aged 76, Mr. S. Reddish.

At Brington, aged 70, Mr. M. Checkley.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Four Aths, Mr. J. Nash, jun. attorney, of High Wycombe.

Died.] At Aston Clinton, Mrs. Minshull, wife of W. Minshull, esq.

At Chetwood, Elizabeth Chandler, she was found drowned in a ditch.

At Woughton on the Green, James Cooper, a youth, who was found drowned in a clay-pit.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Shillington, Mrs. Mary Trussell; she fell into a ditch, and was drowned.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Fensifanton, William Page, esq. of St. Ives, to Miss Allpreys.

At St. Ives, C. Gardner, esq. to Miss Panting, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Panting, dissenting minister.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. T. Johnson, farmer.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. William Foster, of St. Neots, brewer, to Miss M. Lyon, daughter of Mr. W. Lyon. Mr. T. Hine, of Bury, to Miss S. Grain, of Horn- ington.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. A. Flood, butcher; he was unfortunately killed by a blow from the pole of a coach, as he was crossing the road.

At Newmarket, Mrs. P. Robinson, distributor of the racing lists at that place.

NORFOLK.

The Herring Fishery, on the Norfolk coasts, has commenced favourably: a single boat, at Cromer, caught above 9000 herrings.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Robinson, schoolmaster, to Miss Bresley. Mr. F. Oliver, miller, at Frettenham, to Miss Bullard, whitesmith. Mr. J. Cook, to Miss E. Peyhoe, of Hardington.

At Catton, Mr. William Redgrave, of Spixworth, to Miss Long.

At Scottow, Sir Thomas Durrant, bart. to Miss Steenberg, late of the Island of St. Christophers.

At Swainthorpe Hall, Mr. James Mann, of Stow, to Miss M. Denny.

At Bradwell, Mr. S. Springall, of Felthorpe, to Miss D. Waters.

At Caistor, near Yarmouth, Mr. Bond, of North Walsham, to Miss Mayes.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 63, Mr. John Theobald, leather-seller. Mr. P. Chelmut, one of the society called Quakers, Thomas Pooley, an infant, aged two years; he had been left alone, and had drank some boiling water from a tea-kettle, which occasioned his death.

Sir G. Dunbar, bart. Colonel in the army, and Major of the 14th Light Dragoons. Aged 61, Mrs. E. Wakefield.

At Weybread, Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. R. C. Smith.

At East Dereham, aged 73, Mr. H. Wells, a celebrated kitchen gardener.

At Long Stratton, aged 66, the Rev. R. Burroughs, rector of Bressingham and Shelfanger.

At Yarmouth, aged 39, Mr. R. Hayler. Licut. Butt, of the Royal Navy; he was unfortunately drowned in passing from one boat to another.

Aged 56, Mr. William Sherrington.

At Catton, near Norwich, aged 82, Mrs. Lincoln, mother of E. Lincoln, esq. late governor of St. Vincent.

At Westerfield, Mrs. Hitch, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hitch.

At Walsingham, aged 58, Mrs. S. Rix, wife of Mr. W. Rix.

At Woodnorton, Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. B. Gill.

At Shipham, aged 85, Mr. G. Cushing, attorney.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. John Boldero, of the Angel inn, to Miss S. Cockfedge.

At Woodbridge, Mr. P. Gros, tanner, to Miss Anfell, daughter of Mr. G. Anfell, tanner. Mr. P. Cox, of London, attorney, to Miss Collett. Mr. Mitchell, attorney, of Saxmundham, to Miss M. Amyfs.

At Haughley, Mr. Robert Howe, of Wetherden, to Miss Edwards. Mr. Ward, of Newton, to Miss Garrards.

At Stowmarket, Mr. John Ward, of Thel-netham, to Miss Spencer.

At Alderton, W. H. Williams, esq. of the East Norfolk Militia, to Miss M. Pytches, daughter of J. Pitches, esq.

At Belchamp, Mr. Daking, school-master, Sudbury, to Miss Ring.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Fennell, wife of Mr. Fennell, salesman.

At Wortham, aged 20, Miss R. Mildred, daughter of Mr. T. Mildred.

At Wickhambrook, Mr. F. Double, farmer. He was found dead in his bed.

At Hitcham, aged 85, Mr. C. Spurdens.

At Thurston, Mary Otley. She fell down when at work, and instantly expired.

At Ixworth, Mr. Green, surgeon and apothecary. Aged 76, Mr. F. Goldsmith, farmer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Burcham, relict of Mr. Burcham, linen-draper, of Cornhill, London, and daughter of R. Prettyman, esq. of Wingfield Castle in this county.

At Beccles, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, shoemaker.

At Wattisfield, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Mr. R. Beaumont.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Redburn, aged 81, Mr. T. Baskerfield. At Great Berkhamstead, the Rev. F. Calvert.

At St. Albans, aged 67, — Osborne, esq. mayor of that place.

ESSEX.

The anniversary meeting of the Essex Agri-

Agricultural Society was held lately at the Shire-Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Petre in the chair. After the usual business, a variety of premiums were resolved on for the ensuing year; and among them rewards to labourers in husbandry, both male and female, as excitements to a spirit of emulation in their respective branches. Also premiums for dibbling and drilling wheat and other corn, as well as premiums for stock, &c. &c.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. S. Heckford, of Great Bentley, to Miss M. Dunthorne. Mr. Crawford, to Miss E. Silke, daughter of the Rev. A. Silke, late rector of Stebbing.

At Little Baddow, Mr. John Polley, to Miss E. Capon.

At Manuden Hall, A. Jenkins, esq. of Liffon Grove, to Mrs. E. Southouse, widow of Edward Southouse, esq. late of the former place.

At Ramfden Crays, Mr. William Gladwyn, of Woodham, hatter, to Miss S. Mabbs.

At Hadleigh, Mr. T. Hartidge, of Leigh, to Mrs. Gibson.

At Marks Tey, the Rev. A. Kersteman, of Colchester, to Miss M. Wallen, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wallen, archdeacon of Essex.

At Dover Court, Mr. Robert Johnson, of Little Oakley, to Miss Ewens.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. C. King, attorney. Mr. J. Mixen. Mr. C. Day, surgeon; he fell into the river, and was drowned. Mr. J. Thorn. Mr. John Taylor, carpenter.

At Chelmsford, Mr. B. Ingold, linen and woollen draper. Aged 20, Mr. John Newcome, son of Mr. M. Newcome, farmer.

At Danbury, Mr. William Mortimer, of Hyde Farm. Mrs. Ellis.

At Great Waltham, Mr. G. Whitaker, plumber.

At Hatfield-Broad-Oak, aged 78, Robert Pegrum, a shoemaker; he was found dead in his bed. For some years past he had been supported by charity, and in his house, 68 guineas and several crown pieces were discovered after his decease.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Ham, wife of Mr. J. Ham, shopkeeper.

At Orset, Isaac Harrod, a labourer. While employed in a gravel pit, he was smothered by a large quantity of gravel falling upon him.

At Epping, James Church, aged 19; he was killed in attempting to stop his horses, which had taken fright.

At Witham, Mr. R. Heatherly, surgeon and apothecary.

At Manning-tree, Mr. Robert Cooper, a pilot; he was drowned in attempting to board a vessel.

KENT.

At Seven-oaks-church, an organ of great magnitude, and suavity of tone, lately built by Avery, has been erected. It was presented to the parish by the late Mr. Alderman Wright,

of London, who, by his will, left 1000*l.* for that purpose.

Married.] At Whitstable, Mr. D. Badgin, of Folkestone, to Mrs. M. Mercer, widow, of the former place. Mr. Ridout, farmer, of Ashford, to Mrs. Wood, widow of Mr. Wood.

At Wye, Mr. J. S. Lade, of Naccolt Lodge, to Miss Quested, daughter of Mr. T. Quested.

At Harbledown, Mr. G. Drury, to Miss S. May, both of Canterbury.

At Old Romney, Mr. D. Millener, to Miss S. Wiles, of New Romney.

At Seafalter, Mr. A. Spratt, carpenter, of Canterbury, to Miss E. Lawson, of Whitstable.

Died.] On the 3d of October, 1799, at his house in Wincheap, Canterbury, nearly on the completion of his 81st year, Anthony Highmore, esq. formerly of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, London. He was the only son of Joseph Highmore, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, portrait painter. He married in very early life Anna Maria Ellis (daughter of the Rev. Seth Ellis, rector of Brampton, Derbyshire), who died, tenderly and acutely lamented, on the 13th of October, 1794; and by whom he had 15 children, two only of whom, with the daughter of a deceased son, now survive to lament his loss. During the course of a long and unimpeachable life, his mind was directed by a never-swerving uprightness, and his conduct guided by the most unshaken and rigid integrity: in his communications with society, and in the more retired limits of domestic affection, his heart and his hand united in the strictest rectitude, the softest sensibility, and the tenderest philanthropy; when he doubted on any transaction, it was his invariable rule to examine its arguments and consequence by committing them to paper with scrupulous exactness; and hence it was, that his determinations were slow, but were always just. Retirement during his latter years afforded him an uninterrupted opportunity of indulging his strong propensity for theological and controversial studies;—these he pursued with unwearied diligence till within the last three months of his death; herein the vigour of his mind discovered unabating ardour and laborious investigation, and he was so entirely absorbed in this pursuit, that all other subjects seemed, like the passing insect of the hours, to flit beside him:—but he was one of those whose theological studies do not confound their faith;—deeply read in sacred history and divine revelation, he accepted the Christian dispensation with unfeigned gratitude. His researches strengthened his virtuous resolutions, confirmed his reliance on divine mercy, and secured his hope in the mediation offered to mankind;—they gave vigour, but humility, to his active charities, energy and sincere piety to his devotions, and sound wisdom to his family instructions.—A considerable part of his latter years were clouded by an incurable deafness, which debarred him from his former enjoyment of conversation;

tion; and though it subdued some of the cheerfulness of his natural temper, and led him to frequent seclusion from company, yet it never produced an intemperate murmur; and though he often remarked, that although "knowledge was from one source quite shut out," still he devoutly expressed his gratitude for the blessing of every other sense so long extended to him. The occupations of his privacy, in addition to his usual studies, were those of profound reflection, and the silent conversation with his own heart; in which he found so tranquil and amiable a conversation, as to be consoled for the loss which it was enabled amply to supply: it was, however, at this retired period of his life that the small circle of his relatives and social friends found continual opportunities of valuing his merit, of tasting the result of his experience, of profiting by his conjugal and parental affection, and of marking the enviable tranquillity of the closing scene of a righteous man!

At Canterbury, Mrs. Young, widow of the late Mr. Young, of Challock. Mrs. Callaway, wife of Mr. John Callaway, sen. Mr. Edward Heard, of the Rose-Inn. Aged 52, Mrs. Field, a widow. Wm. Martin, Sergeant-Major of the Gloucester Militia; he discharged a loaded pistol through his head.

At Chatham, Mr. Wm. Nicholson, one of the master's attendant of the dock-yard. Mr. S. Robins, gardener.

At Maidstone, the eldest daughter of Mr. S. Chambers; her death was occasioned by a gate falling on her. Mrs. S. Milner, sister of the late Dr. Milner. Aged 17, Miss Charles, daughter of Mr. Charles, surgeon.

At Faversham, aged 58, Mrs. Keeler, wife of Rear-Admiral Keeler.

At Ramsgate, aged 51, Mr. R. Witherden, of the Queen's-Head public-house.

At Dorenth, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of S. Atkinson, esq.

At Dover, P. Newport, esq. Collector of the Customs at that port. Mr. Jacin, brewer.

At Margate, — Webb, an ostler, at Benson's-Hotel; he was swimming a horse, and losing his seat by the violence of the waves, he was unfortunately drowned.

At Kingsnorth, aged 70, Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. W. Barton.

At Cox Heath, Mr. Fortune, of the Star public-house.

At Cherrington, aged 58, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. H. Jeffery.

At Eafry Parsonage, Mr. Rammell.

SURREY.

At the Bishop of Winchester's, Farnham Castle, there is now bearing fruit the *Cycas Revoluta*, or Sago-bearing Palm; a circumstance which never happened before in this country, or in any part of Europe.

Married.] At Godstone, Captain John Gascayne, of the royal navy, to Miss C. De Coetlogon, daughter of the Rev. C. E. Coetlogon, rector of that place.

At Kingston, J. V. Purrier, esq. to Miss C. M. Thomas.

At Beddington, the Rev. John Ferrers, rector of that place, to Mrs. Pitcairn, daughter of the late Commissioner Proby.

At Norbury Park, J. Angerstein, esq. M. P. to Miss A. Lock, daughter of W. Lock, esq.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. S. Humphrey, a maiden lady. Mrs. Wille, wife of Mr. Wille, builder. — Ewen, an elderly woman; she was found dead in a chair in her apartments.

At Portslade, near Brighton, Mr. N. Hall.

At Uckfield, Mr. Curteis, and Mr. Wood; they were unfortunately drowned in attempting to save some cattle from the flood.

At Chichester, Mr. Reed, plumber; he was repairing the top of a house, from which he unfortunately fell, and was killed.

At Bosham, near Chichester, Mr. T. Chatfield, farmer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Charles Bull, school-master, to Miss H. Brown, daughter of Mr. T. Brown, of West-Mills.

At Radley, Mr. Richard Badcock, to Miss M. Badcock, of Northmoor.

At Burghfield, Mr. Wm. Streck, of Ufton, to Miss M. Hancock.

Died.] At Reading, aged 78, Mrs. C. Palin. Aged 75, Mr. Patey, gardener.

At Beenham-House, James Hutton, servant to the Rev. Mr. Bostock; he was thrown from a horse, by which he received so violent a blow on his head as to occasion his death.

At Tilehurst, J. Duffin; he was found dead in a hop-kiln; it is supposed he was suffocated.

At Newbury, Mrs. Grigg, wife of Mr. S. Grigg.

At Shottesbrook, Thomas Clements; he was killed in a gravel-pit by a bank falling on him.

At Carwell, after a few days illness, Sir Thomas Hayward.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Haskol, engraver, to Mrs. Pern, widow of Mr. J. Pern.

At Ringwood, Mr. T. Brown, farmer, to Miss Lewis, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lewis. Lieutenant Batt, of the Cornish Miners, to Miss Deschamps, daughter of J. Deschamps, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mr. James Chambers, Comptroller, of his Majesty's Customs at Newhaven, to Mrs. Haylea. Captain Ryder, of the Navy, to Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, Portsea.

At Chilian, near Winchester, Mr. Hill, to Miss L. Beachum, of Broughton.

At New Alresford, Mr. Hopkins, attorney at law, to Miss Bonham, daughter of C. Bonham, esq.

At Southampton, Capt. Lamb, of the navy, to Miss Scott. Mr. E. Oke, to Miss A. Graves, daughter of Mr. Graves, merchant.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. A. Dear, pawnbroker. Mrs. Meares, relict of the late Mr. Meares, attorney. Mr. W. Williams.

At

At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Andrews. Mr. George Wife, a land-waiter of the Customs. The Rev. J. S. Collins, son of the late Admiral Collins.

At Fareham, Mrs. Pottle, wife of Mr. Pottle, postmaster and bookseller.

At Ropeley, Colonel Hammond, many years Lieutenant Colonel of the North Hants militia.

At Bramshaw, New Forest, John Newman.

At North Stoneham, Wm. Harris.

At Ovington, aged upwards of a hundred, Mrs. Budd.

At Worthing, E. Eastmund, guard of the Weymouth mail coach; he fell from the coach, and dislocated his neck.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At Salisbury, Mr. William Dowding, to Miss E. Lenton. Mr. T. Webb, maltster, to Miss Sutton, daughter of Mr. Sutton, carrier.

At Shroton, Mr. Hillman, of Saltash, in Cornwall, to Miss M. T. Richardson.

Died. At Salisbury, Mr. H. Skeats, senior lay vicar of the cathedral.

At Semley, aged 72, Mr. William Knipe.

At Landford, John Eyre, esq.

At East Knoyle, Robert Elliot, aged 10; he was found hanging in one of the bell ropes in the belfrey of the church.

At Hartham Park, R. Colvill, esq. brother-in-law to Sir C. Aigill, bart.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At Dorchester, the Rev. G. Meach, to Miss C. Templeman, daughter of W. Templeman, esq.

At Bridport, Mr. Carpenter, surgeon, to Mrs. Dibble, of Evershot.

Died. At Sherborne, Mrs. Jeffery, relict of the late Mr. W. Jeffery, cabinet-maker.

At Holnest Lodge, Miss Davis, sister of M. Davis, esq.

At Huntsham, Miss A. Troyte, daughter of W. Troyte, esq.

At Long Bredy, aged 20, Miss C. E. Richards, daughter of the Rev. J. Richards.

At Dawlish, aged 91, Mr. R. Branscomb.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bristol, John Ashley, esq. son of the late J. Ashley, esq. of Vere, in Jamaica, to Miss E. Butted, niece of Sir R. Warren, of Crookdown, in Ireland. C. Stiles, esq. surveyor of the customs, to Miss Wilcox. Captain E. Merrick, to Miss A. Pullen. Mr. S. Yandle, to Miss Bush, of Bitton, Gloucestershire. Mr. James Weeks, to Miss S. Fone. P. Sheppard, esq. of Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, to Miss E. Lee, daughter of the Rev. C. Lee.

At Bath, J. Lees, esq. of Fairfield, to Miss Lowder, daughter of J. Lowder, esq. banker. W. O'Brien, esq. to Miss E. Trotter. R. Smyth, esq. of Gay Brook, in Ireland, to Miss Staples, daughter of Sir R. Staples, bart. Captain Milbank, to Miss Hering. Mr. J. Churchill, to Miss Eddes. James Blunt, esq. of Chesterton, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. Garden.

At Frome, Mr. W. Chapman, clothier, to Miss Mary Weaver, of Falkland.

At Clifton, Mr. Evans, to Miss A. Wilson, of the Hotwells.

At Stogursey, Mr. John Hill, schoolmaster, of Brislington, to Miss Gore, daughter of Mr. Gore, draper.

Died. At Bristol, Mr. R. C. Wimpenny. R. Phibbs, esq. of Stapleton. Mr. F. T. Biddulph, son of the Rev. T. Biddulph. Mrs. Kirby, mother of the late Mr. Kirby, attorney. Miss Sawier, daughter of Mr. Sawier. Mr. Morgan, of the New Passage House. Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Payne, iron merchant. Mrs. S. Bettington, wife of Mr. J. Bettingham.

At Bath, Mr. Tuttle. J. Moylan, esq. of Cork, merchant. Mrs. Welsh, wife of C. Welsh, esq. of Eveham, Worcestershire. A. Stewart, esq. Aged 19, Mr. J. Miller, brother to Mr. Miller, attorney. Aged 66, Mr. P. Paul, lately treasurer of the Bath and Bristol Theatres. John Riddell, esq.

At Claverham, aged 79, Mrs. E. Cam, widow of the late J. Cam, esq.

At Hanham Hall, Mr. James Emerson, son of Mr. Emerson.

At Clifton, Miss Foster, daughter of the late Mr. Foster, of Bristol, apothecary.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Crory, wife of the Rev. W. Crory, of Hollinross, in Ireland.

At Berkley House, near Frome, aged 62, Mrs. F. Sharpe, sister of W. Sharpe, esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

At Frome, Mrs. Frowd, wife of Mr. Frowd, surgeon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Exeter, Mr. Stablack, grocer, to Miss Harvey.

At Plymouth, Mr. T. Hendry, of Hull, surgeon, to Miss Field.

At Honiton, Mr. G. Far, jun, upholsterer, to Miss Ascott.

Died. At Exeter, aged 42, B. Blundell, esq. Major General of his Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant Colonel of the 45th regiment, and 2d son of J. Blundell, esq. of Liverpool, Mrs. Collier, relict of the late Mr. Collier woollen merchant.

At Ashprington House, R. Moleworth, esq. brother to Lord Moleworth, and late Accountant of the Army Pay Office.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 26, Mrs. White.

At Bovey, Mrs. Gribble, wife of N. G. esq. At Slapton, aged 34, the Rev. S. Marefield.

At Whitecombe, Mr. R. Brice.

At Plymouth, Mr. H. Douglas, sail-maker.

At Exminster, Mrs. Redden.

CORNWALL.

Married. At Falmouth, Mr. William Crouch, to Miss L. Anson.

At Feock, P. Hugo, esq. of Trevilla Lodge, near Truro, to Mrs. M. Daniel, relict of the late J. Daniel, of Pernanzebulo.

At Launceston, Mr. Eckley, of Bristol, to Miss E. Proctor.

Died.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Bremer, many years surgeon of the Halifax packet.
At Carnelly, near Tregoney, aged 104, Mrs. Grace Hutton.

WALES.

Married.] At Montgomery, A. D. Owen, esq. of Riew Bank, Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. Pugh, widow of C. Pugh, esq.

At Llanfaintfread, Monmouthshire, R. P. Hoare, esq. of London, (brother to Sir Richard Hoare, bart.) to Miss A. Greene, daughter of J. Greene, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

Died.] At Brynffeddfod, Mrs. C. Jones, wife of J. C. Jones, esq.

At Denbigh, aged 37, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, plumber and glazier.

At Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, the youngest son of J. Fortune, esq. of Leweston Castle. His death was occasioned by a wound received in a duel.

At Pantglaes, Caernarthen, aged 44, R. J. Llywd, esq. barrister at law, and clerk of the peace for the county.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE embarrassments of the merchants at HAMBURG have increased to an alarming degree, and during the whole month of October, every mail that has arrived, has added several names to the unfortunate list of houses which have stopped payment in that city, where there are scarcely any persons in the mercantile line, whatever may be their wealth and connections, who have not experienced considerable difficulties, while the effects thereof have extended to Bremen, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, and many other of the principal trading towns on the Continent. The general and extensive connection which has of late subsisted between the greater part of our merchants and those of Hamburg, naturally excited apprehensions of the most serious consequences in this country, which have in part been too justly verified, by the failure of several commercial houses in addition to those alluded to in our last report. It is to be remarked, however, that the number of actual bankruptcies has not been much greater than usual, which shews, that in general such of our merchants as have had the misfortune to be involved with the insolvent houses abroad, possess the good opinion of their creditors, and that it is evident their difficulties arise from this unforeseen shock, to which mercantile transactions are always liable when carried to an unusual extent, and particularly in time of war. It is to be hoped the assistance which the Bank are understood to have agreed to give, will be sufficient to enable such houses as are really solvent and respectable, to overcome these temporary embarrassments; and it must contribute to increase the favourable opinion entertained abroad of the wealth and resources of this country, to learn that a very considerable sum in specie and bullion is about to be sent over to Hamburg, as a means of alleviating the stagnation of credit. The loss of the *Lutine* frigate which had on board part of this money, consisting of 600,000 dollars, has been a very unfortunate circumstance both in itself and with respect to the object in view, as it must occasion a great disappointment, and delay the intended relief considerably; we cannot help doubting, however, whether this measure of sending over specie, and thereby influencing the course of exchange, would alone be adequate to the purpose for which it is intended, the mischief appears to have arisen chiefly from the want of a sufficient demand for the immense quantities of goods which had lately been sent to Hamburg; and it is not improbable that the retreat of the invading army from Holland, however, unfortunate in other respects, may have a favourable effect in restoring confidence and security in that country, and thus permitting the trade of a considerable part of Europe to return to the channel into which it has been driven by the war.

We have lately given some account of the present state of the linen manufacture of IRELAND; the next important object of commercial speculation in that country, is the *Provision Trade*. The great demand caused by the supplies requisite for government service, has greatly raised in price every article of provision that is generally a subject of export; and the enormities committed by the disaffected in the West of Ireland last spring, in houghing and killing vast numbers of young cattle in some of the principal grazing counties, will probably tend to much enhance the value of those which shall come to market next season. At present, from a combination of circumstances, every kind of slaughtering cattle is nearly as dear in Ireland as in any part of Great Britain. The *Woolen* manufacture, which it has been so long a favourite object of the Irish patriots to cherish, is, notwithstanding their zeal and wishes, in a very declining state. This may be easily proved by the immense quantities of fine cloth which are exported from Great Britain to Ireland, nearly the whole consumption of the latter country being supplied by the former. For many years this manufacture was under the peculiar protection of the Dublin Society, who, however, did not adopt any very comprehensive or efficient measures for cherishing or extending it; they established indeed, in the metropolis, a warehouse for the retail sale of Irish cloths, in which the public were sure to find the best cloths, with the prices affixed; this was but a feeble aid to a national manufacture, and even this advantage it has now lost, for the society have recently withdrawn their patronage and superintendence from the institution, from a conviction of its inefficacy, after a trial of several years. It is said, indeed, that the society were obliged to give it up, from the very low state to which the cloth manufacture had fallen in Dublin; the manufacturers being unable to produce a sufficient quantity of goods to furnish the variety necessary for sale.

Many

Many of the principal trading towns in different parts of the kingdom, and particularly the ports to which West India produce is chiefly consigned, are experiencing the natural re-actions which always occur during a period of extensive commerce: high profits never fail to bring round a plentiful supply of the article on which they arise, and the consumer gets the commodity, for a time, as much below its real value as formerly he had paid above it, which in a series of years equalizes in some degree the advantage between the consumer and the merchant. At GLASGOW at present, the sale of almost every article of foreign produce is at a stand; the markets is glutted; and the manufacturer having before him so plentiful a stock, purchases no further than for the immediate supply of his necessity. The probability arising from these circumstances, of an alteration taking place in the price of cotton wool, and that the fall may be very great, which must have a considerable effect on the price of manufacturers, has produced a stagnation with respect to every article of cotton goods, which is much felt both by the manufacturer and merchant, and from which general credit is already much affected.

With respect to the trade of BIRMINGHAM, the fears we expressed in our last respecting the situation of Franckfort have been realized; for just about the time the fair should have been held, the French made a visit to it, and levied a contribution of 300,000 florins, a trifling sum compared with the actual wealth of the inhabitants, but the circumstance occurring just at this time caused its effects to be felt in distant countries; for several of the merchants who had assembled at Franckfort fled from it again, and confidence received a violent shock. Had not this event occurred, the fair would probably have been a good one; as it is, the orders from thence for Birmingham manufactures are not very large. The remittances we believe cannot be complained of, but on account of the shock felt in London from the failure of the Hamburg houses, many of the bills remitted have not been accepted.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN most of the midland and southern districts of this kingdom, the grain has been chiefly cut, but, on account of the continued wetness of the season, a good deal is still in the fields in no very promising situation, though from the coldness of the air, it has not sprouted or grown so much as in many instances. The Wheat, are for the most part secure in the barn or the stack; and on the whole are probably a better crop than there was reason to expect. In the northern counties, however, much grain is still to be cut; and in some of the more northern parts of Scotland, the harvest is scarcely yet commenced. And in these, as well as some of the lower counties, our reporter says, the crops are expected to be very unproductive for want of sun to bring them to maturity; that indeed, from the want of sunshine and heat, the fields never assumed their usual harvest colour, and even when the straw had totally lost its former moisture, the grain continued green and soft, without that plumpness of solidity which always attend the ear when sufficiently ripened; and that on the coast lands, Oats and Barley are superior crops to Wheat, which is greatly below the quality and quantity of any crop since 1782. Wheat averaged by the return of the 5th of October 79s. 1d. and on the 19th 86s. 3d.

The greatest part of the Oat-crop is yet to cut, and from the state of the weather, and the number of greens there is cause to fear that much of this grain will not be duly ripened. What has been reaped has yielded less than last year; but this grain upon the whole is superior to the others, and promises, upon good land, to be of greater value to the farmer than Wheat.

The Barley is in many places much injured from being grown, by the continuance of wet weather. The average of England and Wales was 53s. 5d. on the 19th.

The Pease in many places will hardly return the seed; but Beans are now thought to be fully better than was originally expected.

Harvest work has been a most disagreeable and tedious operation to the farmer, and perhaps the like has not been experienced in this country for a century past.

The wetness of the weather has been equally unfavourable for preparing the summer fallows, and putting in the Wheat-crop, little of which is yet sown, even on these, and very little indeed on the Bean and Pea stubbles or Clover root. These few last fine days have, however, rendered the plough and harrow busy on such Lands.

Turnips. Further reports confirm the account we have already given of this crop. For unless upon rich, dry soils, they cannot be considered as equal to half a crop.

Potatoes. These do not turn out very well on being dug up, as in many places they are much eaten by the grub; and in others, especially wet ones, they are rotten from water stagnating so continually upon them. In many instances, they cannot be kept for winter store.

Cattle. The failure in the Turnip-crops, the dearth and scarcity of hay, and the want of other sorts of fodder, must of necessity send a number of half fed beasts to market at present; which though it may lower the price of meat now, must tend to produce a scarcity in the Spring months. Fat stock, however, keeps its price; but lean beasts are considerably lower than they have been, some sorts are indeed cheaper than they have been for several years past.

Sheep. Fat sheep still fetch good prices.

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No. LII.] DECEMBER 1, 1799. [No. 5. of Vol. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING had occasion to direct several excavations in various parts of the estate on which I reside, particularly in forming a carriage road to my house, which required the cutting through the top of a hill to render the ascent easy, I have met with substances at different times lying in beds of ample dimensions, which I take to be varieties of marl. Now, as in this part of the country marling is not in the slightest degree practised by the farmers—I cannot from that body of men derive any information at all satisfactory on the subject; but am induced to transmit you the following descriptions of these substances, hoping that some one of your intelligent correspondents will be able and willing to supply the deficiency I cannot but lament in my neighbours. I must premise, that from much observation I am induced to think a large district of country around is full of one species of these marls (the red argillaceous marl), and that therefore it is not a subject of merely individual interest. It is but fair also to state, that I have experiments on the different kinds at present under hand; but the result of which I should like to be enabled, in some measure, to anticipate, as also to be justified in their immediate adoption on a larger scale. The marls which I have met with appear to be of three different sorts.

1. One in colour of a reddish brown, its surface dusty, when wetted adhesive, and soapy to the touch: its fracture inclines to the conchoidal; it crumbles by simple exposure to the action of the atmosphere.—It effervesces in common vinegar, strongly in the nitric acid.—Mild calx and clay in certain proportions I take to be the principal component parts, with a slight mixture of some ferruginous particles.

2. The second is deeper coloured than the first, containing many shining particles resembling mica. Its fracture is flaty, it crumbles in water but slowly, the air and moisture reduce it to a powder. It effervesces in acids more strongly than the first, and the residuum seems chiefly, if not entirely, a fine sand. This I imagine to be

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what Kirwan, in his valuable Essay on Manures, terms *Siliceous Marl*.

3. Another sort I have met with which differs from the first chiefly in colour, which is a French grey; when dry, it marks the fingers slightly, like chalk, but not so white.

Lately I have observed not unfrequently encompassed in large pieces of No 1. small globular pieces of No 3.

I shall be glad to be informed if marls agreeing with any or all the foregoing descriptions are at present in use; and their effect from long experience on different soils from the light sand to the stiff clay.—It has been suggested to me, that the use of Nos 1 and 3, on lands like my own, already too stiff, might be prejudicial, as furnishing a considerable proportion of clay; on this subject I wish therefore to ask if these species of marls have ever been calcined for use as manure; and their effect on stiff lands (grass as well as arable) in that shape.

Hoping to be favoured with a reply as soon as possible, I remain

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MOGGIDGE.

The Boyce near Gloucester,

Nov. 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE reviewed my own remarks, (p. 346.) with an anxiety to make every fair allowance against myself. You have here the result.

GEO. ii. 23. *Abscidens* for *abscindens*. *Abscidens* has not the authority of the Medicean: but it was introduced by Heinsius: on the authority of some MSS. HEYNE has adopted it: WAKEFIELD has not. If it had been the genuine reading, the probability is, it would have not been changed in the *Medicean*.

GEO. ii. 150. *Arbor* for *arbos*. BURMANN adopted *arbor* for euphony, on account of the preceding *ss*. HEYNE and WAKEFIELD have followed him. It has not the authority of the *Medicean*, either here or in vv. 27, 81, and neither Heyne nor Wakefield have it in either of those verses, where the claim of euphony to avoid collision of *ss* would be equally strong for it.

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GEO. ii.

GEO. ii. 435. Umbras for umbram. Not supported by the *Medicean*.

ÆN. i. 636. Dii for Dei. HEYNE and WAKEFIELD prefer this reading. I have nothing to add or alter in the objections which I have made to this.

C. L.

I would add—ÆN. ii. 731. HEYNE adopts from MARKLAND, in St. Silv. v. ii. 152, the reading of *vicem* for *viam*; though rejected by BURMANN. This is contrary to HEYNE's general plan of making, as he announces in his preface, the edition of Burmann his standard for the text. Wakefield has not adopted it. I have stated some objections to it already. Respect is due assuredly to the learning and judgment of Markland; but, as he says on another occasion, more respect is due in matters of criticism to *common sense*, than to even the greatest authority, if they cannot be reconciled. Now common sense suggests that a reading which may be right, and has the support of the MSS. consentingly, is not to be altered on conjecture, without necessity, or exceedingly high probability at the least; and that if altered, it should be in favour of a reading not liable to any just and reasonable exception.

The objections to the established reading are, that Æneas had not passed through the *whole* way. But he does not say he had: he only says that he *seemed* to have done so. And it is very natural a man who has so *nearly* and unexpectedly passed safe through a progress of extreme peril, should *seem* to himself as if he *had* passed the whole of it. The other objection is, that it is tautologous to mention twice the *way* to the gates of the city. But there seems no tautology. It is mentioned not merely as a *way*; but a way through myriads of enemies, masters of the city, passed by night by an illustrious fugitive unarmed, and with the pious burthen of his father and his household gods. A way thus passed, *viam sic evasisse*, includes in it the idea of *evasisse* vices; and it seems more poetically and with more pathos and nature to express it.

The objections to *viam* are not Markland's, who merely after

—*nec tela, nec ullas*

Vitavisse vices Danaum—
“ex quo loco restituendus forte alter.”—I mark *forte* with italic.

But beside its seeming unnecessary and less poetical than the received reading, from which no MS of authority (nor perhaps any MS.) appears to dissent; the

change is objectionable in itself. *Vices* in the plural is frequent: but of *vicem* in the singular, in the sense required, I know not if there be one example.

It is not adopted by HEYNE, Geo. i. 418, nor by DIDOT; though proposed there with much greater elegance and probability by MARKLAND, and not in the singular. I continue therefore to think that *viam* ought by no means to have been displaced, and especially not for *vices*.

I would add, that if *abscidens* be read, it seems, as MARKLAND has observed*, to be from *ab* and *cado*. And this makes the præterit *abscidit* long. Virgil has once used *abscidit* as a præterit: and he has used it short, as from *scindo*. ÆN. iii. 418.

I remain, Sir, Your's sincerely,

C. LOFFT.

Troston, near Bury, Suffolk,
10th October, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE virtue and uses of oil have been copiously stated and treated of in your useful Magazine; and the efficacy, as well as its power of calming a storm at sea, as also its being an antidote against certain poisons, when properly administered, have long been understood.

But I find oil possesses other powers, which I do not recollect having any where read of, viz. a drop of oil, from the end of a feather laid on a bug when running in its fullest speed, will stop it instantly with death! This is also the case with a fly, a wasp, an earwig, &c. it will also have the same operation on that harmless insect a spider, but not so instantaneously, nor will it yield till the oil pervades and stops every pore, through which it is said insects breathe, when it will be observed to be distorted, and agonized in the most convulsive manner.

Some of your ingenious correspondents will, perhaps, from this hint, be led to enlarge further on this subject.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number of your publication, you were pleased to insert some etymological remarks of mine, suggesting that the great body of topographical names in Europe, inexplicable in the modern languages of the countries where they are found, were to be illustrated by

* St. Silv. iii. 2. 62.

the Welsh tongue. I now point out the name BRABANT as one of that description, of which no etymologist has been able to find out the import; and to explain it, I give you the Welsh appellation of BRO-BANT, which is *literally* the LOW COUNTRY; and therefore synonymous with its other names of *Netherlands* and *Pais Bas*. In Welsh, the inhabitants of the *Brobant*, or the *Low Country People*, would be called *Brobanti*, *Brobantiaid*, *Brobantion*, *Brobantwyr*, *Brobantwys*, *Brobantwysion*, *Brobantweis*, and *Brobantweision*.

I remain, Sir, Your humble servant,
Nov. 5, 1799. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, I believe, an established rule in the Latin language, that two words, each of a negative signification, coming together, in the same sentence, constitute an affirmative. An exception, however, to this rule is to be met with in Virgil's *Æneid* ix. 428, 429.

"O Rutuli; mea fraus omnis, nihil iste,
nec ausus,
Nec potuit."

I wish to be informed by some one of your learned friends, more conversant with Latin authors than I am, whether this be not an unique acceptance of Latin phraseology; and if not, should be gratified by seeing other places in the Latin classics pointed out, where similar modes of expression are to be understood in the same sense.

I remain, Your humble servant,

Hanslope,

Oct. 23, 1799.

W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced to trouble you with this, in order to relate a circumstance which, I hope, may be a means of introducing some beneficial change in the culture, or rather propagation, of TURNIPS. Last year, wishing to save some Swedish turnips for seed, I transplanted a quantity of a very excellent kind, and at the same time I also (unthinkingly) set some of the common sort close to them. In due time the seed perfected, and was remarkably fine. This year I sowed about seven acres of *Swedish*; they came up very well, but to my surprise, when in rough leaf, I perceived the sort entirely changed, and instead of the real ruta-baga I expected, I have turnips in every variety, from a Norfolk white, to a good Swedish. At first I was a good deal puzzled to account for

this variety; but on reflecting, I solve my difficulty, by supposing that as both sorts of turnips were in flower at the same time, the *bees* (or perhaps the wind, as is the case, I think, with the palm) *mutually impregnated the sorts with the farina of each*.

From this fact I am led to hope that something new and beneficial may be derived.—As we know that plants of the same species (and especially the *Brofica*) are extremely liable to run into varieties, why may not a sort of turnip be produced which shall unite the excellencies of each specific variety? Why, for instance, cannot a sort be obtained by a due admixture of the ruta-baga, and the common turnip, which shall receive from one a degree of solidity sufficient to enable it to bear our winters; and from the other an enlargement of size, and, perhaps, a *quickness of growth*, which at present apparently is wanted. I give these hints not without rather sanguine expectations of some important benefit being derived to the public, and also in the hope that, perhaps, some of your readers have, like me, experienced the same circumstances, and have additional remarks to make.

I intend to mark some of each variety, and note how they stand the winter: if I can come to any certain conclusion, I shall be happy to communicate it.

I am, &c. G. A.

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER hopes were once entertained by many, who with zeal promoted the passing of the act for the further support and maintenance of curates within the church of England, a few years ago, (and who were, without doubt, friendly to the cause for which it was intended,) that this bill would be likely to produce very beneficial effects in favour of the inferior clergy, by allowing them more liberal stipends on which they might be able, after a manner suitable to the dignity of their sacred profession, to provide for the maintenance of their respective families; I should imagine time has sufficiently moderated these sanguine expectations, and taught them that their confidence was placed upon a wrong foundation. I would not, however, be understood to intimate, that it has been attended with no beneficial consequences; nor that it has not, upon some occasions, been carried into proper execution. In a few dioceses, it has re-

ceived every mark of attention, of which it is capable; and the bishops, in whom, by virtue of the act, a discretionary power of augmenting the incomes of curates, as they see convenient, is lodged, have spontaneously come forward in some places, and considerably meliorated their condition.

But its salutary effects have, nevertheless, been extremely confined. The power of obtaining licences from the bishop by those who are employed, though not nominated, is, perhaps, the greatest advantage to curates, which results from the bill; since, by this means, their situations are rendered more permanent, and they cannot be removed at the pleasure of the incumbents, unless there shall appear such reasonable and satisfactory cause as the ordinary shall approve. In many dioceses it will, I am afraid, be found upon examination, that the salaries, in a great measure, remain the same which they were before the act took place, notwithstanding the necessity there is of their being augmented. In the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, there have been, comparatively speaking, very few augmentations of the incomes of curates. The same observation will, I believe, hold good, relative to the stipends of curates in general in most of the northern, and some of the southern, counties; and I have been induced to select the above, in preference to others, only on account of their falling more particularly under my immediate notice, and not as being more applicable to the present remarks, than the rest.

To the value of some of the livings in Westmoreland, on which the incumbents never reside, I have, for the satisfaction of your readers, and in testimony of the foregoing assertions, subjoined an account of the salaries allowed to the curate of each church; and, from the best information I have been able to collect, have reason to imagine the following statement pretty accurate:

Yearl. val.		
The curate of one of £.280 has £.36 per an.		
Do.	270	30
Do.	120	20
Do.	80	20
Do.	30	16
Do.	60	15
Total £.890 £.136		

It will here naturally be asked by the

man of independence, whether the sum of £.754, which remains after the salaries of the curates are deducted, much afflicts the cause of religion? And, I fear, the question cannot be answered in the affirmative.

Now, by the late Curates Bill, it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for the bishop or ordinary to appoint, under his hand and seal, any stipend or allowance for any curate heretofore nominated or employed, or hereafter to be nominated and employed, not exceeding seventy-five pounds per annum; over and besides, on livings where the rector or vicar does not personally reside four months in the year at least, the use of the rectory or vicarage-house, and the garden and stable thereunto belonging; such use to be granted to the said curate for the space of twelve calendar months, by the authority of the bishop or ordinary, under his hand and seal, with power in the said bishop and ordinary to renew the grant from time to time, or the further sum of fifteen pounds per annum, in lieu of such house, garden, and stable in case there shall be none such, or that it shall appear to the bishop or ordinary, not to be convenient to allot and assign the same to such curate."

But what benefits the curates described above have received from this act, with regard to their incomes, I am utterly at a loss, Sir, to comprehend. It is not for me to dictate how much their salaries ought to be; this province belongs to higher authority. But, according to the valuations of the several livings before-mentioned, I should apprehend it could not be deemed more than *necessary* to allow the curates of the first and second benefices sixty pounds each per annum; the curate of the third living, forty pounds; of the fourth and fifth, thirty pounds each; and of the sixth, twenty-five pounds. Nevertheless, whatever diversity of opinion may prevail respecting the amount of the stipends to be granted, this, however, cannot be denied by any one, that the present incomes of these curates are not proportionable to the value of the livings which they serve; and this is, indeed, the whole of that for which I am contending.

A question seems here to arise, and it may with the greatest propriety be asked, if these curates are entitled to salaries of more value, by the late act, than they at present enjoy, what is the reason they do not obtain them? To this question different answers might possibly be given by

by different persons; but I shall state, without the least partiality, and I hope without prejudice, what I conceive to be the cause of this evil so generally diffused and injurious in its tendency.

The well known candour and impartiality of the much esteemed Dr. Vernon preclude every idea, that he can be acquainted with the *existence* of this evil; and, were he informed of it, the great care and unremitting activity, with which he superintends every part of his diocese, forbid to imagine he would not immediately endeavour to eradicate it. Some may, perhaps, argue that the contracts and agreements entered into by the curates themselves defeat and annul whatever provisions the act had made in their behalf. This I partly admit to be true; and the curates are blameable for making agreements contrary to what the law appoints. But, should they not be inclined to enter into these contracts, so detrimental to themselves and degrading to the honour of their profession, the incumbents are able, by means of giving a title for orders, to obtain a curate almost upon any conditions they shall think proper to propose. And this I apprehend to be the true source from whence the evil originates. It was lately observed by a beneficed clergyman, in my hearing, who was contracting with a curate to perform the duty of his church, "If you will not agree to accept the sum I have offered you, I can have a person ordained to the living, who will accept it." Such are too often the language and the actions of the rectors and vicars towards the curates. Far, however, be it from me, to censure a whole body of men for the meanness of a few. There are amongst them, who, I am proud to say it, scorn the low artifices of those that would reduce to misery and distress men, whose talents, deportment, and affluity in their profession, entitle them to every claim of encouragement and respect.

I know with certainty, that the bishop of Carlisle allows every one, who is ordained, twenty-five pounds per annum, specified in his licence; but I also know, with an equal degree of certainty, that a private agreement is frequently made between the parties themselves, of a nature entirely different, and to the disadvantage of the curate. Inasmuch that I will not say, *no persons* ever receive twenty-five pounds a year, for performing the duty of the church to which they are ordain-

ed; but I dare aver that *very few* receive it*.

Nor let any one imagine, that the curates have greater salaries in some of the more southern counties. I am acquainted with a clergyman in Lincolnshire, who serves four churches for sixty pounds a year. And, I doubt not, many instances of a similar nature will occur in that and other dioceses, disgraceful in themselves and derogatory to the most essential interests of christianity.

At a time, therefore, that christianity is attacked on all sides by every weapon, which infidelity and scepticism are capable of furnishing; and, when those who are enemies to our religion, are for the most part inimical to our civil government; it is certainly requisite in the highest degree, whether taken in a religious or political view, to infuse vigour into the minds of the inferior clergy, by giving every due attention to the bill intended for their relief, and by making their situations comfortable, and them respectable in the eyes of their people.

If in any part of the foregoing letter I shall be found to have misrepresented the state of this or other dioceses, with respect to the curacies, it is not only foreign to my wishes and intention, but is more than at present I am conscious of. My only design herein was to point out an evil, that called loudly for redress. And, if I have erred in any of my assertions, I shall, however, have the consolation to support me, that this error was unintentional.

Ravenstonedale. JOHN ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL as a man ought to feel for the people of Philadelphia, suffering either under the actual scourge, or the terrifying expectancy of the yellow fever, a malady, which may, and, perhaps, ought to be

* "By the general grant of licences, and a transfer or indorsement on removal to other parishes within the same diocese; by suffering no curates to officiate without licences, except occasionally in the absence of the proper curates or persons regularly performing the duties of any parishes; a check would be always at hand to discover the propriety or impropriety of nominations or titles for orders, and the diocesan would thereby at all times understand how far such nominations or titles corresponded with the purposes for which they profess to be given." *Curates Act examined*, p. 35.

termed the plague of the West; that the selfishness, if not the sympathy of Europe, might be aroused to a thorough investigation of the nature and means of counteracting the invisible and creeping progress of a pestilence which may, sooner or later, find its way to our own shores.

Alarmed as the United States are, upon this subject, I do not think they are alarmed sufficiently. Too credulous reliance seems to be paid to the suspension of the contagion, the mere torpor of the serpent; and it is surprising that the executive of America, whose eyes ought to be like those of a nursing mother over the health and consequent happiness of the people, does not offer, or get itself impowered to offer, a large reward, not narrowly restricted to professional men, or to inhabitants of the United States, but to scientific men of all nations; some of whom, by the help of an accurate, authenticated history of the complaint, might hit upon a method of cure; or, what is better, of effectual prevention, which has hitherto escaped the sagacity of practitioners and philosophers on the spot. The active and benevolent intelligence of a Rumford might discover what Priestley appears either not able or not willing to investigate.

The question agitated so much by, and which so much agitates, the faculty, whether the fever be imported, or original, seems to me of small comparative importance. There it has been—There it lurks—There it will become endemic. Of what importance, at present, where the small-pox or measles originated? The great object is an effectual method of cure in the individual patient, and the still greater blessing would be a perfect means of prevention, the cure *universal*.

This preventative cure is to be attained by investigating the means of decomposing, or dissipating, or totally destroying the fomes, or fuel of contagion, which rests in the substances receiving it; and is there, for a length of time, kept active, adhering to the body-cloaths, to the bed-cloaths, to the furniture, to wool and cotton most tenaciously, and acquiring in all these substances a more active malignity than it possessed in the infected person. Thus contagion multiplies its force; but were means found out of extinguishing the fomites of fever, the patient would then be confined, as it were, in the lazaretto of his own person.

The vapours of various fluids, particularly of the acids, have been proposed in order to dilute, or to neutralize this poison, or to render it inert by making it enter into some new combina-

tion. But is not the most penetrating and most powerful decomposer, the simple element of HEAT? and is it not to this, that other fluids are indebted for their apparent effects as neutralizers or alteratives of contagion? There appears to be a certain limited and *definite* range in the scale of heat, within which the person may be nursed or cherished into activity, and *above* which degree, as well as below it, this activity or life is lost; and, as at a certain degree of cold in the atmosphere, the poison seems blunted and deadened; is there not ground from analogy, as well as from the history of contagion, to infer that a certain high temperature may be as effectual in altering, or in decomposing such fomites of fever, without, at the same time, injuring the texture or destroying the substances in which they are lodged. It is a certain degree of heat which hatches the poison, and therefore may perhaps be deemed the real fomes; but it is probable that these miasmata or morbid seeds may partake so much of the seminal quality as to lose their productive or multiplying power, when exposed a sufficient time to a degree of heat above that which is suitable to their peculiar life and activity.

Contagions of different kinds seem to require a particular temperature which suits their nature and modifies their force. The small-pox and measles seem to have their particular seasons. The miasmata, vernal and autumnal, are extinguished by the summer heat, as well as the cold of winter. With respect to the plague itself, the very latest traveller (Brown, page 78) expressly says, that the extremes of heat and cold both appear to be adverse to it. In Constantinople it is often terminated by the cold of winter; and in Kahirah or Cairo, by the heat of summer.

In every apartment, therefore, where the yellow fever had occurred, on the removal of the patient by death or recovery, ought not the room to be heated by the use of a portable furnace to a certain high temperature, which, without injury to any article, might be sufficient to penetrate to all parts impervious to any vapour, and thus decompose, or at least so much alter the nature of this adhering poison, as to render it harmless in future? Might not such an experiment be tried on the next occurrence of the puerperal fever in the wards of the lying-in-hospital; a disease so fatal and so remarkably contagious as to infect all women who happen to be delivered in the same room; and a poison so permanently

permanently adhesive as to render every means of counteracting it ineffectual; except by a total abandonment of the rooms for a considerable time? Might not the simple expedient of introducing a certain safe degree of heat, *kept up a proper length of time*, be effectual in those cases where all fumigations have failed; and, as it is said that all infectious vapours are destructive of flame, may not the converse be a practical truth, that *heat* properly managed (and it is an instrument much more in our power than cold) will prove the most effectual instrument for destroying the infecting fomites of the most malignant fevers. Assuredly, it is desirable to destroy the serpent in the egg. It is the multiplying and assimilating nature of the latent contagion which increases its malignant power when it breaks forth from its ambush of *cold*, in which it only *sleeps*, while in an unusual degree of heat it more probably is destroyed and *dies*. Were this found to be the case, the quarantine of goods might be, with safety, shortened, and thus the interests of trade be greatly promoted.

In short, heat is the most penetrating and subtle of all fluids. It is the great decomposer and universal solvent; and, as a certain degree of warmth appears necessary to the vigour and vitality of contagion, is it not probable that a continued immersion in a higher degree of heat might wholly decompose and destroy it?

I am, &c. WM. DRENNAN.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR last number contains certain etymological observations of a correspondent at Bath, under the signature of M.D. introduced, and partly sanctioned, by Dr. Beddoes, the propriety of which I am inclined to question.

Admitting, for a moment, that *reck* and *rake* are synonymous, there appears little reason for concluding *reckon* to be compounded of *reck* and *on*; as, setting aside its Saxon derivation, (from *reccan* or *reccan*)* that word can in no sense mean *to rake together*, which the writer must of course infer. It is proverbially true, that "a man may *reckon* his chickens before they are hatched," without being much the *richer*.

"*To wreke*, meaning to revenge, seems to me" a very different word in every respect, although, as Dr. Johnson properly observes, "it has been *corruptly* written for *reck*." We have it immediately, I believe,

* I have used English characters, from a fear that you may not possess Saxon types.

from the Saxon *wracan*—A strained interpretation of a passage from Chaucer will scarcely support a different opinion, especially as less equivocal authorities to the contrary may be found in the same author. In "The Monkes Tale," for instance, when describing the dreadful and deserved punishment of "King Antiochus," he says, The *wreche* of God him smote so cruelly That thurgh his body wicked wormes crept.

Your correspondent will not, probably, be found more happy in his reasoning upon the word *rich*, which is derived to us either from the Saxon or the French, (the adjective and noun, *rich*, *richesse*, by a singular coincidence, being in both languages precisely alike) and can consequently have no discoverable connection with *reck*, *rake*, or *reek*, allowing the latter word to signify "any thing piled up," or whatever else the doer of a dictionary may please to make it.

The study of etymology, Mr. Editor, may, perhaps, be of some importance when properly pursued; but I am afraid that an indulgence in such like fanciful conjectures will only serve to bewilder ourselves and others, and, in the words of your correspondent, "add errors to those already heaped on language" an imputation, I am glad to find, he is at least desirous to avoid.

A French wit has ridiculed, not unsuccessfully, the rage that once prevailed for these quaint conceits, in the following *jeu-de-esprit*, said, I know not how truly, to have been aimed at *Ménage*:—

Alphana vient d'Equus, sans doute :

Mais il faut avouer aussi ;

Qu'en venant delà jusqu'ici,

Il a bien changé sur la route.

Stockton upon Tees,

13th Nov. 1799.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform your correspondent, Munro, that yeast is a known cure for the putrid fever, in the worst cases. Mr. Willard, a medical gentleman, at Albany, in the State of New York, was called to attend a strong Dutch girl, who laboured under it to such a degree that he could scarce bear her breath; he gave her plenty of yeast and cured her immediately. It is thought by some, that yeast, taken plentifully, and at the same time applied externally, will stop the progress of a mortification, and correct the putrid quality of the blood. The trial is certainly desirable, and the expence trifling.

St. Neot's,

Your's

Nov. 7, 1799.

WM. GORDON.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I ENCLOSE you, as promised, Mr. Giles Hufsey's System of Colours.—It may be proper to refer those readers who have not seen the Magazine for last month, to the short sketch there given of the principles of that very ingenious artist.

October 8, 1799.

J. W.

Mr. Giles Hufsey's System of Colours.

—1756.

SIR Isaac Newton, in his Optics, shews that colours correspond with the musical notes in the following manner, viz.

A = Red
B = Orange
C = Yellow
D = Green
E = Blue
F = Indigo
G = Violet.

If to these we add the flats and sharps, according to the present scale of music, we shall have all the colours corresponding with the notes upon the several instruments now in use, as follows:

1 — A = Red
2 — B b = Red Orange
3 — B ♯ = Orange
4 — C = Yellow
5 — C* = Yellow Green — more yellow = Db
6 — D = Green
7 — E b = Blue Green — more blue = D*
8 — E = Blue
9 — F = Indigo
10 — F* = Purple
11 — G = Violet
12 — G* = Rose Violet — more violet = Ab

In all keys where the 3d is minor, the following table is to be used.

1 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.

2. 3. 5. 7. 8. 11.

The next Table is for all keys where the 3d. is major.

1 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.

2. 4. 5. 7. 9. 11.

Those who are acquainted with the first principles of harmony, may, by these tables, find any concord to a given colour, and by the numbers which are annexed to them may also find the true concord and discord in any given key; that is, when any colour is taken as the fundamental, from whence the 3ds, 4ths, 5ths, &c. receive their names.

It is not necessary here to consider keys any further than as they are distinguished by having their 3ds. major or minor;—

thus, a 3d. major to Green is Purple; whereas, a 3d. minor would be Indigo, which it is not easy to understand, unless a person has a previous notion of the grounds of music.

In all keys where the 3d. is minor, the notes properly belonging to that key may be found thus:—place the notes in their proper order, and write the intervals between them underneath.

1. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th.
2. 3. 5. 7. 8. 11.

Suppose Green = D is the *fundamental* colour, or key note given, and I would know what colour is a 4th. to it; when the 3d. is minor, D in the Table of Colours is marked No. 6, and under the 4th. in the little Table above, is wrote 5;—add 5 to 6 = 11, which in the Table is G = Violet;—and so of any other.

But when the Key is major, that is, when it has a major 3d. the second of the first two Tables must be used; thus a 3d. major to B b, or Red Orange, is found by adding 4 to 2 = 6 is D = Green.

A 3d. minor would have been C* or Db, which upon the harpsichord, or organ, are the same notes; this is a defect in the instrument, and cannot be remedied; but in colours the gradations ought to be taken more exact, which may be done by the next Table, expressing the Flats and Sharps on every note;—thus, D* is blue green, more green; and E b is blue green more blue; C* is yellow green more yellow; Db is yellow green, more green; and the lesser 3d. to E is A b, not G*.

The colours, according to the scale of music, including the major and minor semitones.—

1—A=Red
2—A*=Scarlet
3—B b=Red Orange
4—B ♯=Orange
5—B*=Pale Orange, more orange
6—C b=Pale Orange, or pale Gold
7—C=Yellow
8—C*=Yellow Green, more yellow
9—D b=Yellow Green, more green
10—D=Green
11—D*=Blue Green, more green
12—E b=Blue Green, more blue
13—E=Blue
14—E*=Indigo Blue, more blue
15—F b=Indigo Blue, more Indigo
16—F=Indigo
17—F*=Purple
18—G b=Purple, more violet
19—G=Violet
20—G*=Rose Violet, more violet
21—A b=Rose Violet, more red

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS THROUGH PERU, FROM BUENOS-AYRES ON THE GREAT RIVER LA PLATA, BY POTOSI, TO LIMA, THE CAPITAL OF THE KINGDOM OF PERU.

By ANTHONY ZACHARIAS HELMS.

[Continued from page 785].

OF the remarks which Helms noted down in his Journal in his passage over the highest ridge of the Cordilleras from Potosi to Lima, we shall extract some of the most important and interesting.

Argillaceous slate is here likewise the chief component part of the mountains, with at first a stratum of sand-stone upon it; through which, not far from Potosi, a mass of granite, two miles in length, rises in huge weather-beaten rocks that threaten every moment to roll adown the precipices. The traveller soon after enters a charming valley, which, with little variation, extends above 200 miles to Cusco; in some places covered with a crust of salt or salt-petre; in others, thick sown, as it were, and bespangled with quartzose crystals and topazes. In the bosom of this valley is situate the lake Titicaca, which is said to be 80 miles long, and in some parts almost equally broad; and on whose western shore rise the highest Cordilleras of the kingdom of La Plata. Ouro, a town in this valley, was formerly the residence of wealthy capitalists, who derived their riches from the mines in the adjacent ridge of mountains. But in the dreadful insurrection of the *Christian Indians* of La Plata and Peru, in the year 1779, here, as in most other towns of these extensive kingdoms, the greatest and richest part of the Spaniards were murdered, the town plundered, and almost totally destroyed. Those who escaped, and had concealed their money and valuable effects in the monasteries, mostly emigrated to Europe; and hence here too the mines are in a state of decay and neglect from the total want of pecuniary resources. Mr. Helms says nothing farther concerning this insurrection, of which a circumstantial account would have been highly interesting.—The rich town of La Paz, in the same valley, likewise suffered considerably through the revolt of the Indians; but still is said to contain 4000 hearths, and 20,000 inhabitants; whose chief source of opulence is the *coca*, or tea of Paraguay, as it is called—a greenish, tart herb, which the Indians chew mixed with calcined lime. This delicacy is as indispensable to them, as tobacco is to our mariners; and the town of

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La Paz carries on a lucrative trade with it to the extent of 200,000 piastras annually. The mountain, at whose foot La Paz is built, is the highest Cordillera in this part of the country, and covered with everlasting snow. This mountain, and the whole ridge as far as Sicaica, abounds in rich gold-ore; and when, 80 years ago, a projecting part of it tumbled down, they severed from the stone lumps of pure gold, weighing from 2 to 50 pounds. Even now, in the layers of sand, &c. washed from the mountain by the rain-water, pieces of pure gold are found, some of which weigh an ounce. From the ignorance, however, of the inhabitants this treasure lies totally neglected. The province of Tiapani, which is 40 Spanish miles distant from La Paz, is said to abound more with gold than even the latter. From Tiapani, Helms proceeded along the south-west side of the great lake, through Santa Rosa (the last town of La Plata on this border, and situated in the province of Puno), along the chain of the highest Cordilleras, to Cusco, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Peru, and the residence of the Incas; and even at present a very considerable city, which is built in the Gothic style. Though the circumjacent mountains abound with rich silver-ore, only one mine is worked in the neighbourhood of Cusco.

Farther on, the base of argillaceous slate is covered with an affluvious super-stratum, which consists of marle, gypsum, limestone, sand, a large quantity of rock-salt, and of fragments of porphyry, &c. in which pure silver, and rich silver-ores, occur in abundance. There are few instances in Europe of such mountains being so generally abounding in the nobler metals or their ores, as in this quarter of the globe. The whole range of mountains is full of affluvious veins of heavy silver-ores, in which pieces of pure silver, solid copper, and lead-ore, occur, intermixed with a great quantity of white silver-ore, and capillary virgin silver. Twelve miles before we reach Guancavelica, behind Parcos, lie mountains of weather-beaten argillaceous slate, mixed with sand. The sections of these mountains consist entirely of separate, more or less sharp-pointed, pyramids of a flesh coloured sand stone. Behind Guancavelica the mountains gradually become composed of less various materials, and at last consist of only simple sand-stone, with layers of marle, lime-stone, and spath; or of simple lime-stone: they continue, however, equally rich in gold, silver, quicksilver, rock salt, &c.—The ridge

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of

of mountains covered with snow, over which the road to the Still Lake passes, was the highest Helms had yet met with, and consisted of simple sand-stone, through which metallic veins, in some places with quartz or feld-spath, in others with steatite and shoerl, &c. openly appear.—On the contrary, the chain of mountains to the north of Guamanga and Guancavelica is said to consist, to the extent of 100 miles, of simple lime-stone, and equally abounds with metallic ores, especially in the province of Tarma.

The royal mine-town Guancavelica was formerly celebrated on account of its rich quick-silver-mine. But, as this mine was not worked in a proper and regular manner, the pit fell in; and they now dig only in places less abounding with ore; which annually yield about 1500 cwt. of quick-silver: but, owing to the wretched manner in which the mines and smelting-furnaces are conducted, each hundred weight of quick-silver costs 166 piastrres. The king sells it to the proprietors of the gold and silver mines at the rate of 73 piastrres; and annually loses by this traffic on the whole 200,000 piastrres. The vein of cinnabar was 80 Spanish ells in extent; and the cinnabar was found partly solid and crystallised with galena, calcareous spath, ponderous spath, quartz, manganese, arsenic, &c.; partly intersprinkled in a sand-stone of a very fine grain, or in lime-stone. So long back as 200 years ago, the mine was worked with great profit by mining-companies; and is said to be sunk 600 fathoms (!) deep. A thick stratum of red arsenic and yellow orpiment, which lay contiguous to the mass of quick-silver-ore, was, by the ignorant superintendant, taken for 'cinnabar: and some hundreds of the workmen had perished in the operation of smelting it. For extracting the quick-silver from the cinnabar they employ the ill-contrived Old-Spanish Almadena-furnace, which is heated from below with *mountain-straw* (?). There are 75 such furnaces here: instead of which Helms proposed to construct 16 on the plan of those of Idria: but was prevented by the Viceroy from executing his purpose.

On an official journey, Helms found at the town of Tarma, the capital of a government of the same name, two quick-silver-mines, one of which was dug into an iron-spath vein of five ells, with solid and volatilised cinnabar; both, however, were yet only a few fathoms deep. Here likewise two veins with antimony and white silver-ore are worked; and in several

pits they dug native salt-petre of an excellent quality.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and the residence of the Viceroy, lies in a sandy plain, only two miles in breadth, between the Cordilleras and the sea; which, it is probable, formerly extended above a mile farther inland towards the mountains. This, at least, would seem evident from the sea-sand and shells with which the flat ground is covered to the extent of two miles, and from the numerous small hillocks wholly composed of such shells. Lima is a large city; but, on account of the frequent earthquakes, the houses are only one story high, and very slightly constructed with planks, laths and reeds, plastered over with mortar; the roofs being covered with small shingles, as in Lima it never rains. On the out-side they have, indeed, a mean appearance; but within they are magnificent and convenient. The streets are very regular, straight, broad, clean, and well paved; and in almost all of them are palaces of the rich nobles; some of which are built in the modern style of architecture. Alleys shaded with rows of high lime trees, country-houses, and gardens, embellish the environs of the city; which would certainly be a most charming place of abode were it less subject to diseases and earthquakes, and if the inhabitants suffered less from the excessive heat and swarms of every kind of vermin. The whole coast on the South Sea is here subject to frequent earthquakes: which 40 years ago destroyed Lima, and the no less extensive sea-port Callao, the latter of which was overwhelmed by the waves of the raging ocean. The ruins of Callao are still visible, and the citadel, which was on an eminence considerably higher than the city, remained standing. The formerly rich commercial city Ariquipa was likewise converted by earthquakes into a heap of ruins; on which, however, fresh inhabitants are still tempted to build, on account of its advantageous situation. With regard to earthquakes, the month of October is the most dangerous season of the year.

The population of Lima was formerly estimated to amount to 70,000. At present, owing to the total decay of trade in Peru, it is said to have decreased one-third, and to have sunk so low as 50,000 Spaniards, people of colour, and Negroes. So late as 30 years ago, Lima was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in Spanish America. But since that time the markets have been so over-stocked with European goods, that the capitals of most

of the commercial houses became metamorphosed into piece and other goods, and all the ready money by degrees emigrated to Cadiz; which necessarily occasioned an excessive fall in the value of European articles of merchandize. A pair of French silk-stockings, which then cost 40 piaftres, may now be purchased for six; and in like manner all-European goods have sunk to one-third of their former price, and even lower. Thus the merchant gradually lost the capital which he had risked in trade, and was totally ruined. The same is said to be the case in all the other commercial cities of the Spanish colonies in South America. The consequent scarcity of money caused an almost total stoppage in the working of the mines; and it seemed as if this source of wealth in Peru would be wholly dried up. To prevent this, the Viceroy, La Croix, an intelligent, disinterested, and generally beloved Netherlander, had requested of the King to send over to Peru skilful German miners and mineralogists, possessed of the requisite talents and knowledge*; and in the mean time erected, at the expence of the proprietors of the mines, a supreme tribunal of the mines, on the plan of the like tribunal in Mexico. The members, however, who composed this supreme court were entirely destitute of mineralogical knowledge: and the Peruvian Board of Mines has not yet expended a single penny for promoting the working of any of the numerous mines under their jurisdiction; of which the proprietors loudly complain; but their complaints are nowhere attended to. Government not only leaves them to themselves without any support, but likewise depresses them by vexatious processes and chicanery, and by executions on the slightest refusal; by which many have been driven from their homes. More especially the sub-delegates are the greatest of villains, who enrich themselves by their unjust acts of tyranny, and continually accuse the subjects of sedition and rebellion; while the Viceroy, who resides in the capital, and is a stranger to the extensive region committed to his care, gives himself little trouble about the burthens and oppressions under which the people groan.

The following statements may serve as an additional proof of the richness of the Peruvian mines. The mountain Guajayoc, in the province of Truxillo, and the silver-mountain Jauricocha, not far

from the small town named Pasco, in the province of Tarma, yield above one-half of the whole mass of silver furnished by the kingdom of Peru; that is, annually about 280,000 marks. The latter of these mountains Helms himself examined. It contains a prodigious mass of ore (half a mile long, equally broad, but in depth only 15 fathoms), of fine porous brown iron-stone, which is throughout interspersed with pure silver. This iron-stone itself contains, indeed, at most nine marks of silver in every 50 cwt. of which, however, the unskilful Indian metallurgist gains from the smelting-furnace only from four to seven marks. But a friable white metallic argil in the middle of the mass of ore, about one-quarter of an ell in thickness, yields from 200 to 1000 marks of fine silver in every 50 cwt. Wherever the miner hits upon this immense vein, he finds ores containing more or less of silver. This has induced a number of needy and ignorant adventurers to perforate the mass of ore with innumerable holes, without order or regulation; so that it is wonderful that the whole mine had not long ago fallen in: single pits frequently tumble in and kill the workmen; but such accidents excite very little attention.

Above 200 private proprietors and workers of mines have their pits on this mountain, and annually extract about 200,000 marks of silver; that is, three times as much as is produced from all the Saxon silver-mines. The mines of Guantajaya, in the government of Ariquipa, 300 miles from Lima, and close to the sea-port Iquique, annually yield 38,000 marks of silver: but might yield a considerably greater quantity, if it were not situated in the dry burning sandy desert on the sea-shore. Fresh water must be fetched from a distance of from 20 to 30 miles; and a common drinking-glass full is sometimes sold at the rate of a piaftre. The ores there dug out are for the most part rich horn-ores; and sometimes they meet with large lumps of pure silver. Peru and Potosi abounds so much with gold and silver that the mines there, if worked with but a tolerable degree of metallurgic skill, might yield considerably more than the quantity necessary for the supply of the whole world. The ignorance, then, of the inhabitants of these countries, and the oppressive measures of the Government, fortunately combine to hinder the depreciation of the nobler metals from their too great abundance. Almost all the mines in Peru, &c. were opened by deserters from the army and navy, sailors, and other

* Helms and his German associates, however, only arrived in Peru when La Croix was returning to Europe.

vagabonds; and continued to be worked without observance of the mine-laws and regulations, as if merely for the sake of plunder; and the most of them are even at present in this wretched condition. If Peru, Chili, and Buenos-Ayres, possessed the same advantages as the more populous and industrious kingdom of Mexico, where royal and private banks are established for the support and furthering of the mines, and where, as it is less distant from the mother-country, a stricter obedience is paid to the laws, and a better system of po-

licy and economy prevails—Peru (where every thing still remains in a state of chaotic confusion) might alone furnish annually a four times greater quantity of gold and silver than Mexico, which abounds less with these precious metals. But this is very far from being the case. From authentic registers transmitted to the Governors of the different provinces, it appears that, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1790, they coined in the royal mints

	In Gold.	In Silver.	Total.
At Mexico	628,044 Piaftres;	17,435,644 Piaftres;	18,063,688 Piaftres
At Lima	821,168 - - -	4,341,071 - - -	5,162,239
At Potosi	299,846 - - -	3,983,176 - - -	4,283,022
At St. Jago	721,754 - - -	146,132 - - -	867,886
Total	2,470,812	25,906,023	28,396,835

This would give (estimating the mark of refined silver at 84, and the mark of refined gold at 136 piaftres) 18,169 marks of fine pure gold, and 3,338,423 marks of pure silver*. If to these sums we add the gold and silver fabricated into various utensils for churches, convents, and private persons; and the sums clandestinely exported by the merchants without being coined, which, according to Helms, amount to a third; according to Robertson, even to one-half of the whole of the precious metals; we may venture, with Helms, to estimate the whole annual produce at more than fifty millions of piaftres.

We shall conclude with some remarks on the character and manners of the inhabitants of the Spanish provinces, in South America. The converted Indians, who are styled *Fideles*, in contradistinction to the savages, whom they call *Barbaros*, *Infideles*, or *Bravos*, are of a very obedient and patient disposition; but, from their abject state of subjection, and the oppression of the sub-delegates, very timid and suspicious. To draw from their character an inference respecting that of the

wild Indians, it seems not improbable, that if they enjoyed a better education, and milder treatment, they would become one of the best nations on earth; for in their intercourse among themselves they give stronger proofs of humanity and the love of justice, and betray less selfishness and less foolish pride, than the Creoles; and evince a quick sense of right and wrong. Their colour resembles dark bronze; they have an agreeable physiognomy, and strong-built limbs; are of a middle stature; and endowed with an excellent understanding; and rather of a pensive and melancholy than lively disposition. Being esteemed the most laborious and diligent of the various classes of men found here, such as Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattoes, Samboes, Negroes, and Mestizoes, the Indians are employed in the greatest part of South America in mining, pasturage and agriculture; and in Peru likewise as domestic servants; as in the mountains the Negroes, like the Europeans, cannot endure the daily alternations of heat and cold, but become sickly, and soon die an untimely death.

The Creole, a descendant of American-Spaniards, is of a brown complexion, and differs in every respect from his ancestors. Though born with a genius capable of attaining whatever ennobles humanity, yet, from an education in the highest degree neglected, he becomes lazy, licentious, and indelicate in his conversation; an hypocrite, and infected with a blind and malignant fanaticism.—He tyrannizes over his slaves; but, in general, through his inordinate lust and amours, is himself enslaved by his Mulattresses and Negresses, who rule him with despotic sway. He is in the

* According to other statements of Helms, 766,768 piaftres in gold, and 3,570,000 piaftres in silver, were in the year 1789 coined in Lima; and in 1790, 6038 marks of gold, and 534,000 marks of silver; making in the whole 5,162,239 piaftres. The last statements do not agree; and therefore in the above calculation the amount has been reckoned at only 510,714 marks of silver. The annual coinage of silver at Potosi should be from 550,000 to 600,000; and of gold about 2000 marks. In 1790 it amounted to no more than 468,609 marks of silver; and 2204 marks of gold.

the highest degree, close and insidious, the sport of every unruly passion, immoderately puffed up with pride, and prepossessed against whatever is European; and, in an especial manner, of a hostile and mistrustful disposition towards the Spaniards. Under the oppressive yoke of such men the Indian has lived for centuries, and pants for the blessings of liberty; which, however, he is yet incapable of attaining; though he wants not a sound understanding and judgment; hence with lively emotion has he often openly and loudly complained of the injuries heaped upon him. The king, indeed, has enacted several salutary laws, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the Indians; but they have either never been promulgated, or, at least, by intrigues soon rendered of no avail. The Indians are the only productive class of the community. To the labour of these patient drudges we are indebted for all the gold and silver that is brought from all parts of Spanish South America. For no European, nor even the negroes, are robust enough to be able, for one year only, to resist, in these regions, the effects of the climate, and support the fatigues in the mines on the high mountains of South America. And to these good and patient subjects, their haughty masters leave, as the reward of their toil, hardly a sufficient pittance to enable them to procure a scanty meal of potatoes and maize, boiled in water.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMUSING a vacant hour by recurring to your elegant publication, I was struck with a question made under the signature of a *Friend to Philosophical Enquiry*, in the Magazine of January, 1799. As far as I have examined the succeeding series, the subject has received no further notice. The enquirer laments that the pursuit of scientific knowledge has been discouraged by the general argument, that "all great discoveries are the offspring of chance;" thence deducing that it is needless for the student to busy himself in deep and troublesome investigations, since accident will better produce what is often denied to industry.

This letter escaped my notice at the time of publication, and thus the season of interest is past; but, at this late period, I will make an effort to rescue science from the obloquy that indolence has cast upon her.

The observation itself is merely that of ignorance; like most general axioms, it

looks only to the surface, and leaves truth unfought at the bottom. Accident has indeed called forth some latent effects from natural causes, which human intellect could never have developed; but, had not science and industry been at hand to recognize and improve the hint, small good would have accrued to knowledge from the random favours of the *blind deity*. Every day she unveils the secrets of nature; but, falling under the eye of the unlettered, the ignorant, or the insensible, they are lost to the world, and her favours are in vain. Who, then, are the men who employ this as an argument to discourage scientific research?*

It is universally known, that in every branch of human knowledge much assistance is attributable to accident; but much more to study and profound investigation. The philosopher seizes the favourable moment, he arranges, he heightens, he unveils the half-discovered truth.—By the force of intellect, the dark hint is improved by a thousand associations; he sees at a glance all the assistance it is capable of receiving; and gives it use, regularity, and beauty.

It is thus in astronomy, the highest of earthly attainments, *chance* made known the wonderful effects of the lens;† but had the accident fallen under the eye of a common observer, the science would have lost the sublime advantages to which genius has rendered it subservient.

A painter, in the infancy of the art, impatient to give expression to the subject his mind laboured with, snatches a piece of linen, that fortunately lay in his way, and for want of other materials, sketches his picture on that, thus suggesting the method of painting on canvas. Is it to accident, or to genius, we owe this improvement? The chemist is much indebted to *chance combinations*, which frequently throw new light on his operations, and give him the assistance that is denied to his labours. It is needless to enlarge on this subject; every day's experience establishes the truth of my position, and no foreign assistance is necessary.

The further question your correspondent proposes, namely, "*If inventions and discoveries have been multiplied, in proportion as the general mass of knowledge has been augmented and diffused*," I leave to abler hands to determine; the investigation may be curious, but, I humbly ima-

* See the letter in question.

† Alluding to the invention of the telescope.

gine unnecessary. Knowledge needs not much enquiry to prove her invariable utility to the advantage and happiness of society.

R.

G—shire, Aug. 14, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the account, published in your Magazine for June last, of the state of manners, &c. at Bristol, is mentioned as a unique of its kind, an institution founded in that city, for the purpose of instructing the indigent blind to work at different trades. It is mentioned in a note, that at Liverpool also a similar charity exists. But allow me, through the medium of your far-read publication, to inform the public, that not to Bristol or Liverpool alone is this too long neglected exertion of benevolence confined. In Edinburgh, during several years past, has a like institution been established; the success of which has reflected equal honour upon its founders, and upon those whose superintending attention has produced effects gratifying to the most sanguine wishes of every compassionate spectator of this species of human wretchedness. My distant local situation and other circumstances render me unable to give a particular detail of the mode in which it is conducted. Were any one, acquainted with any of these institutions, to favour the public with a particular account of the manner on which they are conducted, it might be of considerable general use to excite, in other places, efforts to alleviate one of the most deplorable situations in which men can be placed.

A. D.

Aberdeen, Aug. 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISCOVERY OF A MARITIME ARSENAL
BELONGING TO THE LACEDÆMONI-
ANS,

Being the Substance of a Memorial of Citizen Jumelin, read in the second Class of the National Institute, on the second of Messidor last.

CITIZEN Jumelin, one of the most learned of the persons who accompanied Choiseul Gouffier in his voyage, in returning from Constantinople, in 1788, narrowly escaped being wrecked on the rocks of Cape Matapan. The accident, however, was the occasion of an interesting discovery, relative to ancient geography. Unfortunately, he had not an opportunity of examining the place he discovered as minutely

as he wished, but others will probably visit the spot under more favourable circumstances. In the mean time, Citizen Jumelin's account of this discovery is sufficiently curious and interesting.

On the 8th of June, 1788, the vessel on which Jumelin was on board, was suddenly becalmed in passing under Cape Matapan. Night came on; and the vessel was at the mercy of a current, which set in toward the rocks. At break of day, she was so near the rocks that those on board could almost touch them with their hands; when the wind, which sprang up with the morning, together with aid from the boat of a Venetian vessel that lay at anchor near the place, delivered them from this imminent danger. The report of a cannon, that had been fired to advertize the Venetian vessel of their situation, had also given notice of it to the inhabitants of the coast, and about a hundred men armed with firelocks were descending from the mountains with the expectation of seizing upon some wreck. As soon as they perceived their ferocious hopes frustrated, they set up a cry of rage, discharged their pieces at the vessel; but fortunately no person on board was wounded.

Citizen Jumelin remarks, on this occasion, that if the idea of men eagerly watching for wrecks, and even doing all in their power to accelerate the loss of vessels, for the sake of plunder, is disgusting to a civilized country, although many of its inhabitants are capable of the crime, nevertheless men in their progress to civilization have not always been guaranteed from so shocking a practice even by the influence of religion. The ministers of the altar have encouraged this enormity, to share in the profit; and Christian temples have resounded with prayers addressed to Heaven to cause shipwrecks; a circumstance which, however extraordinary, is proved by a form of prayer for the purpose, which is found in the ancient rituals of the maritime provinces of France.

The gale which snatched the French vessel from her extreme peril, continuing to be favourable for a while, she proceeded towards the Islands of Sapienza, when the wind suddenly changing to the north-west, and blowing with violence, compelled her to return beyond the Cape for shelter, under very high lands on the western side of the Gulph of Colokitia. The delay, arising from calms and contrary winds, having already occasioned the consumption of much of the ship's stores, apprehensions were entertained of their falling short, especially in the article of water. The cap-
tain

tain therefore resolved to proceed to the lower end of the Gulph, where, according to the information of a Greek pilot on board, plenty of provisions and fresh water might be procured. The vessel reached the place pointed out by the pilot in the middle of the night; and as soon as day began to appear, Jumelin hastened upon deck to see if any thing presented itself worthy of observation. He perceived, to the south, a port sheltered by a small island; to the west, a chain of mountains, of which the cape formed the summit; and to the north, in front of the vessel, at a little distance, a sandy shore, which promised a safe and good mooring. On this strand, not far from the sea, was a building of a considerable size, but of an uncouth form; and beyond it a hill, covered from the top to the bottom with small and mean houses. In a plain, a little concealed by the hill, he was surprised to perceive a vast extent of ruins, which seemed to announce, that formerly the place had been the seat of a large and powerful city.

"This discovery," says Jumelin, "appeared to me to be more curious and interesting, as no traveller, that I know, has spoken of these ruins; and as the Lacedæmonians had not the reputation of being sumptuous in their edifices, and even not a vestige of Sparta remains."

"The building nearest to the sea served for an habitation for the principal person in the district, the other inhabitants of which occupied the hill. These people were tractable and humane, having no resemblance to the inhabitants of the cape, although they have frequent intercourse with them. They furnished us with sheep and other provisions. Their chief came to pay us a visit; but the captain, who was a man of brutal manners, would not suffer him to come on board, and even refused him a rope he begged to have to fasten his boat to the shore."

"I asked these people the name of the city whose ruins I beheld, but I received no satisfactory answer. They called it *Paleopolis*, which signifies 'ancient town,' and is a general name given by the Greeks to the several ruins of their country. I was eager to land to examine the ruins. I flattered myself with finding inscriptions, remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings; and had even prepared to make sketches of whatever might appear interesting; but the resentment of the chief of the district, excited by the conduct of our captain, shewed itself in prohibiting my landing."

Jumelin thus prevented, to his infinite

regret, from closely inspecting objects which at a distance so greatly excited his curiosity, fixed his eyes attentively on the plain. He could perceive heaps of broken materials, but he could not distinguish their forms. On the shore, were many remains of buildings still standing; and, among the rest, the remains of a portico, composed of columns, which supported a pediment. The waves of the sea almost reached these columns; but Jumelin supposed they had not stood so near the sea when they were first raised. This conjecture was soon changed into certainty; for he perceived that the sea had made inroads in that quarter, and actually covered walls partially overthrown; and ruins of buildings, whose broken points, in some places, projected above the waves, clearly indicating that a city had been buried, by some accident, beneath the sea.

Jumelin neglected nothing that could be done in his situation toward elucidating this discovery. Having observed every thing with attention that could be seen from the vessel, he had recourse to his books. Pausanias informed him, that the place he saw was the remains of the Port of *Githium*. The description given by Pausanias of that port; its situation; the small river which flows near it; the Island of Cranais (the scene of the triumph of Paris over Helen) were so many proofs to Jumelin that he had discovered the ruins of a city that was the Maritime Arsenal of the Lacedæmonians. To judge of it by what he perceived, he was convinced that it was not without reason that Livy had said so much of it, in describing the siege of the place by the brother of the proconsul, Quintius Flaminius.

The French vessel, being furnished with water and provisions, weighed anchor on the 15th of June, and encountered another storm while she endeavoured to double the cape, which was nearly fatal to her, and compelled her to take refuge at the Island of Cytherea. Jumelin says, that this island, although for the most part barren and uncultivated, has, notwithstanding, some delightful valleys, where there are groves of myrtles, with alleys leading to solitary recesses. It is to be suspected, from these places, that the inhabitants have not altogether renounced the ancient worship of the goddess of the island, who seems indeed never to have had magnificent temples of stone in this place, as no remains of ancient buildings are to be found in the whole island. A Greek, who was Jumelin's guide, pointed out to him, in the walls of a church, some fragments of old columns, which

which he asserted to have been taken from a temple of Venus; but, besides the fact being doubtful, these fragments had nothing grand in their appearance.

Jumelin endeavours to reconcile the different opinions of travellers respecting the *Magnottes*; who are maintained by some to be a mild and hospitable people; and by others a horde of robbers. He thinks both opinions are correct, accordingly as they are applied to the inhabitants of the cape, or those that reside in the interior part of the country. Cape Matapan, the ancient Tenarus, is a sterile coast, crowded with frightful rocks, and peopled with men in all respects worthy of the soil; but further in the country the *Magnottes* form a nation, of uncultivated manners, and poor, but frank, mild, and hospitable; and this difference is easily explained, by the different manner of living of one and the other; the latter live on the produce of their lands and flocks; the former have also some flocks, but live principally on plunder.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extracts of Letters from the Rev. HARRY TOULMIN, lately of CHOWBENT in LANCASHIRE, now of FRANKFORT, in KENTUCKY, NORTH AMERICA.

AT 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, May 14, 1793, we sailed from Bristol in the ship, *Sisters*, which was bound for Norfolk, in Virginia, though she belonged to Portland, in the State of Massachusetts. Our ship, according to custom, was navigated by a British pilot and his man, till we came off the island of Lundy, which is about 80 miles from Bristol. From thence he returned on Thursday morning, and we proceeded with a northerly wind and pleasant weather. The wind and weather continued favourable to us till Monday, the 27th; by which time we were in the latitude of 44 deg. 58 min. north, and in the longitude of 33 deg. 5 min. So remarkably had we been favoured, that we began to calculate upon the possibility of completing our voyage in less than a month. On Tuesday, however, we had some strong gales, which continued, with occasional rain, for the space of two or three days. The sea running high, we were tossed about a good deal: and though we were never in the least danger, it was enough to give some of our family the full expectation of going to the bottom. The most unpleasant circumstance attending it was, that it renewed that sickness which till then had left most on board. As the

gales abated, the wind got more to the west, so that we were obliged to make a southerly course, with a view of availing ourselves of the trade-winds. On Wednesday the 5th of June, being in the latitude of 34 deg. 31 min. and in the longitude of 39 deg. 54 min. we fell in with a northerly wind, which, to our great satisfaction, enabled us to steer again towards the west.

Being now arrived in a latitude so much more south than what we had been in a week before, the weather became considerably warmer, and the sun being more directly over our heads than in northern latitudes, we had recourse to an awning of blankets upon deck for the sake of shade. Fahrenheit's thermometer, at one o'clock in the afternoon, stood at 75 deg. in the shade, and at 82 in the sun. I covered one thermometer with a bit of white cloth, and another with a bit of black cloth. In half an hour, the thermometer covered with black, rose 6 degrees higher than it was before; whereas the other rose only 1 degree: a plain proof of the advantage of *white* hats, when one is exposed to the fervent sun. A similar experiment, made at another time, shewed that white is much cooler than green likewise. We were destined however to experience much warmer weather than this, and found it necessary to have a proper awning of sails spread for shade over the quarter deck. Our northerly wind having continued but a little while, we were obliged to pursue our southerly course; and it was not till we had passed the tropic of cancer, that we fell in with the trade-winds. It was the 16th of June, before we were able to make for the west, when our latitude was 23 deg. 20 min. and our longitude 45 deg. 53 min. We had then but light winds. They continued till the last of June, or the first of July, when they became somewhat brisker; and on the 2d, we began to recover the latitude we had lost, and pursued a north-east course. We were then in latitude 24 deg. 45 min. longitude 66 deg. 4 min.

You will no doubt be anxious to hear what incidents happened to us upon the voyage. The principal occurrence took place in the course of the first week. On the Saturday morning, we observed a ship at a considerable distance, seemingly in pursuit of us. We conjectured, that it was a privateer, belonging either to the French or to the English. But as we had nothing to do with the sons of violence on either side, we gave ourselves little concern about the matter, and pursued our course before a brisk and favourable wind. In
th:

the evening, however, the breeze abated, and by 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when in latitude 49 deg. 53 min. longitude 9 deg. 38 min. she got up with us, and hoisting English colours saluted us with a gun. In obedience to the signal, our ship lay to, and hoisted the thirteen stripes, the colours of the United States. A boat was immediately put out by the privateer, and very quickly conveyed to us, amidst the shouts of their companions, eight or ten men armed with cutlasses and pistols. Our captain was immediately called upon to get out his own long boat, which he refused to do; alleging that he could not do it with convenience, and that, as he belonged to a neutral port, they had no right to expect it. He was asked for his papers to prove that he was an American, and was desired to accompany some of the party to the privateer. This he did, and whilst he was on board the ship, the English flag was taken down, and that of the French Republic was hoisted in its place. The men, in the mean time, who remained on board with us, behaved with perfect decorum; and the officers apologized to us for the trouble and alarm they gave, saying, that what they did was not for the sake of plunder, but in conformity to the laws of war. We invited them into the cabin, placing wine and other refreshments before them, of which they partook very heartily. We informed them, that though we were born in England, we were now becoming citizens of America; that we were hearty well-wishers to the cause of liberty in France. Upon their intimating doubts of the truth of this representation, we appealed to our letters of introduction, which we were ready to shew them. Whilst this was passing, our captain returned, in no little agitation; saying, that the passengers, being Englishmen, would be taken prisoners to France. It was very fortunate, that four or five in our ship could speak French very well, for those of the Frenchmen who could speak English spoke it but indifferently. We alleged, that we were not merchants, but mere passengers who had no property on board which could be considered as a lawful prize. Our trunks were therefore brought upon deck and examined; but as nothing except wearing apparel was found, they did not examine one half of them. Most of mine were in our room; but as my wife and children were in bed, they politely declined looking into my boxes. Indeed they behaved in such a manner, that she felt not the least alarm. The common men, however, who had la-

boured hard at their oars all night in order to overtake us, and fully expected a prize when they came with up us, murmured among themselves, and expressed much dissatisfaction at the backwardness of the officers to seize us. It was said, indeed, that the men were aristocrats; or, at least, totally ignorant of the nature of the cause in which they were engaged; and the officers (who were of democratical principles) were forced to use much severity to keep them in order. The boat was put off a second time, and took the captain, Mr. V——, and another who spoke French well. Upon their getting on board the privateer, the captain behaved much like a gentleman, and brought out a bottle of good wine; but informed them, at the same time, that they were his prisoners. They remonstrated; they had proved that they had nothing but wearing apparel, and the letters of mine, which Mr. V—— shewed (particularly one from our excellent friend to Mr. F—— of Boston) convinced him, that to make prisoners of us, would be to harass the friends of liberty. He therefore gave up the point, expressing, at the same time, a wish, that as they had been many days from port, we would accommodate them with any necessaries which we could spare. Accordingly the captain and our two fellow-passengers returned, and the party from the privateer left us, after a stay of four hours, with wishes of a good voyage, being supplied by the ship with coals, spirits, poultry, and portable soup. The treaty of 1778, between the United States and France, requires, I find, that when France is at war with any power, the American ships shall receive a passport from the government of the United States, certifying to whom the ship and cargo belong, and who are the persons on board. It is prudent, therefore, for any one who is going to take a voyage to America, to inform himself, whether the captain he goes with be furnished with such a certificate: and it is proper to have no goods on board but bare necessaries, as it is property that affords the temptation to make prisoners of our persons.

On May the 22d, latitude 47 deg. 12 min. longitude 16 deg. 10 min. we descried another sail, in which our fears afforded us the prospect of another privateer, whilst our hopes whispered to us that it might be a ship ready to convey to our friends in England the news of our safety so far. It proved, however, to be an American ship from Philadelphia.

H. T.
T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a little advertisement prefixed to the *Carletta* of Niccolo Amenta it is said that three comedies by this author, and the *Pastor Fido* of Guarini, have been translated into English by "Dorothea Levermore." Perhaps some of your correspondents would favour me with an account of this translator, whose name has never met my observation before.

In what language is it supposed that Wotton wrote his *Tancredi*? In the *Hist. Mem. on Ital. Tragedy*, p. 100, note (i), it is conjectured to have been written in Latin.

From what particular work did Decio draw the subject of his Tragedy of *Acripanda*?

If an English version of the sixth novel of the third book of the *Hecathommiti* did not exist in the time of Shakespeare, whence did he draw the subject of his *Othello*?

October 13, 1799.

A QUERIST.

STRICTURES ON MISS WILLIAMS'S MEMOIRS OF WADSTROM, SHOWING THAT THE ESSAY ON COLONIZATION WAS COMPILED BY W. DICKSON, LL.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR numerous readers were, no doubt, agreeably entertained by the Memoirs of Mr. C. B. Wadstrom, from the pen of Miss WILLIAMS*: but I am under the painful necessity of observing, that the elegance of that performance transcends its accuracy, and lends charms to errors which may affect the interests of the living, without much adding to the merits of the dead. I shall therefore proceed to rectify some of those errors, with all the tenderness to Mr. Wadstrom's memory which I can reconcile with justice to others, and with all the deference which truth will allow me to pay to the talents and the sex of his biographer; on whose part, I dare say, those errors were perfectly involuntary. I hope, however, she will not be offended if the contradiction, and, if possible, the retutation, with which I am virtually threatened, should induce me to animadvert on her performance, in much plainer terms than I should otherwise have used.—By way of compensation for unavoidable egotism, I shall interperse some facts, which are perhaps not so generally known as they deserve.

* See our Magazine for July last.

I intend to confine my remarks chiefly to the following passage:

"The opinions he (Mr. Wadstrom) delivered, respecting the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the establishment of Philanthropic Colonies, gave rise to the foundation of Sierra Leone and Bulama; which may justly be considered as monuments erected in favour of humanity and liberty, by generous and enlightened friends of mankind.—Wadstrom published, seven years since, in London, an octavo volume containing much interesting information respecting his African expedition, and many important observations on colonization. Buonaparte, when departing for Egypt, wished to obtain a copy of this work, and inquired of Wadstrom where it could be purchased. On account of the difficulty of communication between France and England, Wadstrom had of late been unable to supply himself with any copies of this work, and had but one copy left in his possession, which he immediately presented to the General."

This short extract unfortunately contains several mistakes.

1st, The Colonies here mentioned did not owe their origin to the opinions of Mr. Wadstrom, but to those of the late Mr. Henry Smeathman, who resided in Africa four years*. In 1783 Mr. Smeathman proposed a settlement in Africa, as M. Demanet, Mr. Pofflethwayte, and others, had done before him, without naming any particular spot. In 1786 he printed his "Plan of a Settlement to be made near Sierra Leone", &c.† This little piece attracted the notice of Granville Sharp, Esq. and by their exertions, in conjunction with "The Committee for

* Essay on Colonization, part ii. p. 4 and 207.—Mr. Wadstrom was in Africa only a part of one year (about seven months, as he told me), and not two years, as Miss Williams states. Id Introduction, page 2, and Part ii. p. 189.

† Essay on Colonization, part ii. p. 197, 207.—For a specimen of Mr. Smeathman's researches in Africa, see his History of those surprising insects the *Termites*, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781. The public may shortly expect an account of his life from the pen of his excellent friend and mine, D. Drury, Esq. well known to the lovers of natural knowledge by his curious and valuable cabinet, as well as by his ingenious and elegant work intitled "Illustrations of Natural History," in 3 vols. 4to. Mr. Drury, in an advanced age, still possesses his youthful ardour of research; but ill health, added to the difficulty of ascertaining, with precision, some of the occurrences of Mr. Smeathman's life, have prevented him from paying the early tribute he intended to the memory of his friend.

the Black Poor in London;" in which the late excellent Jonas Hanway presided, the first embarkation took place in December 1786: before Mr. Wadstrom set out from Sweden on his African expedition*. Shipping, provisions, arms, tools, &c. were generously furnished by the British Government; and Mr. Sharp provided the colonists with many additional comforts at his own expence†, a small part of the merit of a man, the labours of whose life have been devoted to the cause of the oppressed Africans; and through whose instrumentality, the Courts of Law, both in England and Scotland, many years ago, came to solemn decisions, importing, that the instant a slave, of whatever colour, and whether baptized or not; sets his foot on British ground, he becomes *ipso facto* free‡.—Miss Williams would have been correct, if she had stated that the Bulama undertaking may be said to have taken its rise from that of Sierra Leone; and that, through the exertions and address of Mr. Wadstrom, when he lived in Manchester, about 3000l. was subscribed towards the establishment of the former§.

While on this subject, I cannot but observe, that in such noble attempts, the barbarism of Africa anticipated the boasted civility of Europe. For we find that, in 1726, Trudo Andati, King of Dahomy and Whidah, whose atrocities the Slave-mongers have, as usual, taken care to magnify into pretexts for their odious traffic||, authorized one Lambe, a Guinea trader, to propose to the British Government the establishment of a colony in his country. The proposition was actually made, with diplomatic formality and address, to George II. and was referred by His Majesty to the Lords of Trade. But their Lordships soon discovered that the sincerity of Trudo was but ill represented by that of his envoy, who impudently at-

tempted to practice on them, tricks similar to those which he had found to succeed with the African Chiefs in bartering his adulterated brandy and other trash for human flesh and blood. The curious particulars are related by Smith and Snellgrave. But to return,

adly, Miss Williams has been misinformed respecting the time when the Essay on Colonization was published; and this is the only performance Mr. Wadstrom was concerned in, which answers her description.—The dates of its history are these. It was begun on July 4, 1794. Notwithstanding what, I find, Mr. Wadstrom had intimated*, he had prepared no materials, nor so much as laid a plan, for such a work; and he proposed to me nothing more than a few pages of letter-press notes, to accompany and illustrate a map, which he then called "A Colonial Map," and which is inserted in the work, under the less absurd title of "A Nautical Map." On the 5th of November following, the 193 and 194 pages of the first part were committed to the press†. After

* In "Observations on the Slave-Trade," &c. p. 54.—A pamphlet which I have endeavoured to forget. The reason will presently appear.

† The 5th of November is a day much to be remembered by all ranks of men in these kingdoms. It is the anniversary of two great national deliverances—namely, from the Gun-powder Plot, and from the domination of the Stuarts. The real compiler, therefore, distinguished the word (*day*, p. 194) with italicks; and he there contrasted the abhorrence of the Slave-Trade, expressed by Louis XI. of France, and the renowned Elizabeth of England, with the encouragement which that traffic received, and the participation of infamous gains which it promised, to Charles II. and James II. But, in justice to those infatuated princes, he would have added, had he then known or recollected the fact, that they successively refused the royal assent to an execrable Jamaica law, which imposed only a trifling fine and three months' imprisonment, for the wilful, wanton, and bloody-minded murder of a Slave!! (N. B. A similar statute disgraces the more humane and polished Colony of Barbadoes, at this hour). Does not this fact render it probable, that had the murderous nature of the Slave-Trade been as notoriously known *then*, as it is *now*, those British Princes would not have gibbeted their names by publicly patronising a traffic so villainous and bloody in itself, and so outrageously hostile to Christianity and to the British Constitution?—"a Constitution," says the great Blackstone, "which abhors and will not endure the existence of Slavery within

* Essay on Colonization, Introduction, p. 13, and Part ii. p. 220.

† Id. Part ii. p. 220.

‡ "So repugnant is Slavery to the British genius that when, about 250 years ago, a law was made in England condemning idle vagabonds to this condition, THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION could not bear it; and it was soon after repealed." Elements of Moral Science, by the learned and benevolent Dr. Beattie, vol. ii. p. 165. He here alludes to Act i. Edward VI. c. 3. anno 1547.—See Blackstone's Commentaries.

§ Essay on Colonization, Part ii. p. 52, 233.

|| See Lord Muncaster's Sketches of the History of the Slave-Trade.

various interruptions, occasioned by waiting for promised communications, and other causes, and many consequent harassing efforts to keep up with the diligent and excellent printers*, the real compiler finished the work on the 27th of August 1795, and it was published in September of the same year. The title-page of the first part is marked 1794; that of the second, 1795. At page 292, are the Proceedings "at a general meeting of the proprietors of the Sierra Leone Company, the 26th of March, 1795;" and perhaps later dates may be found in the work.

3dly, The work in question is not an octavo volume, but a splendid quarto; the contents of which would fill two large, or three moderate, volumes of the octavo form.

4thly, But the most material error remains to be noticed—In one sense the accomplished writer states rightly, that Mr. Wadstrom published the work; for it was written and published in his name, and he was to defray the expence. But "information respecting his African expedition," and his own "important observations on Colonization," form not a great part of the contents; nor nearly so interesting a part, as the materials communicated to him by Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier, Doctor Lettsom, and Colonel Bolts; and which the real compiler took care to acknowledge in their proper places. Mr. Wadstrom, indeed, contributed little that was new and interesting to the contents of the work; less, all things considered, to its execution; and, as for the expence—it has, in a great measure, passed to the account of desperate debts. The truth is, Sir, that I compiled the *Essay on Colonization*, and would have claimed it long ago, had I not entertained hopes of being paid the balance due to me by Mr. Wadstrom, who, I was informed, had engaged in a manufactory of pottery at Paris, and was in a fair way to succeed†. Any attentive reader of the

within this kingdom."—See Long's History of Jamaica, vol. ii. p. 493; and Archb. Tillotson's Thanksgiving Sermon for our deliverance by the Prince of Orange, preached Jan. 31st, 1689, from Ezra ix. 13, 14.

* Messrs. Darton and Harvey, in Gracechurch-street, whose press is superintended by Mr. James Swan, to the entire satisfaction of those who favour the house with their orders.

† My account for compiling the *Essay on Colonization* amounted to 208l. 10s. a small compensation, even if it had been all paid, for such a piece of drudgery. Mr. Wadstrom

book will perceive that this declaration cannot proceed from an inordinate desire of literary fame; and will believe me when I assure him, that it is made merely to preclude the charge of plagiarism, in case I should have occasion to insert a part of its contents in some other work.

I should be justified in extending a similar claim to Mr. Wadstrom's "Observation on the Slave-Trade, &c. during a Voyage in 1787 and 1788," which I drew up from his papers, about the end of 1788, or early in 1789; for I was very inadequately paid for that short, but incredibly laborious, performance.—*Had pay, indeed, been my chief object, I never should have written any thing for Mr. Wadstrom, and accordingly I had no concern whatsoever with any of his other publications; for none of them, but the two already mentioned, had any immediate relation to that great and animating cause, the Abolition of the Slave-Trade.* Mr. Wadstrom's "Observations" contained a few facts concerning that traffic, chiefly as carried on by the French, and which, with a multitude of others, have been since abundantly established by other evidence.

At this distance of time, I cannot give any precise idea of the trouble and time his "Observations" cost me; nor how far my labour was alleviated by an ingenious person, to me unknown, who had preceded me in the attempt; but who abandoned it, as I was told, from certain repulsive circumstances, one of which shall be presently mentioned. But such was my general remembrance of the vexation I endured with him and his pamphlet together, that I should not have undertaken the *Essay on Colonization*, had he at once developed his whole plan, and had he not prevailed on a certain able and active Abolitionist, to second his proposal for the

paid me 82l. 10s. and gave me his note for the balance, 126l.—I wrote to him, earnestly requesting payment, by two Swedish gentlemen who were going to Paris, and who assured me they would deliver my letter into his own hand. I also wrote to him by way of Hamburgh; but received no answer whatever to either of my letters.

* Mr. Wadstrom's pamphlet intitled "A Plan for a Free Community," &c. printed in 1792, contains a few sentences about the Slave-Trade, expressed in very general terms. He published one or two other little tracts in London; but no considerable work, as far as I ever understood, except the *Essay on Colonization*.

few

few trifling notes or illustrations already mentioned. But it soon began to appear that he had a large work in view; and, when the project was matured, no consideration could induce him to relinquish it. Had I refused to proceed, he would have called to his aid some person, perhaps more obsequious to his will, and less solicitous about the contents of the work, not to say less acquainted with the subject, than one who had observed the character and treatment of the Negroes, for above 13 years, in the West-Indies, and who had just risen from a laborious application to every branch of their cause, for six years, in this country. And thus the work might have tended to injure that very cause which, it is certain, Mr. Wadstrom ardently wished to promote. It would probably have been a sort of text-book for the Slave-merchants, as Mr. Long's History of Jamaica is for the Abolitionists; but with this difference, that Mr. Wadstrom's might have furnished topics for such wits as Lord A—ng—n and Alderman N—n—m; whereas Mr. Long's valuable work affords solid grounds for the irrefragable statements and arguments of Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox.

At best it is no easy thing to be the "fancy's midwife" to any man. But there were circumstances which rendered that office, to Mr. Wadstrom's fancy, peculiarly difficult. The nature of the faculty itself presented no small obstacle. Without pretending to describe what I never could understand, I may venture to observe, that Mr. Wadstrom's fancy appeared to me, creative without being poetical, great without sublimity, and, I had almost said, systematical without coherence—for it assumed the name, though it scorned the ordinary rules, of reason. Still "there was method in it"—a wonderful power of framing systems, *for practical use*, out of the abstract relations of things, which it fondly pursued to a region (beyond Utopia; I used to call it *Wadstromia*) whither "Entity and quiddity—the ghosts of defunct bodies fly*." Brooding there, under the *warm* influence of the *Genius Loci*, it would incontinently "body forth the forms of things unknown;" but, perhaps, the pen of Shakespeare himself could not have given "the airy nothings a local habitation and a name."—We possessed no common language but French and English: I did not understand the former, nor he the latter, so well as to discriminate accurately, all

the delicate shades of meaning, and to invest abstract mental images with phrases capable of preventing confusion amidst a variety of similar, though distinct, combinations of ideas—if, indeed, any language could have expressed some of the combinations of Mr. Wadstrom's mind, or any logic could have justified his mode of inference and arrangement.—When I first knew him, he grouped together all his singularities of matter and manner, with a happy impropriety, under the general name of his "*Own Peculiar*." But he afterwards affected to call the curious collection of oddities his "*System*."

What has been said may suffice to convey a *general* idea of the difficulties which attended this piece of literary obftrics. As far as Mr. Wadstrom's "*own peculiar*" was concerned, it was a perpetual struggle on his part to introduce, and on mine to exclude, his reveries; and all his more extravagant reveries were effectually excluded from the Essay on Colonization. Hence that part of the work which claims him as its parent, was to me by far the most laborious; and, though I wrote the greater part of it four times over, by far the worst executed. But, after all my pains, it is probable that the cross-grained footsterkin would never have seen the light in this *sublunary* world, if a certain worthy and sensible gentleman (Mr. T—k), who understood Mr. Wadstrom's meaning better than I, had not assisted in reducing it to something of a form which ordinary minds could survey, without doing violence to all the rules of thinking to which they had been accustomed. On the other hand, I inserted some whole chapters, and many shorter articles, without any material objection, sometimes without a single observation, on the part of Mr. Wadstrom.

But I have almost lost sight of the passage I proposed to consider. What our elegant writer states, respecting Buonaparte's application to Mr. Wadstrom, is no doubt correct. But, perhaps, it would puzzle all the philosophers in his train to assign a rational motive for his wishing "to obtain a copy of the work;" unless it was to fire his imagination by contemplating the exploits of Benyowsky, a kindred genius, and, in some respects, highly worthy of his imitation*. For, perhaps,

* See in the Essay on Colonization, Part i. p. 159, *et seqq.* an epitome of the Count's transactions in Madagascar, which I drew up from his life, in 2 vols. 4to. by the learned and ingenious Mr. Nicholson. See also Sir Sidney Smith's Letters to Lord Nelson, in the London Gazette of September 10, 1799.

* Hudibras.

the Essay on Colonization contains not a single hint, which could be useful to that General, concerning any country within 2000 miles of that corner of Africa to which his views were immediately directed. And it does not clearly appear, that even his enterprising genius had formed the project of first subverting Turkish despotism in Egypt, and then leading his Myrmidons to annihilate the *far more detestable British Slave-Trade*, and finally to repose their wearied virtue, as colonists on the coast of Guinea. If, as was reported, the Essay on Colonization gave rise to Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt, it could only be in some such way as a map of South America might suggest to a man's mind the cruelties of the Spaniards in Peru, which might *naturally enough* lead his imagination, *across the Continent*, to contemplate the late *expedition* of the French politicians to Cayenne.—To the credit of the British Nation and Government I must add, that, *not* on the banks of the Nile, but on those of the river Sierra Leone, was the “name of European,” to use Miss Williams's words, “first pronounced without horror;” when, on the 9th of May, 1787, the gallant, benevolent, and active Capt. Thompson, of His Majesty's ship the *Nautilus*, arrived there with the first party of colonists*. With what emotions the name of Frenchman was mentioned in that unfortunate settlement, by Africans as well as Europeans, in September 1794; may be learned from the letter of Dr. Atzelius, a dispassionate Swedish philosopher, who was an eye-witness, to his country-man Count von Engstrom†. And some remarks on their conduct, worthy of British philosophers, may be seen in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article “*Sierra Leone*.” Still a remnant of that colony has survived the horrors of a fraternal visit from those whom Miss Williams, *speaking of Africa*, unluckily calls “*the deliverers of mankind!*” The wreck of the Sierra Leone establishment still exhibits to “the eyes of all Europe an unparalleled example of British philanthropy”‡. By the blessing of the Great Arbiter of the destinies of nations, it may yet, in some measure, answer the ends of the institution; and may contribute to diffuse knowledge, and religion, and liberty through a continent which has been too long the theatre of Eu-

ropean (*especially of British*) perfidy and violence.—Mr. Wadstrom showed much zeal and readiness to serve the Sierra Leone Company, on the lamentable occasion alluded to*. For, singular and romantic as were his opinions and views respecting Africa, he approved of the general object of the Company; and I have not a doubt but that he would take every opportunity of recommending similar undertakings to the French.

I should here close my remarks; but, considering with what persevering calumny the Abolitionists have been charged with aiming at the immediate emancipation of the Negroes, it is impossible for me to overlook the high encomiums lavished on Mr. Wadstrom, for having contributed to bring about that event in the French Colonies. Now it is certain that he knew *nothing* personally, and but little by information, of the condition of the Negroes in *any* of the European Colonies; and had his ingenious biographer known more of that interesting subject, that very humanity which dictated, would, at the same time, have moderated, her applause. I have no personal knowledge of the condition of the *French Slaves*. But, by all accounts, the old arbitrary Government compelled the planters to treat them with some humanity; and this, with the powerful influence of the consoling religion they were taught, disfigured though it was by Romish superstition, had improved their minds to a degree unknown among their country-men in the British Islands. The late internal transactions in the French Sugar Colonies are not very accurately known in Europe; but, judging from their former disorders, especially in St. Domingo, one may venture to doubt whether the French Slaves were fully prepared to make a rational and moderate use of Liberty; of which they could have no other idea than that which is natural to all partially civilized men, who groan under the iron rod of despotism, namely, *the dreadful liberty of acting as they please*. Nay, do not late events, as Mr. Sheridan, some years ago, asked in the House of Commons, justify some degree of the same kind of doubt, with respect to the French nation itself? Be this as it may, I hold, in common with every well-informed Abolitionist, the same opinions on this subject *now*, which I laid before the public above ten years ago.—“I am (*still*) convinced that liberty would be a curse, instead of a blessing, to beings so very rude and uncultivated as the field-

* Essay on Colonization, Part ii. p. 221.

† Id. p. 279.

‡ See Mr. Wadstrom's Plan for a Free Community, &c. p. 44.

* Essay on Colonization, Part ii. p. 293.

Negroes

Negroes now are. We must here admit with some limitation the noble and generous sentiment of Sallust; " *Libertas juxta bonis et malis, strenuis atque ignavis, optabilis est*.*" "The field-Negroes could not bear any great and sudden alteration of their condition. They must be made sensible of their value and dignity as men, and must be instructed in *Christianity*, before they can be expected to act properly as *freemen*. Foolish profusion and low debauchery are the usual consequences of a very poor man's being suddenly raised to affluence. Idleness, drunkenness, violence, in a word, every species of excess, would be the no less probable consequences of a numerous body of slaves, at least of brutish field-Negroes, being suddenly converted into freemen. Improved and tried spirits are alone capable of bearing such violent transitions. No man, in his senses, who knows any thing of the West Indies, would ever dream of any measure of this kind, which did not proceed by gradual steps†."—Observe, all this is meant of the West Indian Slavery, not of the British *Slave-Trade*; for this last, as appears from a great body of evidence, ought to be immediately abolished.

In proof of my assertion, that Mr. Wadstrom had little knowledge of the condition of the slaves in any of the European colonies, I beg leave to refer to the 8th chapter of the Essay on Colonization. One of the means of civilization, which he there proposes, is to bind two young natives to each European, till they should come of age; that is, be declared by his superintendants of education, to be "entitled to all the rights of members of the community." By this notable device, his projected *free* community would have been founded in *slavery*, for it would have been divided, at the very outset, into two adverse classes—WHITE *masters*, all indisposed to work by the tropical heats, and all eager to seize so excellent a pretext of compelling others to work for them; and BLACK *apprentices* or indentured servants, without any protection from domestic tyranny, which always, more or less, eludes the best laws, and the strictest police, even in communities happily composed of various classes, mutually checking each other. And how this would

have differed from the practice of slavery, may be left to the judgment of persons of observation and reflection, who *really are* acquainted with the state of things in the West Indies, and in the Southern States of America; and who know, that from much smaller beginnings many monstrous abuses have dated their origin, especially in distant colonies. Theorists and projectors, who have never visited those *odious* BASTILES of the human race, may, like Mr. Wadstrom, amuse themselves with their fine paper systems. The planters too, may enact laws *against themselves*, to be *executed by themselves*. But, in practice, those boasted statutes are *voces et praterea nihil*; or in the pithy Latin of Oliver Cromwell, mere *Magna Fartas**. The unfortunate subjects are not, and *cannot be*, protected by such laws; for (besides that, the *evidence of negroes is not admitted against white criminals*) those who make and execute the laws are, to a man, holders of slaves or indentured servants, or both. I say to a man, without excepting an individual of the *republican negro-drivers* of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia†. For General Washington himself must not be excepted, till he shall have taken effectual steps to prepare his very numerous gang of slaves for enjoying some reasonable degree of freedom‡. All this and much

* "Your *Magna Farta*," said Oliver contemptuously to the Judges, when they objected *Magna Charta* to his *sic jubeo*—"Your *magna farta* (a memorable, though homely phrase) shall not controul my actions, which I know are for the safety of the commonwealth" (the republic!) See Benner's Memorial of the Reformation, p. 239.

† "How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among *Negro-drivers*?" Johnson, *Taxation no Tyranny*, p. 89. For that able writer's opinion, in the case of Knight, the *Negro-slave*, declared free by the Court of Session in Scotland, in 1777; see his *Life* by Mr. Boswell.

‡ The name of Washington has been the subject of many a rhetorical flourish. Far be it from me to detract from the real merits of that great man, both in the senate and the field. But he seems rather slow in giving our sayers of fine words an opportunity of expatiating on his consistency—I had almost said, somewhat dull in comprehending the truths plainly stated many years ago, in the "Serious Address to the Rulers of America respecting Slavery," where the subject is condensed into these remarkable words, "The treatment we (the Americans) received from Britain is no more to be equalled to ours to the Negroes, than a barley-corn is to the globe of the earth."—Is there a more pithy, or a more proper, figure

* The words of a British peer, in his place in the House of Lords, in the year 1788, appear to me not a bad translation of the above sentence from Sallust. "I cannot conceive," said His Lordship, "what harm liberty can do to any man."

† Letters on Slavery, p. 91.

more, I urged on Mr. Wadstrom; but he silenced me with this short argument: The indenting of simple untutored people *may be compared* to the tutelage of children; and is therefore according to order, and proper and just, and humane! This is one example, among many which I could give, of Mr. Wadstrom's mode of *ergotizing*. At p. 19. part i. I crippled the insidious monster with provisos; but at p. 93. was fain to compromise the case. I procured, however, rather better terms for the poor indented servants, than the compiler of Mr. Wadstrom's Plan for a free community, &c. where we read, in a specific proposition, p. 50. that "*instead of SLAVERY, a GENTLE SERVITUDE is instantly to be adopted!*" After all, the Africans have nothing to fear from Mr. Wadstrom's indentures; for it appears that they could not be introduced,—at least not at Bulam, where, however, as well as at Sierra Leone, the natives, with mild and cautious treatment, are easily induced to labour *for hire*. (Essay on Colonization, part ii. p. 58, 304.)

Another proof how little Mr. Wadstrom had considered the West Indian Slavery is, that he made no distinction between political and personal (or domestic) slavery. According to him, both kinds of slavery were "*strictly personal*;" and so they are, in the sense in which he chose to take the word. But that sense leaves no verbal distinction, in cases where the things meant are prodigiously different; and Mr.

figure of speech, in all Mr. Paine's witty and sententious writings? And what could be the reason, that, in his "*Common Sense*," he sounded the alarm to the Americans, on account of the treatment they received from Britain; while in his "*Rights of Man*," he says nothing of the *UNSPEAKABLY worse* treatment which the poor Negroes and indented servants receive from *them*? And how could he hold up the government of America as a model for the imitation of the British nation, when he knew that some hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the United States are *Slaves*; bought and sold, and treated, in all respects, like brute beasts? For the answers to these questions, I refer to any candid writer, or honest man, of any sect or party whatsoever! But I must not imitate Mr. Paine by concealing, that, bad as is the treatment of the Negroes in the Southern States of America, it is mild, compared to that which their unfortunate countrymen endure in the British fugar islands. Nor must I omit, that in 1772, the Assembly of Virginia petitioned the Crown, *ineffectually*, for the abolition of the Slave-Trade; stating, that it threatened the very existence of His Majesty's dominions in America!

Wadstrom should have abstained from the liberties which, in this and other instances, he took with a language which he did not understand. In the present instance, it signified nothing that I told him, he was giving a generic, instead of the usual specific sense, to the word *personal*; and thus was confounding lords with their vassals in some countries; and the planters with their slaves, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish West Indies; conditions of men so very different, that it were to be wished different terms (*Quere, Subjection and Slavery?*) were always applied to them. For who does not see the immense difference, between the condition of a private gentleman, under an arbitrary government, who, if he "*touch no state matters*," may live in ease and luxury, and that of a wretch, who drudges incessantly under the whip of a negro-driver? I excluded Mr. Wadstrom's peculiar application of the term "*personal*," till I came to p. 271. part ii. where its insertion could no longer be avoided; and it was inserted accordingly, in terms as consistent as possible with what I had observed in p. 177, namely, "*that many of the evils of personal slavery are moderated by the vigilant superintendence of an arbitrary government.*" For such a government, with all its numerous evils, must be allowed to be an excellent check on the tyranny of slave-holders. It suffers not such petty despots to ply their whips, and rivet on their chains, just as *they please*; but, as Mr. Long observes, "*controuls them all from the highest to the lowest.*"

After what has been stated, there will perhaps remain little doubt that Mr. Wadstrom *did not* compile those parts of the work in question, which relate to the West Indian slavery; and that I compiled not only *that*, but every other part of the book, which consists not of mere extracts, will appear *internally* evident to any one, who may think it worth while to compare the general turn of thought and expression with those of my letters on slavery, not to mention *here*, several other pieces which I wrote on that subject. The performances unluckily admit of comparison in another respect. A great portion of the contents of both was irregularly collected during the printing, which may account for an arrangement, in many instances, too faulty to be excusable, even in letters and essays†.

* History of Jamaica, vol. ii. p. 430.— See also Chastellux's Travels in America.

† See Letters on Slavery, p. 103, 109; and Essay on Colonization, Advertisement at the end of Part I; and p. 197, Part II.

As a pretty strong *internal* presumption too, of the justice of my claim, I may add, that the political principles of the old British Whigs may be distinctly traced in both works*. In those principles I was educated; and I mean to hold them, till I can discover in some other system (what has never yet appeared) a better medium between the extremes of anarchy and despotism; a set of principles better calculated to reconcile the necessary vigour of the executive government, with the sacred and indubitable rights and privileges of a free people.

What were Mr. Wadstrom's political principles, does not very clearly appear in the Essay on Colonization; for I make nothing of an ingenious quibble foisted into the last sheet, after I had finished the whole work, by a certainable and elegant writer, who almost immediately, *quoted it back again* into a performance of his own. But that Mr. Wadstrom's principles were not those of a British Whig, either of the old school or the new, might be proved irrefragably from his pamphlets. And whether or not, they were such as became an "estimable citizen" of France, as Miss Williams styles him, may be gathered from his "Plan for a Free Community," &c. printed in the year 1792. "As yet (says he, p. 9.) there doth not appear the least prospect of true civil liberty; nor does it seem at all probable, that when it shall appear, it will for a long time make any considerable progress in Europe."—"But, on the contrary, it is evident that slavery is now much greater than it has ever yet been."—At p. 44. the British are styled "an illustrious people;"—"a magnanimous nation;"—"the FREEST, the most illuminated, consequently the grandest, the most NOBLE people in Europe!" On the preceding page, Mr. Wadstrom gives to Great Britain, under the name of the "first nation in Europe," all the honour of "undertaking to abolish the vile traffic in human flesh," without one particle of the notorious infamy of pushing that same traffic to a greater extent than all Europe beside!! Does not all this smell somewhat of the courtier? Miss Williams has "heard him mention," and so have I, many times, "his having had frequent personal intercourse with the late King of Sweden;" and I once saw him in the dress

of that court. In common with other persons of far greater knowledge of the world, I have experienced his courtly address. I could mention a notable instance—but, —*transeat*.

The subject suggests to my mind some reflections, which might perhaps be not improperly subjoined; but I fear I have already trespassed the limits, which you allow to articles of this kind. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLM DICKSON.

No. 41, Great Titchfield-street,

November 5, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FIND from your last number, that a paper has lately been made in Germany from the *conserva*. In the present scarcity of the usual materials, and consequent advanced price of paper, it gives me much satisfaction to learn that a fair trial is likely to be made of converting a whole genus of vegetables hitherto applied to no use, into an article of such intrinsic value and of such vast consumption. Without wishing to deny the merit of discovery to the German professor, it is but justice however to observe that this very manufactory is one of the *artes desperatae* of our own island. In Lightfoot's Flora Scotica, the following account is given of the uses of the *conserva bullosa*, or craw silk.

"It is of a soft substance, and in pure water, where the threads grow long, resembles tow. But in muddy waters, where they are short, it is not unlike cotton; which being carefully collected and dried, turns whitish, and has sometimes been used instead of it, either as wadding to stuff garments with, or to make towels and napkins. We have also seen a coarse kind of paper made of it at Edinburgh."

Other writers also have mentioned the silky texture of the fibres of this plant, and of its having been used to stuff beds with, and spun into fine thread as a substitute for silk and cotton. See *Dillenius, Weis, Haller, and Bomare*.

If any of your readers, who are not botanists, should wish to make experiments on this substance, it may be of use to them to know that it may be met with in great abundance in almost every ditch and pool, especially old clay-pits, and in most slow streams. In cold weather, it is always below the surface of the water, and forms a mass of yellowish-green fibres, very fine, and interlacing each other in every direction.

* Letters on Slavery, Introd. p. 9. and p. 53, 91, 147; and Essay on Colonization, Part I. p. 170, 176, 194; and no doubt the same sentiments appear in several other parts of both performances.

tion. In summer it rises to the surface in large fleece-like masses, commonly of a deep-green colour, and a spongy texture, inclosing numerous globules of air, to which it owes its buoyancy. If raked out of the water, and exposed for a few days to the sun, it loses its green colour, and becomes very tolerably bleached.

I am, &c.

A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[Continued from page 542.]

TASSO in some measure retrieved with me, the character of Italian poetry; and if it were not for some unfortunate passages, where his devils, witches, and enchanters put a spell upon praise, and bear him away into those regions of insipid extravagance, where Dante and oblivion dwell together, I would hail him in the words of Cowley to Sir William Davenant.

"Methinks heroic poetry till now,
Like some fantastic fairy land did shew
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giant's
race,

And all but man in man's chief work had place.

Thou, like some worthy knight with sacred arms,

Dost drive the monsters thence, and end the charms:

Instead of those, dost men and manners plant;
The things which that rich soil did chiefly want.

At least, Tasso has more of nature and character, than either of his predecessors in Italian epic. And though he have not quite exorcised the land, he has, at least, confined the evil spirits in a limited circle; and not permitted them to wander to and fro upon the earth, to intrude themselves on all occasions, to inspire every passion, and conduct every action, that the historian of the country records. Tasso possesses neither the majesty of Homer, nor the dignity of Virgil; but excels both in the excitement of interest, and sympathetic pleasure. In the turbulence of ancient times, when the storm of war did not only rage around the palace, but beat on every private roof, this tender feeling was comparatively little known; but in the progress of civilization, and the lapse of more pacific ages, it has been matured into a delicate and refined sensibility; it has reared its sweet head in the vales of domestic peace, and the gales that have blown over them breathe its fragrance. Thus has Tasso mingled even his description of battle with such traits of humanity and affection, as perpetually recal the mind to scenes of home-felt pleasure. For the more easy introduction of such ideas, perhaps he invoked the aid of female warriors. These

are characters, which, from the prejudice of education, are of very difficult management. But the poet has so blended the strong and the beautiful, the brave and the tender, that not even the excess of modern effeminacy can separate the subject of its terror, from the object of its admiration. Thus, the first introduction of Clorinda is in an act of benevolence and sympathetic feeling, for a sufferer of her own sex; and she at once engages our gratitude and admiration, by exerting the influence which her valour commands, in the prevention of a deed which her humanity abhors. For she becomes the preserver of Sofrenia and Olindo; and the value of her interference is fully felt by the reader, on the perusal of their pathetic story in the second canto. And again you see nothing of the heroism of Gildippe, without also perceiving, that it is always exerted as a consequence and proof of the most tender conjugal affection. Her wreath of victory was never the barren laurel alone;

"But in her garland, as she stood,
You might discern a myrtle bud."

The "Jerusalem Delivered" is much more varied in its subject, than the *Iliad*; and the unity of design, and connection of parts, is better, than in the *Æneid*. Homer allows the humanity of a modern mind too little respite from battle. And Virgil, with greater variety, exhibits rather a succession of stories, than a concatenation of incidents forming one story. Tasso has avoided both these faults. His incidents conduct to the catastrophe; and not, like those of the *Æneid*, only to the end of a journey, where alone the circumstances which produce the dénouement, are to commence; and his Jerusalem is *stained*, but not, like the *Iliad*, *stained* with blood.

The great blemish of Tasso's poem is the frequent recourse to supernatural agency. And as the actors, in these cases, are generally of infernal extraction, they involve all the absurdity, without participating any of the dignity, of the gods and goddesses of antiquity. Sometimes, indeed, they are surrounded with a terrific grandeur, that resembles the sublimity of Milton.—Satan, in his infernal conclave, (cant. 4.) concludes his exhortation of opposition to the Christians thus:

"Perish the Christian camp! and e'en its
ruins
Perish with it!"

And then follows this inundation of devils:

"Nor did the God-defying spirits wait
His closing words; but on the wing they rose,
Up-leaving

Up-soaring from profundity of night,
And rushed upon the day.—So issue forth,
From their engendering caves, far-sounding
storms

In rout tumultuous, that darken heaven :
Ca earth's and sea's wide empires waging
war."

But all the ingenuity of united Parnassus has not been able to bring into consistent action beings possessed of such disproportionate powers, as mortal man and supernatural existences. The genius of Milton, indeed, has, in one part of his work, conceived and executed a plan, where beings of the most opposite natures conspire, by the consistent exertion of their several powers, to the production of one effect. The mind could not, perhaps, form ideas of greater contrast, than our first parents, in their bower of bliss, eyed askance by the arch-fiend, who bore hell within him, who himself was hell.—Yet these are the characters, who are to conduct the action to the catastrophe; but, observe they are never brought, either in opposition or co-operation, to act on the same subject;—on the contrary, one is properly the agent, and the other the subject of that agent's action. Beings of such totally unequal power cannot be introduced, as acting either in unison or opposition, without palpable absurdity. Mere man must act by natural means;—if he be *opposed* by a being endued with supernatural means, there is but one way for the contest to terminate; and if he be *aided* by such a being, his own action is totally unnecessary. An example will shew how far these observations are applicable to the poem of Tasso.

In the 10th canto, Ismeno conveys Soliman to Jerusalem in a flying chariot, which bears them high over the hostile camp: and, without the chance of a wound, sets him down at the mouth of a passage, that conveys him safely to the council-chamber of the king. In the 12th canto, this master of the flying chariot, when the nocturnal expedition of Clorinda and Argante is projected, stays them till he forms a combustible composition, by which they may, with greater safety and expedition, set fire to the great machine. It is acknowledged to be an expedition of imminent danger, to which the king very reluctantly exposes the great defenders of the city. One of them executes the project at the expense of her life, the other at the peril of his; without Ismeno ever once thinking of his flying chariot, with the use of which the most insignificant animal of the garrison might have securely performed, what, without it, lost to the cause one of its best and bravest defenders. Numerous examples of similar incongrui-

ties might be adduced; but this will sufficiently explain what is meant by the principle.

These miraculous agencies of Tasso, however, are not, like the wonders of Dante and Ariosto, that stamp monstrous deformity on the whole; but, like preternatural excrescences, a blemish on the face of beauty.

The enchanted forest, where the hero of the poem crowns his labours with the feats of a wood cutter, needs only to be mentioned to be stigmatized with puerility. But even in this, how conspicuous is the skill and delicate discrimination of the poet! The heroes, who, in the absence of Rinaldo, attempt to break the spell of the enchanted wood, are successfully opposed by objects of terror and alarm. And when Rinaldo himself, prepares for the attack, we expect either a tedious repetition of terrific descriptions, or a dreadful increase of horror:—but are agreeably surprised to find smiling pleasure, and enchanting beauty; for even the devils themselves despair of frightening Rinaldo; and seem to acknowledge, that the hero of the Jerusalem is to be allured, not deterred, from his purpose. What a beautiful passage is the siren-song of early love! (canto 16. st. 14.) but how is it deformed, from being uttered by a creature in the form of an enchanted parrot!—It is, however much to be lamented, that when Armida metamorphosed a band of heroes, in the 10th canto, she did not stock her aviary with them, instead of a pond, and endue them with the melody of singing birds, rather than the muteness of fishes. The absurdity might then, like that of the enchanted parrot, have been veiled in beauty;

"Mysterious veil of brightness made,
That's both the lustre and the shade."

But what light is there to gild that impertinent episode of miracles, concerning Sueno, Prince of Denmark, in canto 8? or the long genealogy and future offspring of Rinaldo, with which the 17th canto is encumbered, only for the purpose of conveying most gross flattery to the patron of the poet; and which reminds us of nothing poetical, but the disgrace to poetry in Horace, and Virgil's mean adulation of a man still more perfidious than Alphonso of Ferrara.

Upon the whole, however, though the beauty and elegance of Tasso are obscured, they are not eclipsed by his absurdities. And the reason, perhaps, why Tasso is not more read, and his beauties more admired, may be the little interest, and less complacency, with which we regard the events of the croisades, or the fortunes of their heroes; whose greatest merit, per-

haps, is that of having given birth to the
Jerusalem Liberata of Tasso;

"So much more thanks from human kind
does merit

The poet's fury, than the zealot's spirit."

'We shall resume the subject of Tasso's
merit, as a motive for learning the Italian
language, when we come to consider the
kindred excellence of *Metafisio*.

G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, M. J. S. at
page 692, in the last Number of
your excellent Magazine, wishes some in-
formation concerning the nature and result
of the observations made by VIDAL on the
planet *Mercury*, and inserted by LALANDE
in the additions to the *Connoissance des
Temps* for the VIII. and IX. years (1799
and 1800).

From the passage in Lalande's History
of Astronomy for the year VI. given at
page 433 of your Magazine for July last,
the lovers of astronomy must naturally
have had a desire to possess the great and
highly valuable astronomical information
contained in these annual additions or sup-
plements to the French Ephemerides; and
I have to lament the interruption to their
regular importation into this country, at
least my bookseller in London so informs
me, and, though continually desired, has
only been able to procure me the *Connois-
sance des Temps* for this year (23d Septem-
ber, 1799, to 23d September, 1800), since
that for the year 1793.—It is to be la-
mented that the Crusade carrying on
against French principles should operate
against French science also.—I can, there-
fore, but imperfectly satisfy the wishes of
M. J. S. but should none of your corre-
spondents, less unfortunate than myself,
send you a more satisfactory account of
Vidal's observations, you will, perhaps,
oblige me by inserting the following short
notice of these observations; for you would
hardly, I fear, find room for the observa-
tions at length: they consist then of a se-
ries of observations made at Mirepoix, in
March, April, and May, 1797, during a
complete revolution of *Mercury* round the
Sun, and on each day is given the time of
Mercury's passing the meridian, and its
meridian altitude; the time of the Sun's
passing the meridian, and meridian alti-
tude on each corresponding day, together
with the time of some neighbouring large
stars passing the meridian, and its meri-
dian altitude; with the height of the baro-

meter and thermometer at noon, of each
day of observation.—To those who are
acquainted with the difficulty, at most
times, of making observations on the
planet *Mercury*, on account of its near-
ness to the Sun, the importance of these
observations will appear very great. It
appears that the acute eye of VIDAL ob-
served *Mercury* in its transit over the me-
ridian on the 21st of April, but four mi-
nutes after the Sun's passage! LALANDE
has justly celebrated these rare and difficult
observations.

While I am writing, I beg leave to cor-
rect an error which crept into your Maga-
zine for September last respecting great
floods in the county of Bedford, particu-
larly in the neighbourhood of Shefford, as
no event of that kind happened; the im-
position was first, I believe, practised on a
respectable newspaper, and thence found
its way into yours, and most other peri-
odical works.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

WOBURNIENSIS.

October 10, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Nec sanè omnia referenda ad vim Fati pu-
tat; sed esse aliquid in nobis.

Apuleius de Dog. Plat.

THAT the opinion of Homer, con-
cerning Fate or Destiny, coincides
with the doctrine of those Stoics, who con-
sider it as the supreme power of the uni-
verse, has been asserted by Cicero, and,
after him, by Cudworth, and Shaftesbury*.
This assertion does not seem to be sup-
ported by facts: Homer allows that there
are certain fixed laws of nature ordained by
the governor of the world, and acting in
subordination to him; but he no where
affirms, as has been done by Seneca and
others, that the will of man, and even
of the gods themselves, is placed under
the absolute controul of a fatal necessity.

The particular passage of his writings,
upon which they have founded their as-
sertion, is as follows:

Ω μοι ἔγῃν, ὅτε μοι Σαρπηδόνα, φίλτατον ἀνδρῶν,
Μοῖρ' ὑπὸ Πατρόκλοιο Μενoitιάδαο δαμάηναι.
Διχθὰ δὲ μοι κραδίη μέμονε, φρεσὶν δὲρμαίνοντι,
Ἥμιν ζῶν ἔοντα μάχης ἀπο δακρυρροσσης
Θέω ἀναπάζας Λυκίης ἐνὶ πτόνι δῆμον,
Ἡ ἔδη ὑπὸ χερσὶ Μενoitιάδαο δαμάσσῃ.

Homer. Iliad. lib. xvi. v. 433.

"Ah me! that my son, Sarpedon,
dearest among men, should be doomed to

* Vide Cicero de Divinatione, lib. 2; Cud-
worth's Intellectual System, book 1. chap. 1;
and Shaftesbury's Moralists, part i. sect. 2.

die by the hands of Patroclus! Pondering in my mind, I am unable to resolve whether I should snatch him alive from the bloody field, and place him amongst the wealthy inhabitants of Lycia, or suffice him to be slain by the son of Menœtius."

Here, according to these authors, the poet introduces Jupiter complaining that he cannot prevent the death of Sarpedon, because it had been decreed by the Fates that he was then to die. It appears to me, that the passage will scarcely admit of any such interpretation. The two first lines of it do, indeed, convey an idea of this kind; but, from the sequel, it is evident that Jupiter acknowledges no power superior to his own will. Had it been decreed by the Fates, that Sarpedon was, at that very time, to fall beneath the sword of his enemy, and that even his divine father should not snatch him from the jaws of destruction, Jupiter would never have deliberated in this manner. In this case, deliberation must have been absurd.

The reply of Juno to the speech which has now been quoted, affords a farther illustration of the subject. She demands of Jupiter, "If he intends to redeem from death a man *due to the Fates*?" This interrogation plainly shews that Homer regarded Destiny as placed under the immediate controul of the Father of the Gods.

DAVID IRVING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your number for June last, a question put to Dr. MITCHILL, how pot-ash-cake is made? The question refers, I suppose, to the mention of that sort of bread in his letter to Mrs. F. printed in the magazine for April last. A query by so respectable a person as Mr. C. Loft, certainly deserves an answer, and I shall give him one in a manner as satisfactory, I hope, as can be expected from a female of some experience in house-wifery, though of but small acquaintance with letters.

I have examined several of your English books of cookery, where receipts and directions are given for making a great variety of good eatable things, but do not recollect to have ever observed in the CHAPTER OF CAKES, any composition of the kind we call in America *pot-ash-cake*. On this account, I the more readily undertake a reply to Mr. Loft, as I flatter myself the account I am about to give will furnish a new receipt to Mrs. Glais's Collection, and that for the future this kind of cake may

make a figure in all compilations of the kind.

In undertaking this task I do not mean to presume too much upon my own powers. I have therefore collected information from many discreet house-keepers of my acquaintance, who understand the manufacture of *pot-ash-cake*. And the history I give you of it, may be considered as genuine, and the result of our joint experience and knowledge. I have also conversed with professor Mitchill on the subject, and have availed myself of his manner of explaining and interpreting the business. He is an old hand at this sort of discussion. While I was a very little girl, I was much pleased with a letter of his to a young lady, I believe in the year 1788, on the "Philosophy of House-keeping," wherein he explained the *mystery of bread making*, in a plain and familiar manner. This piece was published by Mr. Carey in a periodical work, called the *American Museum*, and indeed circulated through the United States in many of the best newspapers of that time. I have heard some of his hearers say too, that five or six years ago he used to give a lecture or two, during his annual course on economical chemistry in Columbia college, on the principles of cookery; a subject since so nobly, so advantageously discussed by COUNT RUMFORD. I have heard the PROFESSOR express his high admiration of the COUNT and his writings, which he considers as supereminently conducive to public good and private utility. I think it is a pity that they two were not personally acquainted, that they might lay their heads together about things.

The cake under consideration is called *pot-ash cake*, because pot-ash is one of the articles which enter into the composition of it. They call it likewise *bandy cake*, because it can be made so *bandily*, or in so quick and easy a manner. Some persons too have named it *Long-Island-pound-cake*, upon a supposition that the inhabitants of that large and pleasant island, in the State of New York, were peculiarly addicted to the use of it. This, however, is a mistake, for the women on the continent, for a hundred miles up the country, to my certain knowledge, make as much *pot-ash-cake*, eat as much in their families, and love it as well, as the Long-Island women do.

A good receipt for this cake is as follows: Take of good wheaten flour two pounds, of butter half a pound, of sugar half a pound; add to these a heaped teaspoonful of salt of tartar, or any other form of pot-ash or pearl-ash, that will hiss when vinegar is poured on it. The pot-ash must be dissolved in a little water before

fore it is added to the other materials; and the sugar stirred in about a pint of milk, and being freed from lumps, the whole must be mixed and kneaded well together. This may be done in a very few minutes, and the dough will be instantly fit for rolling out and baking. It is to be observed, that the milk with which the cake is moistened if sour or coagulated will be preferable.

To make pot-ash cake light and good, it is necessary to conduct the baking briskly. Therefore the first step towards making it should be, to kindle a fire that a sufficiency of hot coals may be seasonably provided. By the aid of these the dough, though perfectly flat and unleavened when put into the baking pan, will be puffed up during the operation, into fine and spongy cake.

If it is your wish to make a cheaper cake than the one for which directions have been given, rye flour may be employed in the place of wheaten, sweet land instead of butter, and treacle or molasses in lieu of sugar. The pot ash will enliven these, but the cake will be injured by a mixture of eggs. These appear to inviscerate and entangle the alkali so much as to prevent its rarefying or expansive force. It is therefore a maxim in preparing this cake, *that the plainer and simpler the materials are, the better it will be.* Some under this idea add cream instead of butter or lard.

I do not pretend to be a profound chemist, Sir; but I understand that the air which puffs up the cake, that I have described, is the carbonic acid. The pot ash employed ought therefore not to be in a caustic state, but must have been exposed to the atmosphere long enough in a jar bottle, or some such thing, to have become a carbonate. Thus the substance to be mingled with the cake is a *carbonate of pot-ash*. It is well known that caloric, if duly applied, will expel the carbonic acid from the vegetable alkali, and the brisk heat of a baking-pan seems considerable enough for this purpose; though I am inclined to think that the *lactic acid* of the sour milk, by a superior attraction for the pot ash, assists in the extrication of the fixed air, and thereby facilitates the process. By this means, if the ingredients are well proportioned, the cake never tastes of the alkali, which is now no longer a *carbonate* but a *lactate of pot-ash*.

Please to caution those, Sir, who wish to make this kind of cake, that they do not, in their eagerness to have it light, add pot ash too much over the common rule, which would not only give the cake an alkaline taste, but make it as heavy as it would

have been had pot-ash not entered the mixture. I think from what I have heard the chemists say, the reason must be this; the carbonic acid of the pot-ash being let loose in a quantity disproportioned to the other ingredients, instead of diffusing itself gently through, and raising the cake, flies in a body too great for the composition to contain, and finds vent by bursting holes in the cake, and leaving it in a state very far from spongy. This is an error which experienced hands seldom commit.

Thus our American house-wives are enabled to provide light cake for their visitors and friends, in a few minutes. And really, Sir, this is a great convenience in a rural situation, where a woman cannot send to a baker, for rusk, tea-cake, or biscuit, and where perhaps yeast is not to be got, and her leaven is spoiled. Or even if she had plenty of leaven, where the company cannot wait three or four hours for carbonic acid to be produced in the common mode by fermentation, to raise a batch of dough for them.

It is a matter of surprise to me, that this method has not been known generally and followed in Europe. There is a saving *both of time and of fuel* in making it. The materials are *not costly*, and the cake itself is highly *nutritious and wholesome*. And I am quite of opinion with Dr. Mitchell, in his letter to Mrs F.—that no small part of its salubrity is to be ascribed to the portion of pot-ash mingled with it, and lying ready to neutralize and quiet any superfluous septic acid, with which the stomach of a child or of a grown person who eats it, may happen to be incommoded: and I am further of opinion, that the introduction of this kind of bread into use in Great Britain, if it is not already practised there, and in other parts of Europe, would have a very beneficial and happy tendency in bettering the condition of the middling and lower orders of house-keepers. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you and Mr. Loft will *recommend pot-ash cake to them*, and instruct them how to make it.

I cannot forbear here, however, to mention, that, although our American women have always employed *pot-ash*, that I suspect *soda* is preferable. The carbonate of soda is a mild and friendly salt; more congenial to the human constitution, than the carbonate of the other alkali. I have no doubt the substitution of the *mineral* for the *vegetable* basis, would be an excellent change in the receipt. The reason why pot ash and not soda has been used among my countrywomen, is evident enough;

enough; pot ash, being one of the staple commodities of the State, is cheap and plentiful, and they are all well acquainted with it; whereas soda is dearer and more scarce, and, being a foreign and imported article, they know very little about it.

I mentioned, Sir, that the carbonate of pot-ash was a good thing for rendering bread or cake light, where yeast or leaven were not to be got, and when great dispatch was necessary. Yet there is a method of preparing a fermenting mixture, with which the Long-Island-women are well acquainted, that I shall take the liberty of mentioning to you. It is this: Take as many hops as may be held between the thumb and three fingers, put them into a pint and a half or a quart of water, and boil them well together. If you have some apples or a pumpkin in the house, cut a few slices of either of these and throw in, and it will be all the better. Then pour the liquor off, or strain it through a coarse cloth, and add three or four spoonfulls of melasses, and stir in as much flour as will mingle with it to the consistence of thin batter. Set the whole in the corner of the kitchen fire-place, or in any temperature of moderate warmth, until a fermentation takes place, which will happen in a few hours, and then mix it with your flour, and knead it up with your dough, as in common cases of bread-making. By this mixture there will be a sufficiency of carbonic acid gas *extricated* to puff up bread enough for one baking of a family of eight or ten persons.

Be pleased, Mr. Editor, to take notice, that dough and bread are made light by an *extrication of air* from the yeast, leaven or alkali, and not by a *fermentation*, as is commonly believed, extending through the whole lump. As I am persuaded, however, that, besides the good done by the carbonic acid gas, when pot-ash is used in making cake, that *the alkali also has some beneficial effect*; I cannot conclude without recommending the consideration of this matter to all the public economists, and the use of the bread made light with it generally to the people at large.—I am, Sir, yours,

MARGARETTA A' KERLIE.

Cedar-Grove, on Long-Island.

August 19, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be thankful to any one of your learned correspondents who will favour me with a solution of the following question:

Why does the word *reclusus* in Latin always signify *open*, and the word *recluse* in English (which is manifestly formed from the other) universally mean *shut up*?

That the participle passive *reclusus* always means *open*, is undeniable from the following quotations out of Ainsworth's Dictionary:

Reclusus, a, um part. (1) Opened, set wide open. (2) Discovered, revealed, disclosed. (1) *Domus reclusa: Hor. Ep. ii. 1, 103.* (2) *Reclusæ foreæ: Ov. Met. vii. 647. Occulta pecuniâ reclusa sunt. Tac. Ann. 16. 32. 4.*

That *recluse* in English, whether substantively or adjectively used, means *shut*, is immediately demonstrable out of Johnson's Dictionary:

Recluse, adj. [*reclus*, French; *reclusus*, Latin]. Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative, a *recluse* that converses only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety.*

The nymphs
Melissân, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters.

PRIOR.

I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. PHILLIPS.

Recluse, n. f. a retired person.

It seems you have not lived such an obstinate *recluse* from the disputes and transactions of men. HAMMOND.

Yet it is extraordinary that the *verb* RECLUDE has the Latin sense in *English*.

To *reclude* [*recludo*, Latin]. To *open*.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* oppilations, and mundify the blood. HARVEY.

A logical explanation of the above curious inconsistencies will be highly satisfactory to, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL WESLEY.

Highgate, November 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the first part of the inquiry of Suditone in last month's Magazine, p. 694, viz. "*Which is the best Spanish Dictionary and Grammar?*" It is my opinion (*salvo meliori*) that, among all the Spanish and French dictionaries, Gattel's undoubtedly claims the preference; as it has been written after those of the French and Spanish Academies. I know of none in Spanish and English deserving recommendation: the only one to be found in this

this country is Baretto's; but it is far from being good.

The best grammar in the French and Spanish languages is that of Joffe, lately published; and to which is added a course of exercises: the rules are perspicuous and easy, and each under its proper head; the exercises judiciously drawn up, and the greatest difficulties illustrated by notes. The best in Spanish and English is Fernandez's; though what is to be admired in Joffe's (method) has been too much neglected in the former: besides, his course of exercises is written in such bad English that half of the sentences are unintelligible.

Having no knowledge of the German language, and but an incompetent one of the classical books in our own, I will not venture to answer these particulars of his inquiry. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

October 15. 1799. CLAUDIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, Suditone, who, in your last Number, asks which are the most approved Spanish grammars and dictionaries, and best calculated for the English student, I beg to observe, that we have neither one nor the other in our language that can be depended upon: for Del Pino's and Fernandez's are very defective; and Baretto's Dictionary is shamefully deficient in words of the greatest consequence. But if any chuse to pursue the study of the Spanish language through the medium of the French, he will find the way very clear by making use of Joffe's French and Spanish Grammar; to which is added, a copious selection of exercises, &c. London, 1798; and of Gattel's *Nouveau Dictionnaire Espagnol et François, o François et Espagnol*; which is a very complete compilation of those of the Spanish and French Royal Academies; in 4 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1790. X. Y.

Cambridge, October 19, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last volume of the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London there is an article which, from the interesting nature of its subject, the circumstance of its having gained a silver medal, and, more than all, the distinguished reputation of its author, attracted very particularly my attention. It is intitled "Pathological Remarks upon various Kinds of Alienation of mind, by James Sims, M. D. Pres. M. S. &c."

Dr. Sims introduces his paper by stating, as a motive for its publication, his having seen an account of a trial for a capital offence, in which the learned Judge pronounced, that "no homicide could be deemed insane who knew that it was a man, and not a dog or cat, that he killed." Whatever this gentleman might be in law, he was certainly no Judge in medicine.

After having noticed the imperfection of all previous definitions of insanity, the author proceeds to advance one which, I should imagine, was peculiar to himself. In order to escape any imputation of unfairness, it may be proper to quote *literally*, and in *connection*, the *whole* of what it is my present intention to criticise. Dr. Sims observes,

"Were I to hazard a definition of insanity, I should call it, the thinking and therefore speaking and acting differently from the bulk of mankind, where that difference does not arise from superior knowledge, ignorance, or prejudice. By solely attending to the former part of this definition many of the wisest men have been accounted mad, which, however, shews that to be the basis of the definition in the general opinion. I have laid the stress upon thinking differently from mankind, because simply acting differently does not constitute insanity. The highwayman is not insane, because he is not convinced that he acts right; whereas insane persons ever act from a thorough conviction of rectitude."

This definition of insanity will appear, upon a little examination, to be not less exceptionable than any that has gone before it.

In Dr. Sims's opinion, "thinking and therefore speaking and acting differently from the bulk of mankind" is not sufficient to characterise the disease; for, in the next sentence, he observes, that by attending merely to this "many of the wisest men have been accounted mad;" and therefore he adds, "where that difference does not arise from superior knowledge, ignorance, or prejudice." But will this latter part of the definition supply any deficiency in the preceding? A *singular* notion is either true or false; if true, it does not constitute insanity; on the other hand, if it be erroneous, the error must originate either from *ignorance* or from *prejudice*. *Superior knowledge* cannot surely be regarded as, in any instance, a source of error. If a man entertain a false opinion, it inevitably must be owing either to his not *knowing* all the arguments upon the subject to which that false opinion refers, which is *ignorance*; or to his not being able, in consequence of some undue bias, justly to *appreciate* their value,

value, which is *prejudice*. Dr. Sims's addition, therefore, to the vulgar definition of insanity is merely *verbal*; and leaves it, of course, precisely as liable to objection as it was before.

The Doctor next remarks, "I have laid the stress upon *thinking* differently from the bulk of mankind, because simply *acting* differently does not constitute insanity." Now, on the contrary, it would seem, that if a man acted differently from the rest of mankind, without thinking also differently, the incongruity and inconsistency of his conduct in this respect would, so far from being an evidence against, prove an additional presumption of, his derangement. A striking and an habitual opposition between opinions and actions cannot fairly, be regarded as any argument in favour of soundness of mind.

Dr. Sims observes, in the next place, that "a highwayman is not insane;" and for this reason, "because he is not convinced that he acts right." A highwayman, therefore, in those cases where he is convinced that he acts right, of course falls under the imputation of insanity. If a man, for instance, having a numerous family ready to perish for want of pecuniary aid, should fancy that he was, by the cruel necessity of his situation, justified in deducting from the purse of an opulent person a few unnecessary guineas, in order to rescue from present misery, and an impending death, those who are, and ought to be, most dear to him, this man would deserve the title of a maniac! Assassins, who have acted without a consciousness of criminality, and the pious persecutors of heresy, in every period of the church, who, in the indulgence of their sanguinary zeal, have thought that they did God service, are all likewise involved in the same *sweeping* definition.

Dr. Sims's very next observation appears, if possible, still more remarkable than any that has preceded it. "Whereas insane persons ever act from a thorough conviction of rectitude." What an enviable and what a respectable class of men are maniacs! Formerly we have been told, that there was a *pleasure* in madness which none but madmen knew; and now we learn, that for their *happiness* they are not more distinguished than for the *uniform uprightness of their intentions*. The main object of all education ought to be the production of moral merit; the moral merit of any character must be allowed to consist in the acting uniformly from a thorough conviction of rectitude, and the acting uniformly from a thorough conviction of

rectitude is, according to Dr. Sims, the happy prerogative of madmen. What hence are we to conclude, but, that instead of attempting to cure, we ought, if it were possible, to institute schools for *teaching* insanity, or *silver medals* for the discovery of a matter by which we might inoculate so desirable a disease.

London, Nov. 16.

JOHN REID.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE demand for German plays and novels is sufficient to call forth translations of the more eminent productions of that class with all desirable rapidity. May it not be hoped that for compositions of a more solid kind a market might also be found in Great Britain?

The opinion of Gibbon has assigned high value as an historian to *Michael Ignatius Schmidt*; whose *History of the Germans* fills four large octavo volumes, and extends to the reign of Charles the Fifth. An English translation of this sound national history would certainly be instructive, and surely acceptable, to the public.

J. W. von Archenholtz has composed a most lively *Antigallican History of the Seven Years' War in Germany, from 1756 to 1763*. This original document (for the author was himself a distinguished officer in the Prussian service) is remarkable for natural narrative, for epic business and bustle, and for that attaching sympathy which only an agent, not a bystander can excite. These three hundred pages, published in 1788, were translated in 1789 into French, and in 1790 into Latin.

Frederic Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War could not but interest * attention by the celebrated name of the author, by the great resemblance between our own times and the anarchic period of which it treats, and by that Tacitus-like diction, where every epithet hits and brands as a dart of fire. The same author has begun, but not completed, an account of the *Revolution of the Netherlands*.

John Müller's History of the Swiss Confederacy merits and requires abridgement.

Konrad Mannert's neat and learned *History of the Immediate Successors of Alexander* will, it is to be hoped, be refused and continued to the expiration of the Ptolemaic Dynasty, when his geographical excursions are ended. His *History of the Vandals* also is a little work of merit.

Antiquaries only would purchase the

* A translation has recently been announced by Colonel Blaquiere.

5 U. voluminous

voluminous erudite and meritorious Collections of *Augustus Ludwig Schloetzer* relative to *Northern History*, which his unrivalled knowledge of the Arctic tongues has for ever consecrated as the fullest and prime sources of information concerning the true antiquities of the North, from Iceland to Kamshatka. A part of his labours have been Englished in the Selections from foreign literary journals.

The like difficulty of sale would attend *Justus Möser's Osnaburgian History*, although conspicuous for legal knowledge of feudal times. But, in this latter case, it seems natural to expect from the patriotism of the Duke of York some patronage of a translation, which must else be a mere sacrifice of toil and time to the English undertaker.

Other names of eminence in the department of civil history might be mentioned; as that of Voss, who has written concerning the Stuart family; but their works seem less necessary in a country not meanly stocked with native historiographers. If, however, the English Universal History should, at some future period, be reprinted, very important and extensive improvements may be derived from the German refaccimento of that work.

TEUTONICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PROPENSITY OF THE RUSSIANS TO DRUNKENNESS.

By A BETHMANN BERNHARDI,
of Freyberg.

IN two books lately published, the propensity of Russians to drunkenness is still painted in the most dreadful colours. In one of them it is said: "As soon as the peasant receives any money, he immediately gets drunk:—Russians of every rank and condition are, during one half of the year, in a state of intoxication."*—In another, though some regard is paid to what Storch† lays concerning the now greater infrequency of drunkenness; yet, on the authority of older writers, as if their accounts of Russia were still applicable to the present state of that country, we are told, that "in ladies of even the highest rank, a slight degree of inebriation is not considered as unbecoming;" and that "the common people, when they had money, even now got drunk 204 days

in the course of the year."* So generally, and to an extent so unlimited, as it there is stated, I suspect the evil did not in the worst of times prevail: for to me it appears probable, that among the common people the dreadful habit of drunkenness or bacchic furor was confined to the towns; from the manners of which travellers in general, more than from those of the country, draw conclusions in forming their judgments of a nation: and we ought always to keep this circumstance in view, if we would avoid too hastily adopting unfounded opinions concerning the national character of the Russians. The traveller who should form his opinion of the lower orders in England or France from the populace of London and Paris, would commit an egregious mistake: but certainly much greater would be his error, who in a similar case should draw a conclusion concerning the Russians in general from the inhabitants of Moscow, at a time when refinement and the cultivation of the mind bore a still less proportion than at present to the means of procuring the gratification of their vitiated appetites. This remark will appear to be founded in truth, when I impartially lay before the reader what I have seen, heard and calculated concerning the fondness of the Russians for brandy.

Even at present, greater quantities of spirituous liquors are drunken in Russia than in other countries. The well-known custom of taking a dram before every meal, for the purpose of whetting their appetite, is, as far as my observations went in Moscow and Petersburg, still predominant among persons of both sexes; and has been adopted even by foreigners resident in those cities. At least they never entertain a guest without offering him spirits before dinner—even in Riga, where however they are in general not very partial to Russian manners and customs. Besides, in the interior of Russia, the use of *liquors*, or spirits distilled with several sorts of fruit, is much more common than in other countries. At the table of a well regulated family in Moscow, I saw several sorts of such *fruit-brandies* successively handed round.† When, therefore, it is said in

* Meiners's Comparison of Ancient and Modern Russia, part i. p. 222.

† On the contrary, they drink less wine; probably because it is extremely difficult to obtain any that is even tolerable; at least the wine that I drank in the interior of Russia was bad, and in part worse than I had ever found it elsewhere.—In Riga, indeed, the wine was in general good; and the table-wine frequently

* Sketches of a picture of Russia, p. 104, 105.

† Materials towards a complete knowledge of the present state of Russia.

Storch's *Materials*: "The custom of treating guests with various kinds of intoxicating liquors is fallen into disuse even in the villages;" the author, probably, only meant to intimate, that, except at meals, these liquors are no longer presented to strangers, as perhaps formerly they were in the place of the tea or coffee usual among us. I also found the use of punch very general in Petersburg: as far as my experience goes, seldom is an evening spent in company without a bowl of that liquor. However, I never observed any thing that could be interpreted to countenance or excuse a slight degree of inebriation in persons of the female sex; except perhaps that expression means nothing farther, than what we find take place in other countries. A certain vivacity after a few glasses of champagne cannot surely be found fault with even in the most polished nation of Europe. I must add another observation, which shews that persons of the higher orders in Russia are gradually becoming weaned from the habits of drunkenness; for, however prevalent the use of brandy before meals, yet I observed that at Moscow young folks abstained from it until their 25th year; and such as allowed themselves ever so little, were considered as deserving of reprehension.

Neither among the lower classes have I found that *general* drunkenness, of which they are even now accused; with respect either to the number of days, or of the number of individuals who are habitually addicted to that vice. Not on all feast-days, of which *Meinert*, as quoted above, enumerates 204, and on the days immediately following, do we observe any striking remains of the formerly reigning custom; but only on such as precede or follow a long fast, as for example, the Christmas and Easter holidays. During Shrove-tide week especially, which is properly the carnival of the common people, many a one is drawn along with the stream, who at other seasons leads a very sober life. During that time Gmelin was

obliged to defer the prosecution of his journey, because it was difficult to find any person in a state of sobriety; and even now in Moscow they give travellers a caution to beware of that week; and possibly some inconveniences may then arise from the drunken postilions—I say *may arise*: for, in fact, it in some measure happens to the inhabitants of Moscow as to the travellers themselves: the former no less than the latter think more of what was ten or twenty years ago, than of what is at present the real state of things. In the carnival week, and especially on the Sunday following, I was cautioned not to venture on foot, or on a common sledge hired in the street, among the crowd of innumerable carriages; whose confusion and entanglement in the partly very narrow streets, could excite no surprise, should the drivers be ever so sober. However, notwithstanding the remonstrances of my friends, I ventured among them; and did not experience, observe, or even hear of any material accident. But though during such festivals the common people may be even at present much addicted to drinking; yet must we thence as little form an opinion of their character and conduct in general, as of the inhabitants of the towns of France during the carnival, of the Saxon boor from his wakes and marriage-feast of eight days duration, or of the common people in England from the drunken celebration of the king's birth-day, for which the sailor, many thousand miles distant from his country, and in the midst of the ocean, provides by being for several weeks more sparing in the expenditure of his money; as Reinhold Forster somewhere relates. Popular festivals are in all countries accompanied with noise, tumult, and drunkenness: the greater or less degree constitutes the only difference: and as this is no longer very striking in Russia; we must fix our attention not so much on these irregularities, as on their common and general habits of life, and on the consequences that either really do, or might be expected to, spring from them.

Storch, in his *Pictures of Russia*, part i. p. 353, informs us, that between the age of twenty and sixty more persons die in Petersburg than in London, and that of diseases which are occasioned by the immoderate use of spirituous and other strong liquors. This however proves but little against the happy change that during the last twenty years may have taken place with respect to the use of spirits. For such a change cannot have any influence on the bills of mortality, till after ten or

quently of a better sort than in Germany and France, except during the time when the prohibition of all French merchandize extended to wines. This favoured the introduction of Port-wine, and partly caused the French wine in store to be adulterated.—The prohibition was so strictly put in execution, that the Champagne that had been seized was poured into the streets; and at last the importation of all red wine was prohibited, because French wine had been imported under another name.

twenty years: besides, the registers which Storch examined, reach no lower than 1790; and at any rate we ought not, from what happens in Petersburg, or even in Moscow, draw conclusions, concerning the whole empire.—How numerous is in Petersburg that class of men, who in all great cities are not reckoned among the best of the inhabitants,—viz. the servants of every denomination, and who there, more than in other places, are tempted to relieve by drinking the tedium attendant on their idle mode of life. Not only is their number much greater in proportion; but they are not even able, at least a part of them, to spend their leisure hours in reading, or in other similar enjoyments and pastimes. Tobacco, which in other countries contributes to dispel ennui, and to lull the mind to repose, is not in use here. A similar want of refined, or at least innoxious, enjoyments, affects likewise the great body of Russian shop-keepers and artificers; and though they have not so much idle time to fill up, yet they have still leisure enough on their hands, and from their proportionally considerable earnings more ability to procure to themselves their favourite brandy. To this must be added, that by far the greater part, as the servants of the nobles and gentlemen, are either not married, or at least have not their wives and children residing with them.* All this occurs likewise, if not wholly, at least in part, in the secondary towns of Russia: and therefore the results from the bills of mortality in Petersburg are more applicable to them, than similar conclusions from the greater to the smaller cities in other countries.—But that in Russia it may be applied to the whole nation, I am greatly inclined to doubt from the following observations and matters of fact.

During my journey to and from Moscow, I never observed the smallest trace of drunkenness among the post-boys; not even one of them stopt on the road to drink, though some of the stages were from 18 to 24 miles long. Still more striking was the behaviour of the coach-drivers, with whom I twice travelled for several successive days. During a dreadful fall of snow, and an almost intolerable degree of cold, they sometimes drove for 18 miles without drinking a single glass of

spirits: and only on some days at dinner asked a few copeks for that purpose. On the other days, neither at noon nor in the evening did they go to a public house. In the villages there are no accommodations for travellers at these public-houses; and they are obliged to take up their quarters at the first best boor's house. I can therefore affirm with a tolerable degree of certainty, that the expenditure of each driver during two days for spirits did not exceed five copeks, for which only a small quantity can be purchased in the interior of Russia; with that small quantity, however, they were satisfied. Nor was their abstinence owing to a want of money: they performed the journey from Plekrow to Moscow, without demanding in advance any part of the hire I had agreed to pay them. To draw a conclusion of the general character of a nation from the conduct of a few individuals, may undoubtedly be deemed hazardous in most cases. But when among a class of men, who are certainly more than others exposed to the temptation, and who in other countries prove the strength of such temptation, no trace of the vice could be found, not even in twelve individuals (that was the number of drivers belonging to the company I travelled with) whom we had an opportunity of watching, and of whom only the smaller part had been hired in consequence of some sort of recommendation, the others only by chance; such an observation is of itself of great weight, and becomes still more important when it is confirmed by other observations, such as the following.—In the houses of the boors, in which I usually put up at mid-day and in the evening (there were at least thirty of them, and always belonged to those who seemed to be in good circumstances)—I only once noticed in my host, an inclination to drunkenness, and even here his wife complained of it. A similar instance I met with in only one small town. And the complaints of the wife may serve as a proof, that, on the whole, the sentiments of the nation are greatly changed for the better; if indeed they ever were so corrupt with respect to drunkenness, as is pretended. People do not begin to complain of a fault, until they are convinced of its really being what it is.

Finally, we may oppose one calculation to the other; and thereby place almost beyond all doubt whatever may perhaps remain doubtful. From authentic accounts,* it appears, that in the year 1789,

* According to Storch's Statistic View of the Russian Empire, there were reckoned in Petersburg, in 1789, 148,743 males, and only 69,463 females; a proportion which probably exists in no other city on earth.

* *Hupel's Staatsverf. des Russ. R.* part i. p. 412.

the government of Petersburg consumed 583,126 *eimers* of brandy, or malt spirits; and the adjoining government of Pleskow, in the year 1783, not more than 127,000 *eimer*; although the number of inhabitants in the latter is hardly less than in the former, even though we should include in the calculation, the strangers who arrive in the ships. Still smaller in proportion is the consumption of brandy in the government of Permi. The difference between the consumption in the secondary cities, and the open country, appears from the following statement. For 799,000 inhabitants, only 164,831 *eimers* are required. Of these 164,831 *eimers*, the city of Pleskow and its district consumes 40,000. If we allow for the city of Toropez and its district, only 30,000 *eimers*, because it is not so great a thoroughfare; then there remain for the other seven districts only 57,000 *eimers*; which number seems the more probably the true one, as the quantity used in the district of Petschuri is expressly stated to amount to only 6000 *eimers*.

A comparison of the above statements with those in other countries would, in my opinion, clearly show, that excess in drinking does not prevail in Russia to such an extent as is commonly imagined. If, indeed, it were true that in Berlin, in 1797, only 4492 quarts of spirits were sold, as Biefter states in the *Berlin Wochenblatt*; the difference between that city and Petersburg would be so enormous, that, all local circumstances considered, still Petersburg must certainly be considered as an immense dram-shop. But Biefter's statement is evidently false; being taken from the *Annals of the Prussian Monarchy*, which give the above quantity only as that sold in the thirteen licensed public-houses in Berlin. But how many other places are there not in that city, where spirituous liquors are sold?

Of many cities I do not possess accurate information in this respect. But one, of which I do possess such information, seems to be peculiarly adapted for drawing the comparison. The city I allude to is Freyberg in Saxony, where there is no considerable trade carried on, no particular class of men, whose great earnings enable them to drink a great deal, and who really drink a great deal, as is the case in manufacturing towns, and where on the whole no notorious excess prevails. In Freyberg, according to the statement of the duties paid to the city, 12,600 Dresden *kanns* were distilled in 1797, and besides 1819 *kanns* imported. If we take the amount of the

inhabitants of Freyberg and its environs to be 10,000, which is the highest that can be admitted according to the actual census; the proportion annually for each individual would amount to 1° 44 *kann*; in the government of Pleskow, on the contrary, to 2° 82 *kanns*.

This is undoubtedly still a very material difference. However, when treating of excess and drunkenness, it must not be forgotten that in the Russian towns and cities almost every adult, of both sexes, and many likewise in country places, daily take a glass of spirits before every meal; and that this custom is followed by persons of both sexes belonging to the middling classes, who, among us, would on such occasions drink beer or wine instead of brandy or any other spirituous liquors. If of 600,000 persons we reckon 10,000 who are thus in the habit of drinking spirits before meals; there will remain for the rest a quantity which is exactly proportionate to that consumed in Freyberg. However, did the proportion prove not wholly exact, we ought to make some allowance for the difference of climate, especially when a propensity to drunkenness is made a trait of the character of the Russians.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW METRICAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE*, WITH ITS EXACT REDUCTION TO ENGLISH MEASURE, AND ITS ADAPTATION TO SEVERAL PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

THIS is a new set of measures, both for lengths, surfaces, capacities, and weights, which the French nation has been occupied about for many years. The substance of the measurements and operations that have been carried on for this end, is contained in several memoirs that have been lately presented to the National Institute at several meetings; and a great number, it appears, of the most learned men of different nations have been occupied in completing this grand business; some in performing the numerous and delicate experiments; and others in making the necessary calculations and deductions; and others in arranging the results and drawing up the reports. The result of the whole is contained in a report made to the Institute the 17th of June, 1799; the abridgment of which is as follows.

The first object was to fix upon a standard of length; from thence to deduce the measures of all the other kinds above-mentioned.

* See Page 435, of No. 18, Vol. iii.

mentioned. To employ, says the reporter, Van Swinden, as the fundamental unity or standard of all measures, a standard taken from nature itself—a standard as unchangeable as the globe we inhabit; to propose a metrical system, having all its parts intimately connected, with its multiples and subdivisions following a natural progression, which is simple, obvious, and always uniform; this is a beautiful, grand, and sublime idea, worthy of the present enlightened age. This standard is founded on the basis of the circuit of the earth being the fourth part of the terrestrial meridian, contained between the equator and the north pole. The ten millionth part of this quadrantal arc was adopted to be the lineal measuring unit, which they called *metre*, applying it equally to superficial and solid measures, taking for the unit of the former the square of the decuple; and for that of the latter the cube of the tenth part of the metre. They chose also, for the measuring unit of weight, the quantity of distilled water equal in bulk to the same cube in a constant state presented by nature, viz. of a certain temperature. And lastly, it is decided, that the multiples and submultiples of each kind of measure, whether of weight, capacity, surface, or length, shall be always taken in the decimal or decuple progression, as the most simple, natural, and easy for calculation, according to the system of numeration which all Europe has used for many centuries.

As the basis of this new metrical system depends on a quarter of the terrestrial meridian, it is necessary that the magnitude of this arc should be known to great precision. Therefore, although many different degrees of the meridian have been carefully measured at several times, and in different countries, the Institute ordered a new and actual measurement of the whole arc of the meridian, extending the whole length of France, viz. from Dunkirk, on the north, to Barcelona in Spain, and passing Paris; an extent of almost ten degrees. The measurement of this arc, in several years, was at length completed by Mechain and Delambre, two eminent astronomers; in which they employed rules or rods made of platina, of two toises or 12 feet in length, for measuring the bases; and whole circles, accurately made, for taking the angles, to tenths of seconds, by repeating the measures in many different parts of the circumference, and taking mediums of the whole. The precision

with which the angles were observed is such, that out of 90 triangles which connect the extremities of the meridional arc, there are 36 in which the sum of the three angles differs from its proper quantity by less than one second; that is, in which the error of the three angles, taken together, is less than one second: there are 27 triangles, in which this error is less than two seconds; in 18 others it does not amount to three seconds; and there are 4 triangles, in which it falls between three and four seconds; and three triangles only in which it is more than four, but less than five seconds.

Every care was taken to support and dispose the platina rods properly in measuring the bases. The extremities of the rods were never brought into contact; an interval being left, which was measured by a tongue of platina, sliding from the end of one of the rules, and carrying a vernier and microscope. The corrections or allowances for differences of temperature, for obliquities of the line actually measured, and for the elevation above the level of the sea, were also attended to, and allowed for. One rod was kept unemployed, for a module or standard, which was exactly equal to the double toise of Peru, in ten degrees temperature of Reaumur's thermometer, or fifty-four of Fahrenheit. With this module, and also with the toise of Peru, the other measuring rods were compared, both before and after the operations of measuring, and found not to be at all altered.

The celestial latitudes, &c. also observed with the same repeating circle of Borda, are such as not to have an error of any thing near half a second.

The settling the article of the measure of weight was deputed to Lefevre Gineau, together with Fabroni of Florence; and the calculations from the measures of Mechain and Delambre, and the management of the whole business, were under the direction and conduct of a number of commissioners, several of whom were deputed from other nations: their names were Messrs. *Æneæ*, Balbo, Borda, Briffon, Bugge, Ciscar, Coulomb, Darcet, Delambre, Fabroni, La Grange, La Place, Lefevre-Gineau, Legendre, Franchini, Mascheroni, Mechain, Multedo, Pederayes, Prony, Tralles, Van Swinden, and Vassali. And the result of the whole business is, contained in the following synopsis of the measures in numbers, which we have here also reduced to English measures.

The

The Module = 2 toises = 12 feet French = 12.789 feet English.
 METRE = 0.256537 module = 3.090444 feet Fr. = 3.28084 feet Eng.
 Seconds pendulum at Paris = 0.993827 metre = 3.260587 feet Eng.
 Merid. arc from Dunkirk to Mountjouy = 9.6738 degrees = 275792.36 modules.
 Middle of said arc is in latitude $46^{\circ} 11' 5''$
 Length of 1° in lat. $46^{\circ} 11' 5''$ = 28509.206 modules = 69.054 miles Eng.
 Meridional quadrant = 2565370 modules = 6213.74 miles.
 MEAN DEGREE of lat. = 28504 modules = 69.041 miles.
 Meridional circle = 10261480 modules = 24854.93 miles
 Flattening of the earth at the poles = the 334th part.
 Equatorial circle = 10276872 modules = 24892.22 miles.
 Mean circumference of the earth = 10269176 modules = 24873.57 miles.
 Polar axis = 3261436 modules = 7899.72 miles.
 Equatorial diameter = 3271230 modules = 7923.44 miles.
 Mean diameter = 3266333 modules = 7911.58 miles.
 Diff. of polar and equat. axes = 9794 modules = 23.777 miles.
 KILOGRAMME = 18827.15 grains Fr. = 2.255 lb. avoird. = 2 lb. 4 oz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

The Kilogramme is the unit or standard of weight, being the weight of the cube of the decimetre, or of the 10th part of a metre of distilled water, weighed in vacuo, when at its greatest density, which is in the temperature of 39 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

* * Further particulars on this very interesting and important subject will be given in our next Number.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT BRÜHL.

(From the German of M. von Zach.)

JOHN Charles Count von Brühl, Privy Counsellor to the Elector of Saxony, Envoy Extraordinary from that prince at the court of Great Britain, and Knight of the Order of the White Eagle, was born on the 20th of December, 1736, at Wiederau, in the Electorate of Saxony. His father, Fred. William Count von Brühl, of Martinskirch, Bedra, and Wartenburg, who died in 1760, was likewise Privy Counsellor to his Majesty, the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, and Intendant of a Province. The beautiful ode by Gellert, on the fourteenth birth-day of the young Count, then a student at the University of Leipzig, and likewise the epistolary correspondence that passed between him and Gellert, till the death of the latter, evince the great expectations even then formed from his talents and character.

In his 19th year, 1755, he went to Paris, where, till 1759, he had an important share in transacting the ambassadorial affairs of his court; and there chiefly supported his countrymen, whom the war had driven to take refuge in that city, and to apply for assistance from him.

In 1759, he was called to Warsaw, where he was made a Chamberlain, and appointed Intendant of Thuringia. From the confidential regard and credit which his excellent character and multiplicitous

knowledge had procured him with the whole court, and especially with his uncle, the then prime minister, Count von Brühl, he often found an opportunity to draw forth unnoticed men of merit from the obscurity that impeded their progress, and to place them in a sphere of action where their talents might be usefully employed. Among those who thus owed their advancement to his discernment, was the late privy cabinet minister of the Elector of Saxony, Baron von Gutschmidt, who died a few months ago. In 1764, Count von Brühl was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, in which character he still resides in England, possessing the confidence of both courts. In 1778, the Elector of Saxony nominated him one of his actual privy counsellors.

Count von Brühl has been twice married in London. His first wife was a daughter of Lord Carpenter, and relict of the Earl of Egremont, formerly secretary of state. After her decease, in 1794, he married Miss Cherone, a lady descended from an ancient English family. By his first countess he had one son, George, who is a captain in the second regiment of horse-guards; and a daughter, Henrietta, who is married to Mr. Scott.

The Count has acquired too much celebrity in the republic of letters, and his literary merits are too well known, to require here a particular development. Not only did he prove himself an intelligent statesman,

man by his *Recherches sur divers Objets de l'Economie Politique*, printed at Dreiden in 1781, and by several Dissertations on the English Finances, inserted in Chancellor Meißner's *Quartal-Schrift* published at Dresden, from 1784 to 1786: but his successful labours, likewise, in astronomy and geography, have materially contributed to the progress of these sciences, the study of which he pursues with passionate predilection. What astronomer, geographer, or navigator is unacquainted with the endeavours, the unwearied application, and the innumerable encouragements by which the Count raised the art of chronometry; defended it against party-spirit, at last triumphing over the most difficult and vexatious obstacles. On this subject, it is sufficient to observe, that *without the support of Count von Brühl, THOMAS MUDGE must have sunk under oppression; that without the fostering patronage of Count von Brühl, there never would have been a* JOSIAH EMERY.

The Count's profound knowledge of the higher branches of horology, and the great share he had in bringing the art to perfection, is evident from his interesting epistolary correspondence with Thomas Mudge, published in that eminent artist's *Description of the Time-Keeper*, as also from several single dissertations on the utility of a free balance in chronometers. Several Journals, kept with the utmost care, of the going of these curious master pieces of art, which the Count himself observed with the greatest accuracy at his observatories in London and at Harefield, have been impartially laid before the learned public. The same time-keepers have been used by him in determining the geographical position of a number of places, during a journey from London to Dresden, and likewise into the interior of England, and along the southern coast from London to the Lands-End. He not only then contributed to the perfection of these valuable instruments, so necessary to the navigator for finding the longitude at sea: but likewise applied them himself with the greatest advantage and the happiest effects to the promotion of the science of geography. For the sake of brevity, we pass over many other ingenious inventions and improvements which the Count contrived for several astronomical instruments, and which were found to answer the purpose, and the innumerable important astronomical observations, made with that admirable accuracy that is quite peculiar to him; which are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, in the

Petersburg Commentaries, in the Berlin Astronomical Annals, in Meißner's *Quartal-Schrift*, and in single smaller dissertations, which are in the hands of every astronomer.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN JEROME SCHRÖTER.

RARE indeed is the phenomenon of a private individual expending a considerable part of his property in the purchase of valuable instruments; not for show, and as learned furniture for his house; but which he applies with unwearied perseverance, and the happiest effects, to useful celestial observations, and the discovery of new truths, which immediately lead to the promotion of cosmography. Such a man, however, now lives in Germany; and with justice may his country be proud of him. Though astronomy be not his peculiar vocation, though he be not salaried for the purpose; all the leisure that he can spare from the laborious duties of his office, which he performs with the greatest conscientiousness, he applies, in a manner the most conducive to the progress of the sciences, to the most difficult observations of remarkable appearances of the heavens, to observe which few astronomers have either inclination or opportunity.

John Jerome Schröter, Doctor of Laws, Grand-Bailiff of a Province in the Electorate of Hanover, Member of the Royal Societies and Academies of Sciences of London, Gottingen, Stockholm, &c. &c. was born at Erturt in Thuringia, on the 30th of August, 1745. In his youth, he had neither opportunity nor leisure to study mathematics, much less astronomy: while at the university, being chiefly engaged in the study of the law, he had only, with much predilection and zeal, attended lectures on physical astronomy, as a part of natural philosophy; and had likewise enjoyed the instructions of Kästner in abstract mathematics. Soon after, he was so overwhelmed with official law affairs, that he was obliged to labour day and night, sacrificing his health in the conscientious performance of his duty. When he had been some years Reporter in the Exchequer Chamber at Hanover, his natural genius for natural philosophy and astronomy again awoke; and he began, in 1778, to study the latter science with extraordinary ardour, and without the assistance of any master. His progress at first was small, and his difficulties were increased by the want of necessary instruments. But his genius and perseverance soon triumphed over every obstacle; and in 1779, already was he able to make, with an achromatic telescope

telescope, three feet in length, good observations on the planet Venus. So rapid and promising were the first steps of a man, who was destined to pursue paths before untrodden, which led to new developments of the construction of the universe, and to more daring prospects into the great workshop of nature. His first observations he made in 1779 and 1780, on the atmosphere of Venus, which have been inserted in his *Aphroditic Fragments*, of the sun, and of all the planets. To enumerate them all, it would require a volume: nor indeed is it necessary; for who, in his native country, or among foreigners, is ignorant of the important services Schröter has rendered to astronomy? What astronomer, what lover of astronomy, what man, in fine, of a cultivated understanding, is a stranger to the ever memorable treasures, which in so short a space of time he has revealed to us by means of his gigantic telescope, which himself had created. The names of *Herschel* and *Schröter* will, like *Castor* and *Pollux*, shine resplendent stars in the heavens, as long as succeeding generations shall not sink into the lowest ebb of humanity, and no longer honour that which constitutes its greatest dignity.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF COUNT J. B. ROBERTI.

COUNT J. B. ROBERTI, a nobleman of Bassano in Italy, was born March the 4th, 1719. When about ten years of age, he was committed to the care of a clergyman in Padua, with whom he lived till the year 1736. During the whole of that time, he was in the school of the Jesuits, and distinguished himself very early among his fellow-students, as well by his talents, as by his strict morals. This entitled him to admission into the order: notwithstanding its many faults, those learned instructors were ever ready to esteem and encourage young men of promising parts. He took the religious habit of that society in the year 1736. After passing through his noviciate in Bologna, he was made, according to the customs of the order, professor in the inferior school in Piacenza, and shortly after was preferred to the chair of philosophy in Brescia. In each of these stations, he acquired great and deserved celebrity. In Brescia he began to try the strength of his genius on different subjects in prose and poetry. In 1749, he was constituted Director of the Royal College of Parma; and in 1751 passed to the College of Bologna, where he produced those uncommon fruits of mental culture,

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and exertions which qualify him to hold a distinguished rank in the annals of literature. He obtained the highest admiration from the celebrated Zannotti, from Marshal Pallarini, from Algarotti, and from all the distinguished persons that resided at, or were passing through, Bologna. His learning, the agreeable and instructive turn of his conversation, and, above all, the exemplary sense of religion he constantly evinced, procured him universal love and esteem. After living eighteen years in Bologna, he experienced the unforeseen and severe mortification of witnessing the total annihilation of his order. In 1773, Cardinal Malvezzi, the Pope's Legate, was appointed to suppress his college. Father Roberti afterwards, however, enjoyed the honour of a double pension, which was conferred on him by this Cardinal, and ratified with the highest expressions of regard and esteem by Pope Clement XIV. Immediately after the dissolution of the order, Count Roberti (now abbot) retired to his paternal house in Bassano, where, without intermitting his literary engagements, or abating his exercises of piety, he remained till his death, which took place in 1786, in the 67th year of his age.

This author was one of the few modern Italians entitled to the praise of having written well their own language. His works may be arranged in three great classes. 1st Eloquence and poetry; 2d philology and criticism; 3d morals. In the year 1746, he published his poem *La Moda*; and soon afterwards his second poem *Le Fragole*. The poem, *Le Perle*, was dedicated to Marshal Pallavicini. The poem *La Commedia*, which presents a synopsis of the history of that branch of poetry, was dedicated to Goldoni. Many smaller pieces are also to be found in the collection of his works, published by himself; but his *Æsopian Fable* may be considered as the most masterly and beautiful of all his poetical productions.

In pulpit eloquence, Count Roberti outshone all his contemporaries. The panegyric of the blessed Beatrice d'Este is one of his best specimens of oratory; and next to it ranks his admired speech for the secular year. His academical orations, his funeral eulogiums, and other writings, are also justly extolled for the beauty of their style.

His philological and critical writings form another department of his walk. Some Inquiry relative to the ancient *Bassano*, a Disquisition relative to the Swallows that blinded Tobias, and a Letter on

5 X

Flowe

Flowers, are considered as the best among them.

In philosophy and morals, an Essay on Luxury; another on the Love of our country; a Commentary on the Civilization of the Eighteenth Century; a small Treatise on the Slave-Trade; or, Dissertation on Natural Probity; and an Essay

on Metaphysical Writings, place Count Roberti in the same honourable rank among philosophers, which he holds among poets and orators.—A complete collection of his works was published in Bassano, after his death, by Mess. Remondini, in 1789, in 14 vol. duodecimo.

Extraits from a Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ANAGRAM OF JABLONSKI.

WHEN Stanislaus, king of Poland, returned from his travels, his relatives of the noble family of Lescinski assembled at their palace in Lissa, to welcome his return with festivity. Jablonski, then rector of the school at Lissa, and afterwards court-chaplain at Berlin, held on this occasion an *actum oratorium*, as it was called, in which the more learned boys publicly exhibited their acquirements, by repeating, in presence of the prince, their oratoric and metrical compositions. After the intellectual display, thirteen of the lads executed an heroic dance: each had a shield on his arm, inscribed with a letter of the alphabet. At the end of the first movement, the dancers were arranged in a row, so as to exhibit on their shields the words DOMUS LESCINIA, in large golden letters. At the second pause was presented ADES INCOLUMIS. After the third, appeared OMNIS ES LUCIDA. After the fourth, OMNE SIS LUCIDA. After the fifth, MANE SIDUS LOCI. After the sixth, SIS COLUMNA DEI. And at the conclusion, I SCANDE SOLIUM.

BUONAPARTE.

Great men almost always entertain a pre-sentiment of their future elevation. Fifteen months before Buonaparte was appointed commander in chief of the army, which he invariably led on to victory, he formed the plan of the conquest of Italy. Being at that time at Toulon, he took a pleasure in communicating it to the secretary-general of one of the representatives of the people, upon a mission in the South. The Secretary afterwards related this striking fact to the author of this article.—"Buonaparte," said he, "had conquered Italy before he attacked it."

Scarcely had Buonaparte begun to make trial of his plan, when a general conflagration was diffused through the Austrian army. Colli, one of the generals, could not repress his indignation. Retiring to an inn at Turin, he could not refrain from

tears; and was repeatedly heard to stamp and exclaim, "If a man of twenty or thirty years' service had been opposed to me, I should not have cared. But a boy! a boy!"

It was above all to the severe discipline that Buonaparte established in his army, that he was indebted for his prodigious success. He was never afraid to speak truth before the face of any man. One day, when his room was crowded with officers, he cast a terrible look upon one of them: "I knew," said he, "that you were a coward; but I did not know that you were a knave."

A sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand livres, which had been taken from the contributions imposed upon Verona, and put into the military chest, was distributed by Angereau to the different staff-officers who happened to be in that city at the time of the capitulation. The *maximum* of the gratification was ten thousand livres; the *minimum* six hundred: each soldier received twenty-four. This distribution did not please Buonaparte: "What shall we give," said he, "to the conquerors of Lodi, of Arcola, and of Ronco?" He immediately ordered a sum equivalent to a fortnight's pay to be given to every officer who had received nothing.

It is said that an ambassador was secretly sent to Charles XII. of Sweden, by Peter the Great, to solicit peace. He found him in a closet, alone, and occupied in looking over a map, in order to find out the shortest road to Moscow. Scarcely had the ambassador uttered a few words, which announced the object of his mission, when Charles XII. rudely interrupted him: "I will treat with your master," said he, "in his palace at Moscow." Buonaparte, in a private conference with Prince Charles, behaved with as much pride, but with more decency. With one hand he presented to him the olive branch, in the other he held a sword. "Accept peace," said he, "or content yourself with a place of municipal officer at Vienna."

When

When Buonaparte heard that some hundreds of republicans had been massacred at the hospital of Verona; he cursed that city, would not enter it on his return from Tyrol, and blamed one of the generals, who commanded under the walls of that place, for not having reduced it to ashes.

At the time of the treaty of Campo Formio, the Emperor insisted upon the Islands of Corsu, Zante, and Cephaloni, being ceded to him, along with Dalmatia. With a view of obtaining peace, Buonaparte would perhaps have made the sacrifice, had not an old Greek, with the map in his hand, demonstrated to him, that, if he gave up those islands, the Emperor would no longer meet with any obstacles in getting possession of the rest of Greece, "At last," said he, "he will take Constantinople."—"And I, Vienna," said Buonaparte eagerly. It appears that the advice of the good old man was not thrown away.

A BANIAN TREE.

Near Manjee, a small town at the confluence of the Gogra and Ganges, there is a remarkably large *Bur*, or *Banjan tree*. All the trees of this species are distinguished objects in an Indian landscape, on account of their singularity of growth. The branches shoot out to a considerable distance from the main stem, in nearly a horizontal direction; after which they let down to the ground a number of leafless fibres, which presently take root, coalesce and increase in bulk, so as to support the protracted branches like a second trunk. From these new centres of vegetation, other arms again spring out, and at their termination form a third series of stems, so that a full-grown Banian-tree composes a grove of itself. The individual in question, from the opposite high bank of the Ganges, at the distance of about eight miles, appeared of a pyramidal shape, with an easy spreading slope from its summit to the extremity of the lower branches, and of such a size, as at first to be mistaken for a small hill. The middle stem is considerably higher than any of our English trees, and the following comprise its other principal dimensions:

Diameter of the branches from north to south, 363 feet.

Ditto of ditto from east to west, 375 feet.

Circumference of the shadow of the branches at noon, 116 feet.

The number of props or derivative stems amounts to between 50 and 60.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

When Sir Christopher Wren built the

church of St. Magnus, there were houses on each side of London Bridge, and the fronts of them projected as far as the church. When these houses were pulled down, the foot-path led directly to the side of the church, so that the people who walked on the right hand path of the bridge, out of the Borough, were obliged to go round into the Coach-road.

This was found very inconvenient, and a meeting of the inhabitants was convened, to consider if they could with safety cut a passage through the church wall; but it was thought too hazardous an experiment, and the neighbours, apprehending it might bring an old church about their ears, laid the scheme aside. Going round being however found very inconvenient and dangerous, some of the more intelligent inhabitants convened another meeting, and by a small majority it was voted to try the experiment, which was accordingly made. Upon breaking through the wall, it was found, that Sir Christopher, with the prophetic eye of an architect, who built edifices for posterity, foresaw that a time would come, when the most sagacious citizens of the most sagacious city in the universe would cease to consider their bridge as the eighth wonder of the world; that it would at last be discovered, that a broad foot-path in a great city was convenient and practicable;—or, (to adopt a phrase of the late *Duc D'Orleans*) when our pavements would be constructed on democratical principles. Aware of all this, it was found that he had left the complete and spacious arch which now remains, to accommodate the pedestrians of a succeeding age.

TOBIAS MAYER.

Of this eminent German astronomer a portrait is given in the *Geographische Ephemeriden*, vol. iii. from the only picture extant of him, now in the possession of *M. von Zach*, and formerly belonging to Mayer himself. It was drawn from life by the late celebrated engraver *Kaltenbofer*, of Göttingen, an intimate friend of Mayer; and is said to be a very striking likeness. —Tobias Mayer was born at Marbach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 17th of February, 1723, and died at Göttingen on the 20th of February, 1762.—“Of his merits as an astronomer,” remarks *M. von Zach*, editor of the *Geog. Ephem.* “I shall not say a single word; for who among our readers is unacquainted with them?—To place them in new and instructive points of view, is a task which a *Kästner*, the contemporary and colleague of Mayer, or a *Lichtenberg*, the editor,

editor of his *Posthumous Works*, are alone capable of executing. Less is known of his juvenile years. The following anecdotes concerning him are taken from *Conrector Keller's Description of the Imperial City of Esslingen*, published there in 1798: Tobias Mayer's first instructor in the elements of the mathematical sciences, was—a shoe-maker and amateur of geometry, named *Kändler*.—In his 16th year, Mayer drew a tolerably accurate plan

of Esslingen, which was engraved on the size of half a sheet, at Augsburg, in 1739. Kästner, who wrote his *Elogy*, composed the following Latin verses on his death:

Te maris et terræ et magni sine limite cæli
Menforem cohibent, Mayere,
Pulveris exigui prope clausum parvula tem-
plum

Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest
Rexisse errantem lunam, movisque summo
Sidera fixa polo, morituro!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT TWO PERIODS.

MAY I some small attention share,
If seniors grant me leave,
Their education to compare
With that we now receive!

Observe then: first they learn'd to read,
I do not say *how well*;
And learn'd to write, and some, indeed,
Some few, *once learn'd to spell*.

No grammar at their school's was taught,
Such knowledge was debar'd her;
As useless in the kitchen thought,
As useless in the larder!

Who never from her duty swerv'd,
But work'd th' appointed skreen,
Her virtue and ripe fruit preserv'd,
And pick'd what was green.

These homely merits wou'd alone
A choice of lovers bring her;
Palm of her hand as hard as stone,
And lacerated finger.

The finger shew'd, by needle torn,
One prudent occupation;
The other prov'd the broom had borne
Its part in education.

But now, that band that "wou'd be woo'd"
Must be as soft as cygnet's down;
Not with industrious tokens rude,
As it had upon the russet gown.

Let me remark; while we compare—
The chief objection made is,
Our ancestors good housewives were,
The present race, *fine ladies*.

The system shou'd be new-arrang'd;
Some faults there are remov'd;
But those for other faults are chang'd;
'Tis alter'd, not improv'd.

Best specimens of what I treat,
In middle rank we find;
For there the Graces oft we meet
With Industry combin'd!

Now let me introduce—*Good la!*
I drop my pen; description fails—
Miss—come home wiser than *mamma*,
Prepar'd to tell *surprising* tales!

Thinking such talents shou'd be known,
She through the peaceful village sends,
With Miss's congees, and her own,
Invites her kins-folk and her friends.

Miss on her mother passes jests,
Who comes with sauce-boat in her hand,
And prays the pardon of her guests;
"Her maid," she says, "don't understand!"

"She never was before in place."
"Law, Ma!" says Miss, "that is so
funny!"

"Before I wou'd so burn my face!"
"You might have any thing for money."

Miss laughs, when Mother's at a loss,
And perty tells her, she is wrong;
Each has connection with the sauce,
The mother's band, the daughter's tongue!

And while she fees her opening mind
By novels ev'ry day enriching,
To culinary arts confin'd,
She triumphs in the kitchen!

John Bull then thought her richly grac'd
(Of learned women wond'rous shy),
Who cou'd, with economic taste,
Hash your calf's-head, or make a pyc!

Had we liv'd in those days of eating,
I own my project wou'd be baff'd;
My book of other science treating
I close; and study Mrs. Raffald.

How much refin'd is now the mode
Of this once eating nation;
What gravies, sauces, soups, were stow'd
In ev'ry corporation!

"No riot dooms the lamb to bleed,"
No fish forsakes the silver tide,
No cormorants are there to feed;
Lord, no! all that is laid aside.

Does any doubt this truth? Why, then
My character is undone;
Ask the Lord Mayor and Aldermen,
And Livery of London.

And drinking too! how fam'd was he,
That upright man, with pride elate;
If bumper ply'd, his eyes cou'd see
Each sinking friend his chair vacate.

But in this age of genuflection,
 We from such things disgusted turn;
 To eat and drink 's out of the question,
 What do we now? "We live and learn."
 "And learn? what learn the ladies, pray?"
 Sir, did you want a wife? "Why—yes!"
 They learn to draw, to sing, to play,
 To march, to skip, to dance, to dress.
 While men are studying classic rules,
Lamers'd in grave recess at College,
 Our sex are taught, at boarding-schools,
Most superficial knowledge.
 Ever, with sylphic lightness they
 Twine, where the loves and graces blend;
 Nor e'er explore that nobler way,
 Which does to heav'n-born science tend.
 Some men of sense there are advance,
 The softer sex may be too wise;
 Wou'd rather wed fair ignorance;
 A blank preferring to a prize!
 Hear Osmyr cry, "What! shou'd the fair,
 "Abstrusely educated then,
 "Profoundly deep researches share,
 "Study with scientific men?
 "Forbid it all ye softer powers,
 "Ye Loves forbid it—Cup'id—Venus!
 "What! no advantage still be ours,
 "No difference, ye gods! between us!
 "Your genius soaring such a height,
 "Cannot descend to household stuff;"
 That female, Sir, who *acts not right*,
Believe me, does not know enough.
 She who your learn'd researches shares,
 Who "sees the work in sense sublime,"
Will not neglect domestic cares;
She knows "for all things there's a time!"

DEMOCRITUS* JUNIOR; OR THE LAUGH-
 ING PHILOSOPHER: BY MR. G. DYER.

THOUGH life declines, and Time, the
 thief,
 Has stol'n my bloom away,
 I charge thee, fly these haunts, pale-liver'd
 Grief!
 Nor think, if shine my locks all silver-
 grey,
 That I, like dotard old, will fall thy sickly
 prey.
 Light was my heart, when days were young,
 As kid o'er verdant plain,
 I laugh'd and danc'd, I snigger'd, toy'd, and
 sung;
 The lads and lasses join'd my gamefome
 strain,
 And age stood smirking by, as growing young
 again.

* The ancient Democritus was a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, who, from his habit of ridiculing the affectation and follies of his countrymen obtained the title of *Gelaosine*, or THE LAUGH-
 ER; see *Ælian*. Var. Hist. lib. iv. cap. 20. A modern Democritus may borrow his characters and ideas from any country.

Where are those days? They are not
 fled:
 My comrades flourish still;
 Old bald-pates, oft we meet, by humour
 led;
 We call up school-boy days with wizard
 skill:
 Repeat our merry pranks, and then a bumper
 fill.

Ye men who worship hoards of gold,
 Yet pleasure dare not taste,
 Can I but laugh, such men-moles to be-
 hold;
 Or such as riches only know to waste,
 Mere squirrels, cracking nuts, and squandering
 them in haste;

Philosophers, who wink and blink
 With close-glafs'd, peeping eyes,
 Can I but laugh, profoundest Sirs, to
 think,
 What pride 'mid those meek looks in
 ambush lies?
 How Folly screens her face 'mid Wisdom's
 fair disguise?

Ye mag-pye poets, chattering rhymes,
 And ye, who strains of woe,
 Like whining ring-doves, eke against the
 times,
 Magging with saucy clack at all you
 know,
 Or soothing poor dear selves in sonnet sadly
 slow:

Whether, good Sirs, ye rail, or pine,
 What boots it all to me?
 To sit, and prate like mock-bird shall be
 mine,
 To chatter, moan like you; then off I'll
 flee,
 And jeer you all at once in some high-laugh-
 ing glee.

Ye patriot souls, so wond'rous grave,
 So loving, good, and wise,
 Boasting your country you, but wish to
 save;
 —Ye lanky spiders, snaring silly flies,
 Oh! how I sit and laugh, to trace your filken
 lies!

But Kings and Queens, and such like
 things,
 I rev'rence much; and never,
 No never, will I laugh at Queens or Kings;
 But crowns from red-caps, faith! I can-
 not sever,
 And I could laugh at both for ever and for
 ever.

And while I laugh, good Joan, my wife,
 Shall sport like damiel gay;
 For Joan, kind soul, has laugh'd with me
 through life;
 And still, like two old lutes, in tune we
 play,
 And while our hearts are blithe, ne'er dream
 of life's decay.

Thus

Thus Falstaff-like, I'll live and die,
Laugh long as I can see;
And when Death's busy hand shall close my
eye,
This bag of jokes I leave the Doctor's fee:
Then, Doctor, when I'm dead, laugh thou,
and think of me.

INSCRIPTION FOR A DISSENTERS' MEET-
ING-HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

ALTHOUGH within this holy hall
The beauteous arts have never stood
To image on the storied wall
Our pilgrim-prophet doing good;
We need no painting's gaudy show
To print his kindness on our heart,
Who, while he wept at human woe,
Pour'd balsam on the sufferer's smart,
Tho' here no sculptor's pious hands
Engrav'd the mighty victim's death,
We can obey the lov'd commands
Taught by his last, his dying breath.
We claim no organ's solemn tone
To wing our praises to the sky;
The intense of the heart alone
Climbs with a welcome wing on high.
Not on the marble altar's brink
Only descends Devotion's tear;
Simplicity high thoughts may think,
To God the simple mind is dear.

SONNET TO FORTUNE,
From *Metastasio*.

WHAT, hop'st thou, Goddess, when thy
ceaseless care
Spreads rocks and thorns to check my onward
way,
That I should tremble at thy fickle sway?
Or toil in vain to catch thy flying hair?

With threats like these awake the dastard
fears
Of him who bows beneath thy base con-
troul;
Know, I cou'd see, with calm intrepid soul,
The world in ruins, and the falling spheres!
Nor am I new to dangers and alarms;
Long didst thou prove me in the doubtful
fight;
From trying conflicts, and opposing harms,
I rose more valiant and confirm'd in might.
From falling hammers thus the temper'd
arms
Strike with a keener edge, and beam more
dazzling light. L. A.

A RIDDLE.

BLITHE Aphrodite ever young
Was shapen from the foam of sea:
Of purer crystal I am sprung,
And smoother billows fashion'd me.

Cupid and I both bend our bows,
By Beauty's temples both incline;
He o'er his eyes a bandage throws;
A twofold lustre gleams from mine.

Like him, the fringed brow I seek,
And aid each lurking charm to spy;
Like him, I pillow on the cheek,
And nestle near the languid eye.

A quiver on his shoulder shines,
In rattling case my powers I hide:
In couples, he the young confines;
In pairs, a graver throng I guide.

Of him let head-long passion learn:
Philosophy learns much through me.
Can you not yet my name discern—
I've help'd you, I suspect, to see?

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DR. DARWIN'S new work, intitled
*Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agri-
culture and Gardening, with the Theory of
Draining Morasses, and an improved Con-
struction of the Drill Plough*, is so far ad-
vanced at the press, that it may be ex-
pected before Christmas; it will form a
large quarto volume, illustrated with
plates.

A new and elegant edition of the
Botanic Garden, in 2 vol. 8vo, with all
the plates of the quarto, and a beautiful
engraving of Fuseli's Night-mare, is, we
understand, now ready for publication.

MR. GOWIN has advertised a novel in
four volumes, under the title of *St. Leon*.

DR. MOORE has in forwardness a mis-
cellaneous work in three volumes, from
which may be expected the same degree of
amusement that has been afforded by all
his former works.

D'ANQUETIL'S *Universal History*,
lately published at Paris, is in the hands
of an able translator, and will soon be
published, in 9 vols. 8vo.

MISS STARKE, the author of the *Wi-
dow of Malabar*, and of other works, has
in the press two volumes of *Travels* in
Italy, between the years 1791 and 1798.
This lady personally witnessed all the re-
volutions which took place in that coun-
try, from the capture of Nice in 1792, to
the

the recent expulsion of Pius VI. from the Ecclesiastical State. Besides the gratification which her work will afford to political inquirers, it contains a description of the present actual state of Italy, and very copious and minute instructions for the use of invalids and families, who, she asserts, may even at this period visit Italy in the most perfect security.

Dr. BEDDOES, who is indefatigable in the cause of useful science, announces the early publication of a popular medical work, in which he intends to unfold that portion of the order of nature, which regulates the movements of the animal machine, and along with the principles, to state explicitly those practices relative to the preservation and recovery of health, upon which alone unprofessional readers can safely venture. Dr. Beddoes benevolently "wishes to render health a main object of education; to deter the ignorant from tampering with the sick, and to curtail the dominion of empirical imposture." The first number of this important work will appear after Christmas, and the whole will be of considerable extent, and be enriched with engravings.

Mr. MAGEE's, of Dublin, Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice, with additional Remarks on the Mode of Reasoning employed by the opposers of those doctrines as held by the established church; and an Appendix, containing some strictures on Mr. Belsham's Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise, will speedily be published.

Mr. TURNER of Featherstone-buildings, who has been for several years engaged in investigating the remains of Saxon literature, is about to publish the first volume of a history of the Anglo-Saxons, from their first appearance above the Elbe to the death of Egbert. It is his intention to give the world a second volume in continuation, from the Death of Egbert to the Norman Conquest; and a third, upon the laws, manners, government, literature, and religion of the Anglo-Saxons. This work will prove a valuable addition to the historical productions of Great Britain. While the first two volumes trace the origin and establishment of a nation, which by its progress in commerce and civilization, in arts and literature, has dimmed the lustre of the Roman name; the third will delineate its early character, and trace through the wisdom of its institutions the melioration of the Saxon from the age of Hengist to that of Edward.

HERDER's long celebrated work, which has been some years in the hands of the

translator, is, we understand, likely to appear in the course of this month, in one large volume in quarto, under the title of *The Philosophy of History*, and, from the assistance which the ingenious translator has received, we have reason to believe that there are few translations so well executed. The literal translation from the German of the title of this work is *Ideas for the Philosophy of the History of Man*.

A new edition of *Letters for Literary Ladies* having been called for, *Miss Edgeworth* has re-written the second letter on the advantages of cultivating the female understanding; and no pains have been spared to improve it, and to assert more distinctly the female right to literature.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, is intending to publish further particulars of the three excellent institutions in that city, of which some account has already appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*. She proposes to intersperse Reflections on Charity Schools and Friendly Societies in general, on their utility, and on the objects at which it is desirable they should aim.

We some time since announced the establishment of AN INSTITUTION, the supposed object of which was the diffusion of knowledge. We now understand that its president is the EARL of WINCHELSEA, and its secretary Dr. GLASSE, well known as one of the managers of the prison in Cold bath-fields.

Mr. BROWN, surgeon, will speedily publish a work in three parts. Part first, containing a description of the anatomy and physiology of the brain. Part second, the nature and treatment of *hydrocephalus internus*. Part third, an Analysis of the course of lectures which he is now delivering.

A translation of the Life of Madame de CLAIRAUT, the late celebrated French actress, is in the press.

The following process is given by Mr. SHELDRAKE, and published in the Transactions of the Society for encouraging Arts, &c. for the preparation of a spirit varnish with gum copal, one of the most valuable of all that are known in the arts, and not generally made public. Reduce to small pieces two ounces of copal, put them into a large glass vessel, and pour upon them one pint of spirit of turpentine, previously mixed with one eighth of spirit of sal-ammoniac; cork the glass, but make a small hole through the cork, and set it upon a warm sand bath. The great difficulty consists in managing the heat, which should be kept up just at that gentle boiling heat which will allow of the bubbles that are formed at the bottom, to be count-

ed as they rise to the surface. If this regular heat be steadily kept up for a sufficient time, the copal will swell, and gradually dissolve, excepting a very small residuum; but if it be suffered to slacken or be raised higher, the solution stops, and cannot be brought back to the dissolving state. The vessel should not be opened till some time after it be cold, otherwise the contents will be thrown out of the glass with great vehemence. The spirit of turpentine should be of the best quality, such as is sold at Apothecaries Hall. This varnish is of a deep rich colour when viewed in the bottle, but gives no colour to the pictures on which it is laid.—Copal will also dissolve in spirit of wine, with the assistance of camphor. Dissolve half an ounce of camphor in a pint of pure spirit of wine; put it in a glass, and add four ounces of copal, in small pieces; apply heat with the same precautions as in the last solution, till the copal is dissolved. A part of it, however, separates as the liquor cools, but will serve for another operation. This forms a very bright solution, and is an excellent varnish for pictures; and where the varnished substance will admit of being moderately heated, the camphor as well as the spirit will be driven off, and will leave the copal pure on the work, and probably quite colourless and transparent. Copal will dissolve with the same ease in spirit of turpentine, by the assistance of camphor, but not in so large a quantity.

In the Monthly Magazine for September last, an account was given of some interesting experiments by *Guyton*, in Paris, on the combustion of the diamond; whereby it was proved to be a substance similar to charcoal, but containing much more of the pure carbonic principle. This fact has been farther ascertained by the very singular experiment of substituting diamond instead of charcoal, in the conversion of a small portion of malleable iron into steel. For this purpose, a very small crucible of the purest soft or malleable iron was made out of heads of nails, and fitted with a stopper of the same metal, closely fitting. Into this a small diamond was put, the remaining space around the diamond was filled up with filings of the same iron, and the stopper rammed in very close. The whole was then inclosed in an earthen crucible, this last in a larger of the same material, and the whole closely luted, and exposed for about an hour in a very strong forge furnace. When all was cold, the crucible of iron was found melted down into a but-

ton of cast steel. This, when broken, exhibited a perfectly smooth, uniform fracture, and not a vestige of the diamond remained. The steel was exactly similar to that known in England by the name of cast steel. The inference from this curious experiment is, that as diamond will perform the office of charcoal, in converting iron into steel, its nature is the same or very similar to that of charcoal.

Mr. DUTTON, the author of the *Literary Census*, has in the press a didactic poem, in four cantos, intitled, *THE PHILOSOPHER OF NAXOS*: it will be published early in the month of December.

Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton-square, author of the *Medical Admonitions*, has in the press, besides the chemical work we have already announced, a small popular medical work, *The Villager's Friend*, consisting of observations, intended to preserve the health, and promote the happiness, of the husbandman and mechanic.

The researches of Proust into the nature of the salts of iron, has suggested an improvement in the preparation of common ink, by previously calcining to whiteness the green vitriol which is used as the basis of all writing-inks. The following proportions will give an excellent black ink.—Gall-nuts in powder, four ounces; green vitriol, calcined to whiteness, two ounces and a half; water, two pints. These materials must be left to infuse cold for 24 hours, and then add ten drachms of gum Arabic. The ink should be preserved in a stone jar, slightly covered, so as to keep out the dust.

In the *Prose Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society*, vol. i. is given a receipt for destroying caterpillars on gooseberry bushes, which has obtained a premium from the Society, after due examination. It is as follows: Take one Scotch pint (two quarts English) of tobacco liquor, and mix with it one ounce of alum; when this is dissolved, dip a brush in the liquor, and as soon in the beginning of the season as you perceive the leaves of the bushes to be eaten by the grub, or covered with its eggs, which is generally on the under side, hold the leaf up, and draw your hand gently over the hairs of the brush, by which a small shower of drops of the liquor will fall on the leaf, and wherever they touch the egg it will be destroyed, or if the worm should be hatched, it will perish in a few minutes, and may be shaken off without injuring the leaf.—The tobacco liquor here mentioned, is the superfluous moisture contained in the roll tobacco, which

which is pressed out, and mixed by the tobaccoists with four or five times its quantity of cold water, and sold in this state, as a liquor for destroying bugs. It is in fact, nothing more than a strong infusion of tobacco in water; and may be made equally well by adding water to any kind of tobacco.

The following extract from a letter from the celebrated Montgolfier, to one of his aerostatic friends, dated March 24th, 1789, and given in the last number of the *Annales de Chimie*, will shew that this ingenious philosopher was the first that constructed the *Parachute*, an instrument for descending from great heights, which is now brought to considerable perfection in France. "An idea has occurred to me, which I will immediately communicate to you, as perhaps you may derive some advantage from it in case of an accidental separation from your balloon, when in the air. It is to make a parachute, by means of which you may come down from any height without danger or inconvenience. The principle on which I reason is the following. A mass of matter, when at rest, cannot be moved without being struck by another mass in motion; and the motion acquired by the former, is at the expence of that of the latter. Thus, a hundred weight of matter, when at rest, if it is set in motion by an equal quantity of matter, moving at the rate of twenty feet in a second, the united masses will only move at the rate of ten feet in a second. If the body in motion only weighs ten pounds, the whole will proceed only at the rate of two feet in a second. Hence, if eight hundred weight of air be inclosed in a bag among the clouds, and the bag, with a man attached to it, only weigh two hundred weight, the fall of the whole will be retarded three-fourths of its velocity. If to this be added the resistance of the air against the falling body, you see that a man may descend very agreeably even from the clouds; and so, if you please, you may shower down an army into a town, as Mr. Brante and I did a few sheep, in the experiment which we made yesterday afternoon. For this purpose we made a silk bag, from seven to eight feet in diameter, and of the form of a hemisphere. We tied twelve cords, each seven feet long, to the margin of the bag, at equal distances from each other; and to the other end we fastened a strong wicker basket, and beneath the basket, we fixed four logs' bladder by means of a rapkin. A sheep was put in the basket and the whole apparatus thus loaded, weighed fifty pounds. We took this to the top of the highest tower in Avignon, which is about a hundred feet

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from the street, and I launched it off, with all my strength, to make it clear the wall. For the first fifty feet, the fall was very rapid; but the parachute being then fully expanded, the descent became very gradual, so that the crowd of spectators ran underneath to receive it. As soon as the basket touched the ground, the sheep took to his heels with all his might. He was brought back and made much of by the crowd; and taken up again to the tower, and made to descend again unhurt. This voyage was repeated six times, and the sheep was not in the least degree injured by any one of them. From this experiment it appears, that a hemisphere of silk, twenty feet in diameter, would enable a man to descend with safety from the clouds; and I would advise you to furnish your balloon with one of them. Seventy-five ells would be sufficient for this purpose, which, at fifty-five sols the ell, would not make the whole machine come to more than ten *louis*."

LALANDE writes to M. von Zach. Paris 25th July 1799. "At the present solstice we observed here, with the greatest attention, the obliquity of the ecliptic. From seven series of observations, the medium result was $23^{\circ} 28' 5''$, 5; that is, $7''$ more than in my Tables. De Lambre found it to be $4''$ less: however, we cannot comprehend whence this difference could arise; for Méchain, from ninety-eight observations, found it the same as we had done."

In M. von ZACH's *Tab. Mot. sol. s. lx.* the medium obliquity of the ecliptic for the 21st of June 1799 is $23^{\circ} 28' 3''$, 65, and consequently the difference from Lalande's observation is only $1''$, 85. If De Lambre's determination were the true one, the obliquity of M. von Zach's Tables corresponds with it to within $\frac{1}{3}$ of a second.

VIDAL, of Mirepoix, has sent Lalande a valuable Catalogue of 887 southern stars, betwixt the 35th and 45th degree of south declination. These stars the latter intends to insert in his *Histoire Celeste*, of which 440 pages are already printed. The progress of the work is much retarded by the author's being under the necessity of sending the proof sheets of *Darquier's Observations* as far as Toulouse.—*Lalande's Bibliographie Astronomique* is printed as far as the 184th page, year 1622.

Extract of a letter from LEOPOLD von BUCH, to M. von Zach, dated Paris, 22d July 1799.

As *Monte Cavo* (Mons Albanus), the highest mountain in the vicinity of Rome, the extensive prospects from which may be reckoned

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reckoned among the most wonderful and superb in all Italy, had never been measured, or at least the result of its admeasurement never been made public; I took an opportunity during the short time of tranquillity we enjoyed before the commencement of hostilities by the king of Naples, to observe the height of the barometer at its summit, and determine the height of the most remarkable places on the side, and at the foot of the mountain. The Abbé and Tribune *Scarpellini*, one of the most intelligent and zealous naturalists in Italy, and director of the *Specola Caetani*, was so obliging as to make the correspondent observations in Rome. I obtained the following results.

	Parisian feet above the level of the sea.
<i>Fontana Clementina</i> , at the foot of the smaller <i>Monte Albano</i>	271
<i>Villa Conti</i> in Frascati	379
Chapel on the summit of this small branch of the mountain	1131
<i>Fontana Farnese</i> in the large valley Albano, between the above branch of the mountain and <i>Monte Cavo</i> itself	1010
<i>Rocca di Papa</i> , summit of the rock, to which this singular place is appended as it were by magic	2230
<i>Monte Cavo</i> , at the summit, where there formerly stood a temple of Jupiter	2920
Convent of the <i>Capuchins</i> , on the southern and higher side of <i>Lago di Castello</i>	1316
Level of the lake of <i>Castello</i> or <i>Albano</i> , supposed to have been formerly the crater of a volcano	942
<i>Castello Gandolfo piazza</i>	1249
<i>Marino piazza</i>	990
<i>Fontana Colonna</i> , at the foot of the mountains, towards Rome	519
<i>Tivoli</i> , temple of <i>Vesta</i>	595
<i>Madonna del Monte Mario</i> before the <i>Porta Angelica</i> at Rome	390
<i>Villa Mellini</i> , an eminence composed of sand-stone, the highest and most beautiful spot before the gates of Rome	440

The altitudes of all the passes which lead from Switzerland into Italy, are well known; but I do not recollect to have any where seen indicated the height of the main pass through Tyrol over the *Brenner* mountain into Italy. Should it really have never been measured; the result of my observations with the barometer from Munich to Trent in May 1798, may perhaps be deemed interesting by naturalists. For the correspondent elevations I am indebted to the kindness of Father *Schlegel* in Salzburg, and of Father *Zöllinger* in Innsbruck.

	Parisian feet
Munich—elevation above the level of the sea	1622
<i>Hohenkirchen</i>	2162
<i>Tegern lake</i> , 20 feet above the lake	2154
<i>Glasbouse</i>	2822
The inn of <i>Achen</i>	2850
The lake of <i>Achen</i> , on the summit of the secondary calcareous mountains	2610
<i>Schwaz</i> , 20 feet above the river <i>Inn</i>	1702
<i>Innsbruck</i>	1311
<i>Bergwirthshaus</i> (inn on the mountain) first elevation of the primitive central chain of mountains	2460
<i>Schönberg</i> —post-house	3267
<i>Matry</i>	3211
<i>Steinach</i>	3379
<i>Griet</i>	3778
Pond below the <i>Brenner</i>	4175
<i>Brenner</i> —post-house	4481
<i>Gofes</i>	3471
<i>Sterzing</i>	3051
<i>Mittelwald</i>	2578
<i>Brixen</i>	1907
<i>Claussen</i>	1767
<i>Kollmann</i>	1616
<i>Atzwang</i>	1311
<i>Bozen</i> , 80 feet above the river <i>Eysack</i>	1614
<i>Auer</i>	828
<i>Neumarkt</i>	818
<i>Trent</i>	726

On comparing Walcher's admeasurements of the glaciers of Tyrol with those of the mountains of Switzerland, it appears that the former are not inferior in altitude to the latter. It is the more, then, to be wondered at, that they have been able to make a road over the small height of 4481 feet. I know not of any pass of smaller elevation over the Alps; for, according to *Saussure*,

	feet
The road over <i>Mount Cenis</i> rises to an elevation of	6360
Little <i>St. Bernard</i>	6700
<i>Col de la Seigne</i>	7200
<i>Col Ferret</i>	7140
Great <i>St. Bernard</i>	6750
<i>Simplon</i>	6114
<i>Mont Cervin</i>	10,500
<i>St. Gottard</i>	6710

The elevations of the passes through Tyrol are calculated according to *Stuckburg's* medium height of the mercury in the barometer at the surface of the sea, viz. 28 inches, 2, 9 lines. It is certainly wrong to follow *Bougüer's* determination for the sea coasts of Peru, viz. 28 inches 5 lines. At many inland places the medium height of the mercury is greater in the barometer. The astronomer *Chiminello* assures me, that at Padua, according to the numerous observations of *Toaldo*, it is 28" 1", 33; and at Venice exactly 28" 2". And I, myself,

in May and June, 1798, never observed it to sink lower. *Fleuriau de Bellevue* finds, from a comparison of observations during four years made by himself, and of other observations on the Atlantic, that for that ocean the medium height is $28'' 2'' 83$; which differs very little from that given us by *Shuckburgh*. This would add 211 feet to the height of places, whose elevations above the level of the sea have been calculated according to a medium height of $28''$ at the sea; and of elevations being so calculated—there are certainly numerous instances.

New Comet—Dr. BURCKHARDT writes to M. von ZACH, Paris the 10th and 16th of August: "On the 6th of August MECHAIN discovered a new comet. On the 8th at $14^h 33' 40''$ medium time at Paris, its direct ascension was $109^\circ 15' 48''$, northern declination $43^\circ 54' 26''$. Without *Le Français's* important Catalogue of Stars, it would have been impossible to reduce *Mechain's* observation. From only the difference of direct ascension and declination of four stars, I found the star with which the comet had been compared. Its medium place for 1790 was, direct ascension $= 108^\circ 0' 35''$, north declination $43^\circ 59' 29''$. Its apparent place for the day of the observation $108^\circ 10' 15''$, and $43^\circ 38' 35''$ north.

Messier has just delivered to me last night's observation of the comet. He compared it with 3 stars; and that was sufficient to enable us to find them in *Le Français's* Catalogue. I have not time at present to reduce his observation to the greatest exactness; but the following results are right to a minute:—on the 9th of August at $14^h 58'$ true time, direct ascension of the comet $110^\circ 1'$; declination north $44^\circ 29'$. Consequently the 24 hours' motion of the comet in direct ascension $+45'$, and in the declination $+34' \frac{1}{2}$.

On the 14th of August, *Messier* observed the new comet at $12^h 12' 31''$ medium time; and found its direct ascension to be $114^\circ 14' 20''$; northern declination $47^\circ 28' 21''$. From the observations on the 6th, 10th, and 14th of August, I have deduced the following elements: time of its passage through the perihelion on the 11th of September at $10^h 10'$ medium Parisian time. Longit. of the node, $33^\circ 3' 57' 49''$; inclination of the orbit $58^\circ 19' 42''$. Longit. of the perihelion $5^\circ 5' 8''$; distance of the perihelion 0.9255; logarithm of the same 9.996377; logarithm of the diurnal motion 0.010563; direction of its motion, *retrograde*.

Of the comets formerly observed, that

which appeared in 1684 moves in nearly the same plane as the present. The distance of the perihelion of both comets is likewise the same; which is the more remarkable as there are only a few comets which have so great a distance. This induced me to examine whether in *Halley's Elements* there might not be an error of the press, or in the calculation. Two observations of *Bianchini* have given me the same longit. of the node which Halley found, by which I determined the radius vector from *Halley's Elements*.

In England, Mr. LOFFT, at Troston, near Bury, observed the Comet on the 4th of October, from half past ten till the time of its setting. Its nucleus was very discernible, and the extent of its coma rather increased. He judged that its node would be in 17 or 18 degrees of Sagittary, and that it might continue visible for a fortnight.

The following are the observations of the late transit of Mercury, by the different astronomers at Paris,—*Lalande* saw the interior contact at the entrance, at $21^h 23' 43''$ true time; *Le Français*, $21^h 23' 21''$; *De Lambre*, $20^h 23' 53''$; *Mechain* $20^h 23' 14''$; *Bouvard*, $20^h 23' 14''$. The interior contact at the exit, *Le Français* $4^h 41' 45''$; *Burckhardt*, $4^h 41' 51''$; *Messier* $4^h 43' 10''$; *De Lambre*, $4^h 41' 48''$; *Mechain*, $4^h 41' 52''$; *Bouvard*, $4^h 41' 42''$ true time.

At the Imperial observatory of *Petersburg* the transit was observed by *M. de Roumovski*: first external contact at the entrance $23^h 12' 12''$, 6 true time; interior contact, $23^h 14' 26''$, 2: at the exit, interior contact, $6^h 33' 34''$, 4; exterior contact, $6^h 35' 53''$, 3. The entrance was observed with a telescope of 24 inches, by Short; and the exit with an achromatic telescope with three object-glasses: the magnifying power of both instruments was the same. With the telescope which Mr. R. used in observing the entrance, a naval officer observed the interior contact at the exit $6^h 33' 40''$; the exterior contact, $6^h 36' 6''$ true time.

At *Manheim*, the *Abbé Barry*: interior contact at the exit, $5^h 2' 28''$ medium time.

At the Imperial observatory at *Prague*: interior contact at the entrance, $22^h 4' 47''$ medium time,—observed by Can. *David*: interior contact, $22^h 7' 49''$;—by M. *David*: $22^h 7' 55''$ —by M. von *Schönbau*: $22^h 8' 10''$ —by M. *Strnad*.

At Leipzig Professor *Rüdiger*: interior contact at the entrance, $22^h 1' 40''$, 7 medium time; exit, interior contact, $5^h 14' 57''$, 6, rather uncertain on account of the intervention of the clouds.—On the preceding

ceding evening, entrance of the ν in the moon at $8^h 18' 45''$, 9. medium time.

At *Breslau*, Professor *Jungnitz*: entrance, first contact $22^h 18' 56''$, 5 true time, second contact, $22^h 21' 46''$, 3, appearance of a streak of light, $22^h 21' 47''$, 5. —Exit, first interior contact, $5^h 40' 41''$ appearance of the drop, $5^h 40' 33''$, 5; last contact, $5^h 43' 36''$. —Mr. *Fr. Hofmann*, Professor of Divinity, observed the first contact at $22^h 20' 45''$; the second, $22^h 22' 51''$; exit, first contact, $5^h 39' 56''$, 5; the last $5^h 42' 6''$ true time. Mr. Charles

Jungnitz: interior contact, $22^h 19' 29''$, 6; first contact at the exit, $5^h 40' 48''$, 3; the last $5^h 43' 29''$ true time.

At *Ingolstadt*, M. *Gabriel Knogler*, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, entrance, interior contact, $21^h 59' 28''$, 4 true time. On the preceding day, M. K. observed the entrance of the star ν in the moon at $8^h 21' 19''$, 2 medium time. During the observation, the star several times suddenly disappeared, and again as suddenly became visible.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE *Bird-Catcher*, or *Catch as Catch can*, a concise Pastoral Buletta, performed at Sadler's Wells. Composed by V. D. Cleve. 3s. *Hodgkiss*.

"The Bird-Catcher" comprises a variety of pleasing ballads, preceded by an overture, in which the composer, by the judicious introduction and employment of the wind-instruments, has produced some novel and striking effects. The fugue forms a respectable specimen of science, and the rondo is well imagined. No. 1. The opening movement of the buletta is a pretty imitation of the aerial songsters, and gives the notes of the cuckoo with beauty and accuracy. No. 2. "Of Traps and Tricks," is pleasingly fancied; and No. 3. "Buy my nice young Water-Cresses," is familiar and attractive. No. 4. is a pantomimical movement, in which Mr. Cleve has with tolerable success imitated the motion of a boat, with the sound of the oars, and dashing of the water. No. 5. "Since thus my honest Mind I've told," is a trio, in which the *fortissimo* symphonies are so managed, as to produce an excellent effect. No. 6. "Joe Snatch is my Name," the words of which are by T. Dibdin, is a humorous air; and No. 7. "What's this I hear?" is a well-accompanied recitative. No. 8. "My lovely Nan, I'm not the Man," forms a pleasant comic dialogue; and No. 9. "The Gudgeon now feels," is a good *bravura*. The finale is well conceived, and with much happiness of effect revives the subject of the rondo in the overture.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte; the Third for Two Performers on One Instrument. Composed by A. Quintin Bude. 6s. *Hodgkiss*.

We have perused these sonatas with much pleasure. An engaging novelty of style pervades the work, and the real master is discoverable in every page. We must, however, confess ourselves at a loss to conceive why Mr. Bude has chosen to disregard an established rule, by opening his first piece in one key, and concluding it in another. We cannot subscribe our approbation either to the licence or the effect. The third sonata, written for two performers on one instrument, is particularly excellent. The subject of its first movement is strikingly spirited, and the construction of the parts is truly ingenious. The second movement forms a pleasing relief to the first, and the alternate introduction of "ça ira," and "God save the King," forms a musical dialogue, at once political and humorous. The idea is truly original; and, independent of the uncommon merit evinced in the harmonic construction of the whole sonata, does great credit to the taste and invention of the ingenious composer.

Three Concertante Duets for Two Violins; inscribed to William Skinner, Esq. of the Temple, by J. Sanderfon. 8s. *Thompson*.

Mr. Sanderfon has displayed much taste and fancy in these duets. The sprightly, animating cast of the more bold, prominent passages are happily relieved by the soft, *sombre* touches with which he has variegated the several movements. The two parts blend and flow together throughout, in a style which discovers considerable qualification for this species of composition; and the music is, in general, of a description to be highly improving to young practitioners on the violin.

Numbers

Numbers 9 and 10 of *Elegant Selections, comprising the most favorite Compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Paisiello, and other esteemed Authors; consisting of Sonatas, Overtures, Capriccios, Rondos, and Airs, with Variations for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Each Number 2s.* Rolfe.

This work proceeds with its accustomed excellence of selection, and presents to vocal and instrumental practitioners, exercises, at once attractive to the ear, and improving to the voice and finger. In the present numbers we find the respectable names of Gluck, Mozart, and Haigh. The variations given by the latter to a celebrated Welch air, "Lost is my Quiet for ever," are pleasingly familiar; and his arrangement of Gluck's Favorite March, and, "When you Tell me your Heart is another's," as Rondos, was a good idea, and has been skilfully executed.

A Symphony for the Piano Forte, a Violin and Violoncello; with Analytical Explanations of the Subjects, and Imitations, the Modulations, the Counterpoint Inversions, and the Rhythmical Order, it contains; written and dedicated to his Excellency Count de Brühl, by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 4s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Those who are acquainted with the general nature and quality of Mr. Kollmann's publications, will expect to find some useful information from a work under the above title; and those who shall have the patience to peruse the present article with sufficient attention, will not misemploy their labour. Every necessary instruction respecting the piece is given by signs, explained in the preface; and the composition does credit to the author's taste and judgment.

Mad Maudlin, a favorite Mad Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp. The Music composed by a Lady of Fashion. 1s. 6d.

Preston.

There is so much genuine merit in this little interesting composition, that our musical readers will, probably, be as solicitous as ourselves to know to what fair hand they are indebted for its production. The several movements are conceived with much felicity of fancy, and give the sentiment of the words, with point and beauty. The introduction of the *minor-third*, at the words, "Of all comforts bare," forms a most affecting burthen to the song; and, together with the harmony and accompaniment, displays uncommon judgment and knowledge of effect.

Richer's Hornpipe arranged, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by G. Nezot. 1s. 6d.

Broderip and Wilkinson.

Mr. Nezot is a pupil of Mr. Steibelt, and by his compositions does credit to his ingenious master. To Richer's Hornpipe he has subjoined five variations, which, while they display both fancy and science, furnish to the finger an improving series of progressive execution.

Expectation, a favorite Rondo, composed by Dr. Ashburnham. 1s. Riley.

"Expectation" forms a very pleasing Rondo. The subject is remarkably pretty, and the subordinate parts of the air are judiciously digressive. It would, perhaps, be possible to point out some trifling improvements in particular passages, both of the melody and bass; but the general effect is so good as to demand our unqualified applause; and seems to preface much future excellence.

The Piano-Forte Magazine, with Piano-Fortes gratis. Published in Weekly Numbers, each 2s. 6d. Harrison and Cluise.

This publication, which has now arrived at its one hundred and seventy-third number, and will be completed in seventy-seven numbers more, continues to preserve the reputation with which it started. The selections are made with judgment; the pages exhibit much neatness and correctness; and the instruments given with the work are universally approved for the excellence of their tones, and for their mechanical soundness.

"Stay! O stay, thou lovely Shade!" A serious Glee for three Voices; composed and dedicated to Dr. Arnold, by B. Jacobs, Organist of St. Mary's Chapel. 1s. 6d. Skillern.

This glee consists of two movements; the first is in common time andante, the second in common time allegro. In the first movement, we do not trace any striking marks of talent, either in the melody or expression; but the second, though somewhat dry, and disfigured with an awkward imitation, exhibits considerable ingenuity and contrivance.

"She lives in the Valley below," a new song, sung by Master Gray at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s.

Bland and Wellers.

"She lives in the Valley below," are the words which form the burthen to this pretty and justly favourite ballad. The pastoral style that prevails through the air, is happily adapted; and the accompaniments are managed with that address which we usually discover in Mr. Hook's orchestral melodies.

The

"The poor White Man," an African Song (from *Rich's Travels*) versified by a Lady. The Music, composed, by a Lady of Fashion, is adapted for one or two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano Forte. 1s. Preston.

"The poor White Man" reflects much honour on the sentiment; taste, and science of the fair composer. The melody is most pleasingly expressive, and the general construction perfectly regular and correct.

Second Edition of sixteen Pieces adapted and carefully fingered for the Use of juvenile Performers on the Piano Forte. 2s. Riley.

These little pieces are perfectly calculated for the purpose expressed in the title-page. They are so easy of practice as to lead the young practitioner insensibly forward to music of more difficult execution; and the fingering, which is very correct, will be found extremely useful to young beginners.

German Waltz, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by A Betts. 1s. 6d. Betts.

Mr. Betts has converted this waltz into an agreeable rondo. In its present form it furnishes the piano forte practitioner with an improving exercise; and is sufficiently attractive in its subject to please the general ear.

The scenery, dresses, and other decorations preparing for Mr. Cumberland's new musical play, are so splendid and elaborate as necessarily to have prevented its appearing so early as we announced in a former number. Therefore the amateurs of dramatic music, whose expectations from Mr. Busby's efforts in this magnificent piece, do so much honour to the specimens he has already produced in a higher species of composition, will not, probably, be gratified till after the holidays.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL View of the Agriculture in the County of Perth, by James Robertson, D. D. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and printed by order. 8s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

BIOGRAPHY.

Naval Biography, or The History of all the distinguished Characters in the British Navy, from the earliest to the present Time; No. I. to be continued monthly. 2s. West and Hughes.

Necrology; consisting of memoirs of the distinguished persons who died in 1797 and 1798;—of various articles of neglected Biography, &c. &c. Vol. I. price 10s. Phillips.

The Life of Major J. G. Semple Lisle, written by himself; containing a true narrative of scenes of splendour and misfortunes in which he has borne a part, interspersed with anecdotes of illustrious characters; particulars of the Death of Louis XVI. account of the Mutiny on Board the *Lady Shore*, and the Author's Travels through the Interior of Brazil, to Lisbon, and into Barbary. 6s. boards. Stewart.

The Adventures of Pizarro; preceded by a Sketch of the Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Cortez; and the Histories of Alonzo and Cora, on which Kotzebue founded his celebrated Play of the Virgin of the Sun. Also varieties and opposition of Criticism on the Play of Pizarro: with biographical sketches of Sheridan and Kotzebue. The whole forming a comprehensive account of those Plays and the grand Ballad of Cora. Hurst and Co.

THE DRAMA.

The Tournament, a Tragedy, imitated from the celebrated German Drama, intitled *Agnes Bernauer*, which was written by a Nobleman of high rank, and founded on a fact that occurred in Bavaria about the year 1435; by Mariana Starke, author of the *Widow of Malabar*, and of *Letters from Italy*, between the years 1792 and 1793. 2s. Phillips.

EDUCATION.

The British Nephos, or Mirror of Youth, consisting of select lives of illustrious Britons, who have distinguished themselves by their virtues, talents, and remarkable advancements in life; with practical reflections, written purposely for the use of schools, and carefully adapted to the situations and capacities of youth; by William Mavor, L. L. D. Second Edition, revised. 4s. 6d. Phillips.

A brief Account of the Life and Writings of Terence. 1s. 6d. White.

A Sermon on the Duties of the Young, by Hugh Blair, D. D. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons, from their first Appearance above the Elbe to the Death of Egbert, by Sil. Turner. Cadell and Davies.

HORSEMANSHIP.

A Treatise on Horsemanship; comprising the art of riding in the manege, military, hunting, travelling, and riding systems; with the method of breaking, &c. by John Adams, riding-master. Vol. I. embellished with Engravings. 12s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Admiralty upon Prize Causes, &c. commanding

mening Michaelmas Term 1798; by *Christopher Robinson*, L. L. D. No. I. (to be continued). 5s. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

Practical Remarks on the Medical Effects of Wine and Spirits; with Observations on the Economy of Health, intended principally for the use of parents, guardians, and others entrusted with the care of youth; by *William Landford*, surgeon. 2s. 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

Notice of some Observations made at the Medical Pneumatic Institution, by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 1s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Causes of the Syncope Anginosa, or Angina Pectoris; illustrated by Dissections: by *Caleb Hillier Parry*, M. D. 8vo. 4s. boards.

Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY.

History of the Thirty Years War of Germany, by *Frederic Schiller*; translated from the German by *Captain Blaquiere*. 2 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait. 12s. boards. Miller.

Campaigns of General Buonaparte in Italy in 1796 and 1797, by a General Officer: translated from the French by *T. E. Ritchie*. 8s. boards. Crosby and Letterman.

An Epitome of Military Events, translated from the French periodical Work published at Hamburg. No. I. (to be continued). 2s.

Egerton.

Memoirs of Tipoo Sultan, including his Campaigns, &c. 3s. boards.

West and Hughes.

MISCELLANIES.

The December Fashions of London and Paris; containing Twelve beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d.

Phillips.

The Cambrian Register for the Year 1796. 9s. boards. Williams.

The English Enchiridion, being a selection of apothegms, moral maxims, &c. by *John Feltham*. 3s. 6d. boards. Dilly.

Reflections on Men and Things, translated from a French Manuscript of the late *J. G. Zimmermann*, author of Solitude, &c. 8vo. 5s. boards. H. D. Symonds.

An Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Pursuits of Literature; Part I. by *W. Burdon*, A. M. 2s. Clarke.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Bahar-Danush, or Garden of Knowledge; an Oriental Romance; translated from the Persian by *Jonathan Scott*, of the East-India Company's Service. 2 vols. crown-octavo.

Cadell and Davies.

PHILOLOGY.

A compendious Hebrew Grammar, exhibiting upwards of two hundred of the most essential rules, illustrated with accurate tables, in order to facilitate the study of that sacred language, by *S. Lyon*, Teacher of Hebrew to the University of Cambridge. Lunn.

POETRY.

The Minstrell, with other Poems; a new Edition: by *James Beattie*, L. L. D. To which are now added, Miscellanies by *James Hay Beattie*, A. M. with an account of his Life and Character, written by his father. 2 vols. small 8vo. with Engravings. 11s. boards. Dilly.

Affectation, or The Close of the Eighteenth Century, a Satire in Dialogue; by *Gratiano Park*. Part I. 1s. Lec.

POLITICAL.

Thoughts on the Interference of Great Britain with the Political Concerns of the Continent. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel at the Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, September 1, 1779, by the Rev. *Thomas Lombard*, M. A. 1s. Rivingtons.

A familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, and of History as connected with the Introduction of Christianity, and with its Progress in the present Time; intended for the use of young persons: by *Thomas Gisborne*, M. A. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

Wisdom, Religion, and Courage, essential Requisites in a Magistrate; a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, September 28, 1799; by *Thomas Bowen*, M. A. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Commentary, with Notes, on the Book of the Revelations, by the late Rev. Dr. *John Snodgrass*, one of the Ministers of the High-Church of Paisley. 7s. boards. Ogle.

Two Discourses; the first preached on occasion of the Death of the Rev. James Alice, of Paisley; and the second, in the High-Church of Paisley before the Friends of Sabbath-Schools, by the Rev. *W. Ferrier*. 1s. 6d. Ogle.

TRAVELS.

Letters from Italy between the years 1792 and 1798, containing a view of the Revolutions in that country from the capture of Nice by the French Republic to the expulsion of Pius VI. from the Ecclesiastical State; likewise pointing out the matchless works of art which still embellish Pisa, Florence, Sienna, Rome, &c. with copious instructions for the use of invalids and families who may not choose to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier; by *Mariana Starke*, author of the Widow of Malabar, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. in boards. Phillips.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES KNOWLES'S FOR TANNING.

Mr. Knowles describes this invention in the following Terms. First, as soon as the wool or hair is pulled or taken off the skin, the skin or pelt (a name usually given to the skin in that state) is simply dipped into water, and undergoes the operation of fleshing.

Secondly. The skin or pelt is then dipped again into water, and it undergoes another operation, called skudding; after which it is in a state fit to be tanned, tawed, or dressed.

This process occupies much less time, and occasions less labour and expence than that hitherto practised, which consisted first of immersing the skins in lime-pits, where they were deposited for several weeks, and were afterwards necessarily obliged to be drenched or purified.

The specification of this Patent was dated the 27th of April, 1799, and Mr. Knowles resides in the parish of Lambeth.

MR. ECKHARDT'S FOR GRATES.

On the 3d of October, Mr. A. G. Eckhardt, of Knightsbridge, obtained a Patent for an improvement in the construction of grates, by which they accommodate themselves to any proposed consumption of fuel, or any required degree of heat.

The principle of this invention consists in the new application of spindles or racks, or wheels and pinions, or worms, or levers, by which the back of the grate may be moved in a horizontal or vertical direction, and the bottom in a vertical direction. The cheeks are moved horizontally in the usual way, and they accommodate themselves to the horizontal motion of the back, by being constructed of various plates which open or shut, dilate or contract, in the manner of a fan.

MR. BISHOP'S FOR A NEW POWER.

Mr. John Bishop, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, enrolled a specification on the 23d of September, for a new method of creating a power by means of fire, water, and steam, with or without condensation.

This machine consists of three parts, 1. A wheel similar to an overshot water wheel. 2. A large close vessel or case, made of copper or iron, in which the wheel is fixed, and is to work in a vertical direction. 3. An air or steam pipe and valve, which passes out at the top of the

close copper vessel, through a small reservoir of cold water, for the purpose of condensation, if necessary.

Motion is given to the wheel, and to any connected machinery, by the power of ascending steam, in the following manner: The close copper vessel in which the vertical wheel is fixed, is filled with water above the axle of the wheel. The application of fire at the bottom of the vessel will raise the steam; and the steam in its ascent, by entering into and acting upon the bucket of the wheel, will give it a vertical rotatory motion. The power thus produced, will be equal to nine pounds for every gallon of water employed.

The quantity of fuel is considerably reduced by the production of a vacuum by means of the air or steam pipe, or by using spirits of wine instead of water.

MR. HOTCHKISS'S FOR A MECHANICAL POWER.

On the 3d of October, Mr. Hotchkiss, a lieutenant in the navy, obtained Letters Patent for a new mechanical power for raising weights, anchors, &c.

Mr. Hotchkiss describes his power as acting on the principle of the steelyard, put in motion and reversed by means of a lever.

Its practice he exemplifies in an upright shaft, the lower end of which is made thicker than the upper end. A lever or power is then to be applied to the thicker part, and the two ends of the rope to which the weight is affixed, are made to turn in opposite directions upon the thicker and thinner ends of the upright shaft. The weight is thus made to assist in raising itself by its own action, in the smaller part of the shaft, and the power required may be diminished in the proportion in which the diameters of the two ends of the shaft approximate.

He gives another instance of its more useful application, by two parallel cylinders of unequal diameters; one of which is turned by a windlass or other power, and this turns the other cylinder, by means of toothed or cogged wheels of equal diameters. The increase of power is great, and is determined by the difference of the diameters of the cylinders, and by their approximation in size.

This appears to be a very interesting and useful invention; but as it is difficult to describe a mechanical apparatus, without the use of plates, we would refer those of our readers who wish for further information

formation, to the specification itself, as it is enrolled at the proper office.

MR. CROOK'S FOR SOAP-MAKING AND BLEACHING.

A Patent was granted October 21, 1799, to J. Crook, Chemist, Edinburgh, for a new soap, and new method of bleaching by volatile alkali; and a new method of preserving seeds, and destroying vermin.

We have before had occasion to notice Mr. Crook's Patent for the preparation of soap from fish; and the present may in part be considered as a continuation of the former. The present improvement consists in the substitution of volatile alkali, to the fixed alkalies which are commonly employed. The real discovery in this patent is an economical method of preparing volatile alkali: this is effected by digesting stale urine, or foot, with quicklime: the alkali thus procured, is mixed

with fish refuse, in the manner mentioned in the former patent. Mr. Crook has also found, that by mixing volatile alkali with the common black soap, it is hereby converted into a transparent yellow mals, and in consequence its value much improved.

For bleaching Mr. C. has invented a very simple circulatory apparatus in close vessels, by means of which the steam, impregnated with volatile alkali, is brought into close contact with the cotton, &c. &c. by this process the goods are effectually bleached.

The liquor for the destruction of vermin, and preservation of seeds, is prepared by the distillation of coal schistus, especially that kind which is impregnated with sulphur. The product of this distillation is a volatile vapor of sulphur, which is rendered still more caustic by the addition of quicklime: the seeds are steeped in it, and the liquor itself is poured on places infested with vermin, which it effectually destroys.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

TO contemplate the Progress of the Arts in this commercial and spirited country, affords some exercise to a philosophical mind: for it is a curious circumstance that war, which in other nations has generally overwhelmed and destroyed all the imitative and elegant arts, has in this only altered their course, and driven them into another stream, where, though they do not flow with quite so rapid a current, they neither freeze nor stagnate.

Is an Admiral victorious,—the people whom his prowess has exalted, are eager to record his valour, and transmit his name to the latest posterity.—Sculpture and painting emulate each other in blazoning his achievements, which being thence transferred to the copper, are disseminated over a large portion of the civilized world. This fame, though flattering to those on whom it is conferred, is, it must be acknowledged, of too flimsy a texture. Of the defeat of the Spanish armada it was thought proper to give a general representation in tapestry: the present age, with a spirit which does it honour, desirous of enrolling the names and actions of its heroes on more durable materials, have entered into a very liberal subscription to defray the expense of erecting a naval pillar, to commemorate the victories of our naval commanders. The subscription goes on well,

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and we hope this column, so honourable to British courage and gratitude, will be creditable to the national taste.

Mr. G. Riley, No. 65, Old Bailey, some of whose Publications we have formerly noticed, is now publishing by Subscription Four Prints of interesting Views (from correct nautical Plans, taken on Board the *Leander*) of the memorable Victory of the Nile, in August 1798; the *Whole* being engraving from Drawings made for and under the Direction of Captain Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson.

Plate I. Represents the British Fleet in their Course of progressively bearing down to the Enemy at Anchor, to take the Station in which they made the Conquest.

Plate II. Is a South-west View at Ten o'Clock, on the Night of the First of August, of the awful Situation of the English and French Fleets, at the Period when *L'Orient* blew up.

Plate III. Exhibits a South-west View in the Evening of the Second of August, at the Time *Le Guillaume Tell*, *La Justice*, and *La Diane* were escaping, pursued by the Zealous.

Plate IV. Is a West-view of the Fleet, when Victory was complete, in the Morning of the Third of August.

The Plates are 17 by 13. The Engraving of the *Whole* are finishing by Mr. F. Chesham, the aqua-tinta by Mr. W. Ellis, and the Prints will be delivered to Subscribers some Time this Month.

A Portrait of Sir J. Borlase Warren is engraving by Henry Richter, as a Companion to the Print of Lord Nelson.

For those who are not attracted by either sculpture, painting, or engraving, but who are yet desirous of seeing the naval glory of their country commemorated, Mr. Turner exhibits a new invented piece of animated mechanism, 30 feet in length, by 12 feet in height, entitled NAUMACHIA, and representing the action between the French and English Fleets at the Battle of the Nile.

The Fifteenth Number of Boydell's Shakespeare is published. Three Numbers more, which are in great forwardness, will complete this splendid Work.

Mr. Alderman Boydell, who, if not the father of the arts, may very fairly be denominated the father of the artists in this country, has, by his extensive and spirited plan of the Shakespeare Gallery, given birth to other commercial undertakings, which have held out to such artists as had the power, an encouragement that was never given by the nobility, whose taste for English pictures has gone little farther than portraits. The Alderman, in his zeal for an art in which he is himself so deeply interested, has endeavoured to introduce a taste for paintings into the city; and, as a foundation for future contributions, has presented a number of very fine pictures for the Council-room at Guildhall. The late President's admirable picture of Lord Heathfield would of itself be a school for portrait-painting; it is indisputably the finest head Sir Joshua Reynolds ever painted. His full length of Lord Camden was never worthy of the artist: he disliked his first painting of the head,—cut it out of the picture, and then, on a patch of canvas which he introduced in its place, painted another head. This becoming glaringly apparent, and the teeth of time having made other ravages in the painting, the Alderman employed a person to clean it; and this specimen has been so much improved, that the same person is now employed in cleaning the portraits of the King and Queen: after which he is to be employed in repairing the portraits of the able and virtuous Sir Matthew Hale, and eleven contemporary judges, which now hang round the great room in Guildhall, and are literally fallen into decay. To these twelve judges, but principally to Sir Matthew, the city owe every tribute of gratitude and respect; for, after the dreadful fire in 1666, they regulated the re-building of the city of London by such wise regulations, between landlord and tenant, as to

prevent the endless train of vexatious lawsuits which might have ensued, and would, if managed with proper legal procrastination and delay, have been nearly as much expence as re-building the whole city. These portraits were painted by a good artist (Michael Wright), who died in the year 1700. He was paid sixty pounds for each portrait. It was intended that they should have been painted by Sir Peter Lely, but he fastidiously refused to wait upon the Judges at their own chambers.

In the year 1779, they were found to be in so bad a condition as to make it an even question with the committee of city-lands, whether they should be continued in their places, or committed to the flames? To the eternal honour of Alderman Townshend, his vote decided in favour of their preservation. He recommended the late Mr. Roma, as a person qualified to restore them to some part of their original brightness, and by him they were then repaired and beautified. Mr. Wilder is the person recommended to the same office by Alderman Boydell, and we may hope that by his superintendence of the artist's labours they may be so repaired, as to resist the ravages of time, *live a little longer*, and remain another century honourable monuments of the rectitude of the Judges, and the gratitude of the city of London.

Hogarth's two pictures of the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have also been recently cleaned by the same person—and so well cleaned, that it was with great pleasure we saw our old friends with a clean face.

A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln, comprising the principal Towns and Churches, the Remains of Castles and religious Houses, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; with topographical and historical Accounts of each View. Published by Bartholomew Howlett, Green-Walk, Blackfriars-Road.

This work, to adopt the phrase of the booksellers, is got up with uncommon elegance. The engravings are very neat, and the printing, which is from Bulmer's press, is peculiarly fine. The descriptions of the Abbeys, Castles, &c. of which there are engraved views, are short, but contain much that may be both curious and useful to the lovers of English antiquities.

In the description of Langton Hall, the family seat of Dr. Johnson's valued and valuable friend Bennet Langton, is an anecdote which strongly marks the Doctor's curiosity to attain some criterion by which he could form a judgment of the space and comparative degrees of accommodation in which the houses of our ancestors

cessors differed from those which we now inhabit.

Langton Hall is understood to have been built in an early part of the last century; a former dwelling-house of this family having been burnt down in the reign of Edw. VI. Early in the year 1764, Dr. Johnson visited this place, and being told what had been the fate of the former mansion, expressed a wish that the soil within the moat which surrounds the situation of the former house, should be dug up for the purpose of exactly tracing its foundations; by which might be judged what were the dimensions of the dwelling-house of a private gentleman, in times as remote as were probably those when that structure had been erected. He did not repeat his visit at the time this search was to have been made; nor indeed would a single admeasurement of one scite, afford much certainty on which to build a calculation;—but were the inquiry extended to a number of ancient buildings, the comparative result would be useful,—at least it would be curious.

Dr. Hunter's Translation of Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy is now completed; and, in this new and hitherto little travelled walk, may be considered as a valuable and highly interesting addition to the arts, and as affording much matter for curious and novel speculation to the inquisitive and philosophic mind, and many useful hints to artists of every denomination.

The proprietors have published a prospectus, in which they give a list of the plates, comprising portraits, with physiognomical analyses of the most illustrious characters in Europe, of the last and present century. Among them the British characters make a distinguished figure; and, in this edition, are given in their full spirit. Mr. Lavater has availed himself not only of the works of the great masters of modern times, but has successfully recurred to the most valuable Grecian and Roman antiques; and he reasons on the human figure, not only as it is presented individually in portraits, but as displayed in the interesting and animated groupes of historical painting. His plan comprehends, not the human face only, nor even the human species, but takes in the whole extent of animated nature—birds, beasts, fishes, insects,—and he applies general principles to all the external appearances of animated life, in every part of the animal frame; in order to prove that the Lord of Nature has established an unvarying correspondence between the outward form and the spirit whereby it is actuated.

This English edition is enriched with many highly finished and improved dupli-

cates, besides the exact *fac simile* of the original, and with a few portraits of distinguished characters not introduced by Mr. Lavater. Mr. Fuseli has retouched, corrected and improved many of his own pieces, which had been too hastily copied by the foreign artist; and Mr. Holloway has availed himself of original pictures and drawings to which the author could not have access, to assist him in either superintending or executing the engravings. The editor has on the whole endeavoured to give a faithful transcript, both of the sense of Lavater, and of the designs produced in illustration of it, and enhanced the value of this edition by every addition and improvement, consistent with the plan of the work, which British genius, art and industry could supply.

The proprietors in their prospectus farther inform the public, that, after fulfilling their engagements to their numerous subscribers, they remain possessed of some very fine copies of the work. These, when properly arranged, make five similarized royal quarto volumes; the second and third of the French original being divided into two each, with a separate title-page to the second part.

The five volumes completely arranged, and put into boards, price 27l. or elegantly half bound with Morocco backs and corners, 30l.

In this great work, the author professes to give a series of fragments; and if they are thus considered, though there is much that is visionary, it must be acknowledged there is also much that is valuable.

He does not promise to give entire the immense alphabet necessary to decypher the original language of nature, written on the face of man, and on the whole of his exterior; but flatters himself that he has been so happy as to trace a few of the characters of that divine alphabet, and that they will be so legible, that a sound eye will readily distinguish them wherever they occur.

Mr. Jukes has lately published the following prints in aquatinta; they do great credit to the artist and the branch of arts which he professes.

Four Views in North Wales, from Pictures by T. Walmesley.

- 1st. Pont Newid near Bala.
- 2d. Pont Tr Eden, over the river Mowddredep.
- 3d. Delymnyllin on the river Mowddredep.
- 4th. Nant Mill—After La Port.

These views are in the style and manner of the highly favoured River Dee Views, but on a larger scale. The three first are after the same draftsman.

Price of the set 3l. 3s. in colours.

Two Views of Bodiam Castle in Sussex, from the Drawings by Mr. Edward Twopenny.

This castle is the property of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. to whom the plates are inscribed. The subjects are easy, and well adapted for copying in water-colours.

Price 1l. 4s. the pair, in colours.

Four Views in the environs of London, intended to match with the Lymington and Essex Views, from pictures by J. Rathbone, consisting of

Plate 1. North-end, from Hampstead Heath.

2. Caen Wood, from ditto.

3. Brent Bridge on the Edgware Road.

4. The Hyde: on ditto.

Price 1l. 1s. the set.

A second set of Four Views on the river Wye, being a series of celebrated scenery, to be continued in progressive subjects coasting down the river and its vicinity, viz.

Plate 5. Goodrich Castle.—6. Monmouth.—7. Llantony Abbey.—8. Tintern Abbey.

The drawings are by Mr. Edward Dayes, draftsman to the duke of York; and the prints are engraved and published by Mr. Jukes.

The Richters have just published a pair of prints, which, both in design and execution, display a considerable portion of taste and talent. In idea, they are somewhat similar to the St. James's and St. Giles's Beauties (once very popular prints), and may be denominated delineations of *Art and Nature*. The first is *the Garden Rose*, and represents a fashionable full-drest figure with an ornamented garden, &c. in the back ground. The second is an unadorned and simple figure of a girl ornamenting herself with a wreath of wild roses; a heath, cottage, bank, &c. on one side of the print, is conceived with simplicity, and a classical attention to nature. They are designed and engraved by Henry Richter, who is also engraving a print from a very beautiful drawing by Lady Bedingfield, entitled *The Poor Soldier*.

Richardson, in the Strand, has lately published, part 4th of English portraits; containing 48 portraits to illustrate Granger's Biographical History of England; price, quarto, boards 3l. 13s. 6d. He has also published a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, while Bachelor of Arts in Trinity College, Cambridge, engraved by Bennet Reading, from a picture painted by Sir Peter Lely, price 7s. 6d.—and a portrait of Mr. Robert Barker, painter of the Panorama, engraved by Singleton, after T. Ralph, price 2s. 6d.

Chaucard's Maps of Germany, Italy, &c. on 16 large sheets; 9 feet by 7, together with a reduction of the whole on two large sheets, price to subscribers 3 guineas, is republished by Stockdale, where a specimen of the original work may be seen. It is allowed to be the best map extant of these countries; the original cannot now be purchased at any price; and were it to be procured, it is so worn down as to be scarcely of any use.

The Rev. Mr. Tooke is engaged in translating from the Russian language, a history of Russia, which was undertaken at the command of the late Empress, by whose order fifty-eight medals, each about the size of an English half-crown, were engraved. The medals contain on one side the portrait of an Emperor, and on the other some remarkable event of his reign: only one set of them are in England, and they are now engraving as vignettes for this work.

It appears from the History of Buonaparte's Campaigns, lately published in Paris, that the French under his command got from Italy 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated *chefs d'œuvre*: the *Apollo*, *Antinous*, *Adonis*, *Dying Gladiator*, *Lacoon*, the *two Sphinxes*, and the *Tomb of the Muses*. Among the latter, the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guerchino, Annibale Carache, Guido, Titian, and Coreggio.

In the Catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, are a manuscript of the Antiquities of Josephus on papyrus; a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch's, with notes in his hand-writing, brought from the library of St. Lorenzo at Florence; is among the last spoils of Italy, which have been deposited in Paris. A few of the *Bucolics* only are wanting in this ancient exemplar; it is placed in the national library with the other copies of the same author brought from the library of the Vatican; which they have also deploiled of more than 500 other manuscripts, some of them extremely curious.

Mr. Rossi, the statuary of Mary-le-bonne Park, is proceeding with the model of a colossal figure of *Britannia*. The figure is sitting, and in a proportion of 15 feet. It is to be executed in artificial stone.

Beechey's admirable picture of His Majesty reviewing the Prince of Wales's regiment, adorns the Queen's audience-chamber in Windsor Castle.

At a late election in the Royal Academy, Mr. W. Turner was chosen an associate of that institution.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November 1799.

FRANCE.

THE victories achieved by the French arms in Switzerland, were too remote to afford protection to their forces in Rome and Civita Vecchia, and they have consequently both fallen into the hands of the Neapolitans and English.

In our last, we left General Massena in possession of Zurich, from whence he wrote to the Directory, on the 9th of October, recapitulating his late successes. He states, that, finding it impossible to act to advantage in the vallies about Glarus, he determined to leave Suwarrow at liberty to enter Switzerland by Einsiedlen, hoping, that oppressed by the bloody combats which he had forced him to in the Valley of Muttén, and fatigued with the resistance he had opposed to him in the defile of Glarus, he would escape from the *mouse-trap* he had got into upon the point of Einsiedlen, upon which he had only a battalion of observation; and that he should have been able to have fought him at his ease in an open country: but willing to avoid a decisive action, the Russian General threw himself into the Grisons country, by the valley of Flems (upon the Upper Rhine) continually harassed in flank and in rear, by the body destined to have attacked him, had he remained, and retired by the most difficult roads, leaving in the power of the French 2000 wounded, part of his artillery, and almost all his baggage.

General Korsakoff, informed of the danger of Suwarrow, had joined in haste with a body composed of the remains of his army, that of Hotze, the Bavarian contingent, the corps de Conde, and all the Austrian corp, who defended the Valley of the Grisons, near Coire, and he endeavoured to proceed towards the Thur, east of the Lake of Zurich; but Massena marched against him, while General Soult proceeded against Reineck. He found him between the Thur and the Rhine, on an island formed by the Rhine, the Thur, and the Lake of Constance. He beat and drove him beyond that river, forcing him to cut away the bridges of Constance and Dieffenhofen, of which he took possession.

Massena states the result of the different battles he had lately won, at about 18,000 prisoners, 8,000 of whom were wounded, and could not be taken away by the Austrians and Russians; more than 100 pieces of cannon, 13 standards, 4 generals prisoners, 5 generals killed, including General Hotze; the retaking of Gothard, Glarus,

and all the vallies which defile it. "In short," says he, "the total loss of the enemy in these different actions amounts to more than 30,000 men."

The next success of the republican arms was the defeat of the army of the Prince of Condé, and the Russians at Constance, the details of which are given by the British agent, in a letter from Stockach, dated October 15th. He states, that the Russian army, after its retreat from Zurich, took up a position near Constance. On the morning of the 9th of October, General Korsakoff resolved to pass the Rhine for the purpose of driving the enemy from their position. The army advanced for about a league, without discovering the enemy; but, at length, they found him near the village of Schlatten, when the Russians began the attack with great intrepidity, and obliged the French to retreat into the woods. They were upon the point of surrendering, when General Massena, in person, came with reinforcements, and obliged the Russians to retreat with great loss, by the same way in which they had advanced.

It appears, by an official dispatch from Colonel Clinton, dated Coire, October 9th, that the French, having received reinforcement from Zug, renewed their attack, near the village of Muttén. On the first of October, a strong column of them advanced by the road in the centre of the valley, while two others, skirting the foot of the mountains, endeavoured to get into the rear of the Russians: General Rosenberg, discovering their intentions, proceeded with three battalions, supported by two regiments of Cossacks, and attacked the centre of the enemy; their heavy guns, for a moment, gave an advantage: but nothing could withstand the steadiness of the Russian attack; the French retreated, and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the conquerors. General Rosenberg profited of the confusion of the enemy, and pursued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded they lost above 500 men and 13 officers, and above 1,000 were taken prisoners. The Russians had about 300 killed and wounded. On the 5th, the allied army marched by the Valley of Semst and Elm; the French followed the rear guard, and gained some advantages during the first 3 or 4 miles of the march; upon a well-timed attack, however, of the Russians, they desisted, according to this authority, from any further attempt. On the

the 6th, the allied army passed the Danis Mountain, which the snow, that had fallen during the preceding week, had rendered dangerous; and some baggage and horses were lost on the march. This army soon after assembled at Coire, and after two days' repose, it was the intention of the Marshal to retreat out of the Grisons, and form a junction with the army of General Korsakoff.

Upon the Rhine, the French have also gained several advantages, and have advanced to Stutgard.

From the field of war, we are next to direct our attention to the civic contests of the French legislators. On the 10th of October, the message of the Directory, announcing the different victories obtained by the armies being read, Gaudin extolled the valour of the republican troops; and expressed his ardent wishes that their triumphs would be crowned with *speedy peace*. Boulay de la Meurthe, on the same occasion observed, that "The councils must suffer no petty passions to dilute them; every thing must yield to the national grandeur, and to the importance and sacredness of their functions.—That they must, by using nobly the victories they had obtained, and repelling the impudent and the perfidious counsels of an unbridled ambition, and of a fanaticism falsely revolutionary, elevate themselves to the great and just ideas of a diplomacy truly republican, and consequently founded on the rights of men, on the reciprocal independence of nations, on the real force, the character, the true glory, and the happiness of the French people.—That, they must then, by the nature and condition of a treaty of peace, and by their vigilant fidelity in observing it, become to all other people a model of wisdom, as they had been of courage and self-devotion." Echaufferieux, the elder, joined in the celebration of the gallant exploits of the armies, and coincided in the pacific sentiments expressed by the preceding speakers. "Let us (he exclaimed) be just and magnanimous towards all; mark out the end of our war and our victories, and stop there; leaving to the force of opinion to roll round the earth the revolutionary car. Found a durable peace upon alliances which are eternally faithful;—those of mutual interests and truth. We shall then console the world; and the coalition will leave nothing behind it but the most painful reflections."

It was decreed, that the armies of Helvetia and Batavia, and the East, had not ceased to deserve well of their country;

that a feast should be held throughout the republic in commemoration of the great actions which marked the end of the campaign; and that the Directory should make known to the council the different traits of heroism, that the national rewards appointed by law might be carefully distributed.

The Executive Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 13th of October, on the finances, which stated the amount of the receipts of the 7th year of the Republic, at 476,000,000 livres.—The expences of the year had been taken at 726,000,000; and the Directory were of opinion, that they would not fall short of the estimate. The deficit however, they stated to be 250 instead of 250,000,000, and deducting from thence 110,000,000, as the arrear of receipts, the actual deficit was 130,000,000 (about 5,400,000l. sterling). The Directory most earnestly prayed the Councils to take measures for filling up this void without delay, as they would wish to prevent the annihilation of public credit. This message was referred to a commission of seven members, with instructions to make a speedy report.

The Executive Directory, in the month of October, issued an arrête, in consequence of the government of Hamburg having, contrary to the laws of nations, delivered up NAPPER TANDY and his unfortunate associates to the English. The preamble to the arrête states, that the imprisonment in the dungeons of Hamburg of Citizens Napper Tandy and Blackwell, naturalized Frenchmen, and attached to the service of the republic, as likewise the imprisonment of Citizens Morris and Corbell, and their deliverance into the hands of the agents of England, is an attack upon the rights of nations, and a crime against humanity, a flagrant offence against the French Republic.—Therefore the Directory, among other articles, ordered that the consular and diplomatic agents who resided at the government of Hamburg, should forthwith leave that city and territory.—That a general embargo should be laid upon all ships and vessels carrying Hamburg colours, and that were then in the ports of the republic.

We now proceed to give an outline of a change, which took place in the rulers of the French government, on the 9th of November, which day will form another interesting epoch on the annals of the republic.

The Director Sieyes and General Buonaparte have been the ostensible movers on this occasion.

A select number of the Council of Ancients,

cients, on the 9th of October, passed several decrees to the following effect: "That the *legislative body* should be transferred to the commune of St. Cloud, about four miles from Paris, on the following day, where the two councils should hold their sitting. —That General Buonaparte should be charged with the execution of this decree, and should take every measure necessary for the safety of the national representation. —That the guard of the legislative body, the stationary national guards, the troops of the line, who may be without the commune of Paris, and the whole extent of the station of the 27th division, should be put directly under his orders, and commanded to acknowledge him in that capacity. All the citizens shall assist him with their ability, when called upon to do so. —That he shall consult with the *committee of inspection* of the two councils. —That the present decree should be communicated by message to the Council of Five Hundred, and to the Executive Directory; and transmitted to all the communes of the republic by extraordinary couriers.

After these decrees had been passed, the Council of Ancients proceeded to publish an address to the French nation, justificatory of their own conduct, and asserting, "That the common safety and the common prosperity were the objects of this constitutional measure; the inhabitants of Paris were desired to remain tranquil; that the presence of the legislative body would soon be restored to them; that the results of the day would soon shew whether the legislative body was worthy and capable of preparing the means of their happiness."

General Buonaparte appeared at the bar, accompanied by several generals of his staff, and addressed the council in a short speech, in which he represented, that the republic was perishing, and they knew it; but that the decree they had just passed had saved it. —That, aided by his companions in arms, he would arrest those who had disturbed it. "We will," says he, "have a republic founded on true liberty and national representation; I swear it in my name, and that of my companions in arms." Most of the members present received these exclamations with applause. The assembly then broke up, amidst cries of *Vive la republique!*

On the same day, about eleven o'clock, those members of the Council of Five Hundred, who had been summoned by the committee of *inspectors* assembled. A messenger of state from the Council of Ancients was introduced, when the decree above-

mentioned was read, and likewise the proclamation to the people. The President then adjourned the sitting till the next day at noon, stating, that it would then be held at St. Cloud.

Agreeably to the above decree the Council of Five Hundred met on the 10th at St. Cloud. The minutes of the preceding sitting being read, Gaudin moved, 1. That a committee of seven members be appointed to make a report on the situation of the Republic, and the measures of public safety which it would be proper to adopt. 2. That the committee make its report in one sitting. 3. That all propositions be referred to it. 4. That every determination and deliberation be suspended until the report of the committee be made. A stormy debate ensued, in which several members called out, "*No Dictator!—No Dictatorship!*"

Delbrel then ascended the Tribune, and said—"First of all let us take an oath of fidelity to the Constitution." Yes! yes! exclaimed all the members at once; and the cry of *Vive la Constitution!* resounded from every part of the hall.

Grandmaison then spoke, and contended, that the Council, before they appointed a committee to consider what *they were to do*, ought to appoint a committee to inquire what *had been done*. —He proposed, therefore, to demand of the Council of Elders to be informed of the motives which dictated their removal to St. Cloud. This motion was seconded by the exclamation of a great number. The sense of the assembly being taken, a considerable number of members stood up in support of this motion. Many voices called out for the oath. The President stated, that a proposal had been made to inform the Council of Elders that the Council of Five Hundred was constituted.

Several members proposed likewise to inform the Directory. One of the members observed upon this occasion, "Before we send the message, we must first know where the Directory are;" which excited a loud laugh. At length the following declaration was adopted—"The Council of Five Hundred declare to the Republic that they are constituted to the number of a majority at St. Cloud, and that they are sitting in that Commune."

Bertrand (of Calvados) moved, that the declaration should state the firm resolution of the Council to die rather than permit the Constitution to be violated. This proposition was dropped.

In this stage of the proceedings the Secretary read a letter from Barras, stating, that

that the glory which accompanied the return of the illustrious warrior to whom he had had the happiness to open the career of renown, the distinguished marks of confidence given to him by the legislative body, and the decree of the national representation, had convinced him that the perils of liberty were then surmounted, and the interest of the armies secured—and that he returned with joy to the rank of a simple citizen, happy to transfer, complete and more respectable than ever, the destinies of the Republic, of which he had been one of the depositaries.

While some of the members were urging the propriety of choosing another Director in the room of Barras, General Buonaparte entered in the hall, and walked up towards the President.

A vehement agitation immediately arose among part of the members, some of whom darted precipitately from their seats towards Buonaparte, surrounded him, and seized him by the collar. The cry of *Out-lay him!* was distinctly heard. A member attempted to stab him with a dagger, but the blow was ward off by a grenadier. The tumult increased to a most violent degree. All the members quitted their seats, and walked through the hall in disorder, conversing as they moved. Grandmaison moved, that "the appointment of Buonaparte should be declared unconstitutional." "Yes! yes!" rejoined from several parts of the hall.

The President, Lucien Buonaparte, spoke to the ill treatment which the General had just received; and then he laid down his badge of office on the table, and resigned: upon this the doors of the hall were opened, and twenty grenadiers entered, and conducted Lucien Buonaparte out of the hall. An officer then came forward, followed by a numerous guard, exclaiming, "*General Buonaparte orders the hall to be cleared!*" Upon which the troops advanced into the hall, which was completely cleared in a few minutes.

The sittings were resumed in the evening, and Lucien Buonaparte took the President's chair. A decree was passed, abolishing the Directory, appointing a Consular Government of three, namely, SIEYES, BUONAPARTE, and ROGER DUCOS, who all appeared, and took the oath to be faithful to the Republic; after which the Council adjourned its sittings till the 20th of February.

On the same day the Council of Elders met also at St. Cloud: the proceedings on this occasion were almost a copy of those of the Council of Five Hundred. After

much tumult, and sitting a long time in a secret committee, they passed a decree of urgency in sixteen articles, abolishing the Directorial authority; appointing a Consular Executive of three persons; expelling sixty-one members of the legislative body; appointing from each Council a legislative committee of superintendence, consisting of twenty-one members each; and giving a power to the Consular Executive to order an extraordinary convocation of the Councils for the ratification of peace, or in case of public danger. This extraordinary assembly then adjourned till the 20th of February.

HOLLAND.

The capitulation by which the English and Russian armies agreed to quit the Batavian Republic appears to have already produced some effects; the Dutch funds have risen, and the price of provisions fallen.

The troops will now go into winter quarters; the French will shortly proceed to another quarter of the theatre of war, and the armed citizens return to their homes. The legislative body has decreed, that the anniversary of the 21st of October, the day on which the capitulation was published, be observed as a public festival.

DENMARK.

It appears, that on the 27th of September the long expected order for restraining the Liberty of the Press was signed by the King, and published. All anonymous writings were strictly forbidden. All incitements to insurrections were to be punished with death. Any person who should abuse the constitution or monarchical form of government, or should propagate scandalous reports concerning the King or his family, was to be banished the country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, in the month of September, issued a declaration to the Members of the German Empire, stating, in express terms, that his determination and object in the present war was, "*to restore royalty to France*, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to maintain the integrity of the German Empire, and to look for his reward in the happiness and tranquillity of Europe." He also declares, that, should he perceive that the Members of the German Empire support his views, and rally round him, he will redouble his exertions to overthrow the present monstrous Government in France; but should he be left to himself, he will be forced to recal his forces, and give

give up the cause as ill supported by those who are most interested.

IRELAND.

It appears, that, besides some symptoms of insurrection in the northern parts of the sister kingdom, several depredations have lately been committed in the vicinage of the metropolis, accompanied with horrid cruelty: the Lord Lieutenant held a council on the 24th of October, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued, offering 200*l.* for each of the barbarians who had murdered Mr. Allen, the steward of the Lord Chancellor, in his bed at his Lordship's house, at Mount Shannon, near Limerick. A proclamation was also ordered at the same time, directing vessels from Philadelphia and New York, or any part of the State Pennsylvania, to perform quarantine, on account of the epidemic fever prevailing there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From what was stated in our last respecting the situation of the British army in Holland, it was by no means difficult to anticipate the total failure, and consequently the relinquishment of that unfortunate expedition; but the most painful anxiety arose from the apparent difficulties which would attend the embarkation of the troops in the face of a powerful and conquering enemy. Happily the public mind was soon relieved from this anxiety by official dispatches from the Duke of York, dated Schagen Brug, October 20th, announcing a cessation of hostilities, and that articles of capitulation had been entered into by the English and Russians, by which they had secured their peaceable and unmolested embarkation.

By the principal articles of this capitulation it was stipulated, that the mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at any other positions within the line occupied at the time of the agreement, by the combined English and Russian army, should be restored in the state in which they were taken (or, in case of improvement, in their present state), and all the Dutch artillery taken therein be preserved. That the combined English and Russian army should evacuate all the territories of the Dutch Republic by the 30th of November, 1799, without committing any devastation.—That 8000 prisoners of war, French and Batavian, taken before the present campaign, and detained in England, should be restored without conditions

to their respective countries. The choice of prisoners to be determined between the two Republics.

Agreeably to this convention that part of the English and Russian army who had survived the battles and difficulties which they had encountered during their short abode in Holland were embarked for England as speedily as possible. The remains of one regiment in particular which arrived at Margate, consisted of 400 men, which on its embarkation from that place for Holland consisted of 900 men. Several other regiments sustained a much severer loss; which, in the whole, was not less in the English and Russian army than 15,000 men. The Duke of York, and several officers of his staff, arrived in Westminster early in the morning of the 4th of November.

Thus ended an expedition prepared at an enormous expence, and of which such sanguine expectations were entertained by his Majesty's Ministers.

Captain Young, of his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, states, in a letter to the Admiralty, that on the 16th of October, in latitude 44 deg. 53 min. longitude 9 deg. 53 min. he discovered three sail, evidently men of war, steering S. E. the sternmost of which proved to be his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, with two frigates of the enemy ahead, after which he made all possible sail in chase; the next morning he came up with the headmost, and, after firing two broadsides, and a running fight of an hour, she struck to the *Ethalion*; and proved to be the Thetis Spanish frigate, of 36 guns, and 250 men, from Vera Cruz, bound to Spain, with 1,411,526 dollars, and a quantity of cocoa on board. The *Ethalion* in this action had neither killed nor wounded; the *Thetis* had one man killed, and nine wounded.

Captain Pierrepont, of the *Naiad*, chased and took the other frigate on the 18th, after she had rounded Cape Finisterre, and shoved very close to the rocks of Monte Lora. The British frigates, the *Triton* and *Alcmene*, were in company with the *Naiad*, and all three closed with the enemy amidst the rocks of Commanurto, at the entrance of Maros, when the Spanish colours were hauled down. She proved to be the Santa Brigada, and had on board 1,400,090 dollars, independent of a cargo of equal estimation. In this fortunate action the English had one man killed, and ten wounded.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of October and the 10th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALMOND, Thomas, Dowgate-hill, merchant. (Walton & Son, Olders'-hall, Basinghall-street)
Andre, Philip, Jew-street, Minories, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Throgmorton-street)
Buckland, Christ, Bethnal-green, money-scrivener. (Mr. Watkins, Featherstone-buildings)
Burdon, Wm., Chancery-place, money-scrivener. (Mr. Kayll, Great St. Helens)
Blane, Thomas, Walbrook, merchant. (Walton and Son, Basinghall-street)
Battye, John, Wilton-street, Moorfields, auctioneer. (Mr. Wyld, Warwick-square)
Bainbridge, Matthew, Gofwell-street, taylor. (Mr. Shorwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row)
Bleafe, Joseph, Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Baker, Edward, St. James's-market, butcher. (Mr. Matthews, Caffie-street, Holborn)
Bleafe, Joseph, Liverpool, and John Wiseman, Ide of St. Vincent, merchants. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Barnier, J. K. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonshire-square, merchants. (Mr. Eaton, Birch-lane)
Bull, Richard, Portica, victualler. (Charles Bettefworth, Portica)
Beufill, William, Wilmslow, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)
Collier, John, Stockport, and Samuel Collier, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Messrs. Edge, Manchester)
Chapman, William, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, butcher. (H. Chelver, Melina-place, St. George's-fields)
Coombs, Ebenezer, St. James's, Ratouer. (R. Patton, Cross-street, Watton-garden)
Chubb, James, Bristol, dealer. (Mr. Elderton, Bristol)
Dunne, William, Gloucester-place, Pancras, furrier and apothecary. (Mr. Bolton, No. 16, Great Ryer-street, St. James's)
Dalton, William, Braided, haberdasher. (George Foole, Pallgrave-place, Temple)
Fisher, William, Swine, and Francis Fisher, Wyton. (H. Roffer, Kirby-street)
Fentham, H. H. Greville-street, merchant. (Maddock & Co. Lincoln's-inn New-square)
Figgins, Robert, Devises, feedman. (Mr. Wood, St. Bartholomew's hospital)
Farmer, William, Walsall, grocer. (Price & Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Fisher, John, William, Manchester, and John Mangnall, Bolton, merchants. (Mr. Ellis, Curfitor-street)
Gruntifon, Charles, Abchurch-lane, merchant. (Gregg and Corfield, Skinner's-hall, Dowgate-hill)
Gyblitt, Thomas, New Compton-street, Solio, gold-beater. (Thomas Williamson, Clifford's-inn)
Howgrave, John, Leeds, victualler. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Muley, Hubert, Pall-Mall, taylor. (Mr. Dawson, Warwick-street, Golden-square)
Munderfon, John, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchant. (Crowder and Lavis, Old Jewry)
Bughes, John, St. Catharine's, provision merchant. (Mr. Vowell, Crescent, Lambeth-road)
Mall, Peter, Cateaton-street, factor. (Thomas Timbrell, Trowbridge, Wilts)
Mayward, John, Borough-road, Southwark, corn-chandler. (Mr. Smith, Villier's-street)
Imms, Richard, Clare-market, oilman. (Thomas Williamson, Clifford's-inn)
Johnson, Thomas, Norton Falgate, chemist and druggist. (Wardeson, Hardy and Barton, Austin Friars)
Jacob, Abraham, Radcliffe Highway, shop-feller. (George Fory, Leadenhall-street)
Kent, Adolphus and Matthew Pemberton, Lime-street-square, merchants. (Ward, Dennetts, and Graves, Henrietta-street)
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Cateaton-street, merchant. (Mr. Losley, Cheap-side)
Kirk, Matthias, and John Fisher, Manchester, merchants. (Mr. Ellis, Curfitor-street)
Lewis, Thomas, Liverpool, joiner and builder. (Mr. Windie, Bartlett's-buildings)
Lowe, Josiah, and Daniel, New-street, St. Martin's, Jewellers. (Mr. Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)
Lowe, William, Standish-with-Laughtree, miller. (Richard Fox, Chorley)
Luning, J. W. Laurence Pountney-lane, merchant. (A. and J. Weston, Fenchurch-street)
M'Allister, Edward, St. Andrew's, Holborn, victualler. (Thomas Holloway, Chancery-lane)
Mullett, Thomas, St. Pauls, vintner. (Mr. Welchon, Fumival's-inn)
Pinkney, R. and J. C. Demay, Rider-street, St. James's, flower-makers. (Mr. Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho)
Prior, Richard, Sutton Benger, linen draper. (Mr. Digg, Bristol)
Parfitt, James, West Smithfield, grocer. (Messrs. Phillips, Warfard-court, Throgmorton-street)
Reichardt, J. J. P. Dahmir and Jacob Brune, Throgmorton-street, merchants. (Mr. Collins, Spital-square)
Robson, John, Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's-inn, London)
Ruddersworth, Thomas, St. Paul's Church-yard, Ray-maker. (Mr. Burroughs, Caffie-street, Falcoun-square)
Roberts, William, Rochester, grocer. (Mr. Brown, Little Friday-street)

Rimington, Isaac, Leeds, maltster and brewer. (Bellasi and Arkinsop, Leeds)
Smethurst, James, Oldham, inn-keeper. (Mr. Ellis, Curfitor-street)
Stevenson, Archibald, Edmonton, brick-maker. (Mr. East, Torrington-street, Raucefile Highway)
Saunderson, Robert, jun. and John Runney, Whitehaven, merchants. (J. F. Scott, Warwick-courts, Holborn)
Smith, John, Mansfield, inn-keeper, Rois and Hall, Bowwell-courts
Smalley, Richard, jun. Manchester. (Kay and Benbow, Manchester)
Smith, James, Gosport, victualler. (Diull and Matthews, Inner Temple)
Sanford, William, Colchester, inn-keeper. (Mr. Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn)
Thomason, Thomas, and George Nicholson, Liverpool, merchants. (Thomas Windie, Bartlett's-buildings)
Turner, H. L. Mirfield, money-scrivener. (John Croftland, Deadmanstone)
Taylor, Abraham, Wenlock-street, Old-street, thimble-maker. (Mr. Clulow, Chancery-lane)
Webster, William, Fore-street, linen-draper. (Gregg and Chapman, Throgmorton-street)
Watson, Horace, St. Mary Axe. (Mr. Haynes, Bury-courts, St. Mary Axe)
Whalley, Thomas and William, Friday-street, warehouse-keeper. (Barry and Forbes, Basinghall-street)
Walker, Francis, and John Thompson, Sheffield, brewers. (Adamson Parker, Sheffield)
Wild, James, Manchester, brewer. (Kay and Roodhaw, Manchester)
Wells, Henry, Little Summer-street, Aldgate, merchant. (Mr. Bexwell, Aldgate)
Walford, John, Pall-mall, haberdasher. (Mr. Owen, Staples-lane)
Wigzell, Thomas, Jewry-street, Aldgate, wine merchant. (Mr. Fawcett, Gracechurch-street)
Wright, William, Bolton in the Moors, wine merchant. (James Carden, Adelphi, London)
Yates, Thomas, Cook's-court, Cary-street, money-scrivener. (Mr. Fawcett, Gracechurch-street)
York, Joseph, Scarborough, vintner. (Mr. French, Caffie-street, Holborn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews, Wm. Chichester, contractor, Dec. 2.
Bellamy, Thos. Stubton, horse-dealer, Dec. 6.
Beetham, Nathan, Sloane-street, dealer, &c. Dec. 7.
Bloxham, Wm. Gloucester, mercer, Nov. 24.
Banton, Edward, Lancaster, merchant, Nov. 26.
Burton, Samuel, Leadenhall-street, ironmonger, Dec. 17.
Ballard, John, Finsbury, victualler, Dec. 20.
Blanchard, Caleb, and Thomas Lewis, Coleman-street, merchants, Dec. 12.
Champion, Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, Nov. 13.
Cullar, Joseph, Bisle, Gurgaon, &c. Dec. 3.
Carna, Samuel, Danbury, merchant, Nov. 30.
Dumoreq, Philip, Birmingham, button-maker, Nov. 29.
Dakin, Eliz. and Thos. Liverpool, full-cloth manufacturers, Nov. 27.
Doxon, James, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 23.
Daniel, William, York, coach-maker, Nov. 26.
Ellison, John, Birrall, suit-maker, Nov. 25.
Edwards, Miles and Thomas, Kent-street, cotton-manufacturers, Nov. 23.
Elliott, David, Old Broad-street, merchant, Nov. 26.
Edwards, Howson, Gravel-lane, and Granville Duplex, Leeds, Dec. 9.
Evans, John, Birt's Morton, shopkeeper, Dec. 4.
Fennell, Samuel, Colchester, butcher, Dec. 4.
Fidell, John, James Morton, and Joseph Barton, Liverpool, soap-boilers, Dec. 14.
Glasbrook, T. G. & B. of Wigan, grocers, Nov. 12.
Grimshaw, John, Dudley, draper and taylor, Dec. 6.
Garratt and Hattway, Oxford-street, glass-sellers, Dec. 17.
Hudson, Thos. New Bond-street, tavern-keeper, Dec. 17.
Harris, John Owen, Cardigan, shop-keeper, Nov. 30.
Heynes, Thomas, Chipping Norton, mercer, Nov. 18.
Hodder, Wm. Fildwick, clothier, Nov. 20.
Hedacland, Joseph, Exeter, linen-draper, Nov. 21.
Hawker, Wm. Birmingham, victualler, Nov. 28.
Hartley, John, Salford, Lancashire, victualler, Dec. 5.
Hewson, James, Huntingdon, waggoner, Dec. 18.
Hesketh, Joseph, Manchester, clock manufacturer, Dec. 14.
Jones, Wm. Cheltenham, dealer, &c. Nov. 26.
Jenkins, Edward, Hanworth, corn and hay dealer, Nov. 30.
Jones, Wm. Swansea, merchant, Dec. 16.
Knapp, Thomas, and Richard Stacey, York-street, Well-minster, brewers, Dec. 14.
Le Meturier, Abraham, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, Nov. 26.
Langdale, John, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 18.
Lewence, John, Thos. Yates, and David Holt, Manchester, cotton spinners, Dec. 12.
Lewis, John, and James Wyatt, Cornhill, feedmen, Dec. 17.
Madden, John, Kedleston-inn, Derbyshire, Nov. 30.
Martin, Beerington, and W. and J. Hoghton, Preston, cotton manufacturers, Dec. 3.
Mackean, Andrew, Manchester, cotton spinner, Nov. 21.
May, Abel Walker, Lefkeard, shopkeeper, Nov. 26.
Marshall, James, Bath, book-keeper, May. 28.
Mareon, Christ. Preston, Dec. 4.
Marford, John, Kedleston inn, Derbyshire, Nov. 30.

Notley, Geo. Dartford, innholder, Dec. 3.
O'Connor, Hugh, Leadenhall-street, merchant, Dec. 3.
Peacock, John, Montague-clofe, Southwark, metalman, Nov. 16.
Price, James, Red-lion-court, Charter-house-lane, iron moner, Dec. 7.
Price, Richard, Mile-end Old-town, corn-dealer, Nov. 26.
Pridde, Thomas, and John Osborne, Snow-hill, cheese-mongers, Nov. 26.
Partridge, A. and W. Illife, Friday-street, carriers, Jan. 4.
Ponting, Elijah, Wigmore-street, painter, &c. Jan. 22.
Rutt, Edward, Bermondsey-street, woolstapler, Nov. 16.
Richardson, William, Newcastle-street, Strand, upholder, Nov. 12.
Rideout, Wm. Manchester, fustian manufacturer, Dec. 3.
Ridd, Stephen, Bungay, draper, Dec. 17.
Smith, George and Thomas, White, innholders, Nov. 18.
Seaton, George, Crowle, cordfacter, Nov. 29.
Soudick, Richard, Waupley, inn-keeper, Nov. 19.

Senior, Wm. Berkeley-square, haberdasher, Nov. 26.
Stuckey, Joel, Bristol, ladder, Dec. 2.
Stock, Wm. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper, Dec. 17.
Smith, Robert, Streatham, and Charles Smith, Croydon, brewers, Dec. 28.
Sadler, Francis, Kenington, victualler, Dec. 17.
Seary, John, Northampton, gunnaker, Dec. 12.
Tomalin, John, Park-street, Islington, coal-merchant, Dec. 14.
Thompson, Wm. Wellingborough, draper, Nov. 14.
Templey, Geo. Boothby and John Fleming, Brampton, check-manufacturer, Nov. 21.
Tratherus, Wm. Penryn, shopkeeper, Dec. 3.
Wetherhead, Christopher, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 26.
Wright, David, St. George's Fields, wine merchant, Nov. 26.
Wigan, Thomas, Bristol, goldsmith, Dec. 11.
Ward, Wm. Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 2.
Ward, Christopher, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Nov. 26.
Wetterman, Wm. Bermondsey-street, plumber, Dec. 14.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
TYPHUS Gravior	3
Typhus Mitior	6
Scarlatina	2
Scarlatina Aginosa	3
Peripneumonia	3
Acute Rheumatism	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Peripneumonia Notha	8
Cough	12
Dyspnœa	9
Cough and Dyspnœa	14
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Hæmoptoe	4
Hydrothorax	2
Palpitatio	2
Apoplexia	2
Paralysis	1
Epilepsia	1
Amentia	1
Dyspepsia	8
Vomitus	3
Diarrhœa	16
Dysenteria	4
Colica	3
Colica Pictonum	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhages	1
Hepatalgia	1
Nephralgia	1
Amenorrhœa	6
Chlorosis	9
Hysteria	4
Chronic Rheumatism	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephmera	6
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Dolor post partum	3
Rhagis Papillæ	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Measles	6
Hooing-Cough	7
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Scrophula	2

Since the last report there has been a train of diseases similar to those which were then taken notice of. Intestinal complaints continue to form a principal share of the list. The greatest number of these have proved

rather tedious and troublesome than violent and alarming. The measles, which have for some time prevailed amongst children, occur less frequently. This disease is likely to be succeeded by Scarlatina, of which there are at present several instances.

It has hitherto appeared in a mild form. In some cases the scarlet eruption has been attended with very slight affections of the throat, and the disease has very much resembled that which was described by Sydenham, and which, he observes, generally makes its appearance at the close of summer. The existence of the disease in this mild form, as noticed by Sydenham, has been questioned by some who have been always accustomed to consider the affections of the throat as a necessary characteristic of the disease. Others have spoken as confidently of the existence of it, as described by him, where the anginous symptoms, if they existed, were so slight as not to form a prominent symptom.

That this symptom did not form a part of the disease to which he refers may be taken for granted, when we recollect how acute his observation, and how accurate his description of disease; but, it is equally certain, that, since his time, this symptom, in a more or less evident degree, has generally accompanied the complaint.

When children have been the subjects of this disease, it has more frequently appeared in its simple form, than when adults have been the subjects of it; and this circumstance serves to reconcile the observation of Sydenham with what takes place at present, that, though it seizes whole families, children are more particularly liable to it.

This disease, as was before remarked, appeared in a mild form, in most of the instances referred to in the list. In one patient, however, a child of four years of age, the symptoms were more aggravated: the tonsils were considerably enlarged and inflamed; deglutition was difficult; a large secretion of tough mucus throughout the fauces occasioned a difficulty of breathing, and a material change in the voice. All these symptoms were relieved by external suppuration taking place, and the patient soon recovered.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Sketches of Dr. Ingenhousz, Dean Tucker, Lord Charlemont, and Dr. Withering.

Married.] John Newman, esq. of Mansion-house-street, to Miss Fourdrinier, daughter of the late H. Fourdrinier, esq. of Lombard-street.

Mr. Henry Perigal, of the Victualling-office, to Miss Louisa Brady.

Mr. Thomas Lott, of Bow-lane, Cheap-side, to Miss Catherine Riley, of Thames-street.

At Hampstead, Mr. Samuel Brawn, of West-end, to Miss Ricketts, of Surrey-place, Kent-road.

Peter Kingston, esq. Captain of the 6th Regiment of Dragoon-Guards, to the Marchioness of Clanricarde.

Mr. Dyson, junior, of Ivy Buck, to Miss Armstrong, Turnham-green.

Sir William Lourine, to Miss Campart, of Kensington-Gate.

At Newington Butts, Mr. R. Hopkins, of Newington, to Mrs. Cooper, of Shooter's Hill.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, J. T. Hone, esq. to Mrs. Sinclair.

Dead.] At Turnham-green, aged 79, Mr. William Mackay.

In Portland-place, Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney-court, Herefordshire.

In Paradise-row, Islington, aged 65, J. M. Furtado, esq.

In Spa-fields, aged 34, Lieutenant Richard Caley, of the Navy.

At Turnham-green, Mrs. Higginson.

At his apartments in St. James's-palace, James Harris, esq. more than thirty years master-cook in the King's kitchen.

At Dulwich, Surrey, aged 78, Robert Woodmap, esq.

At Croydon, Surrey, Miss Beachcroft.

At Islington, Mr. Long, of Christ's Hospital, carpenter and builder.

In Aldgate High-street, Mr. Joseph Boone.

At Stockwell, Miss H. Folgham, daughter of Mr. Folgham, of Fleet-street.

At Newington Butts, Surrey, aged 70, Mr. Dickson.

In Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, Mr. J. Hyde, working-silver-smith.

In Nottingham-place, T. L. Frederick, esq. Rear Admiral of the Red.

At Bowood park (the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne), John Ingenhousz, M. D. physician to his Imperial Majesty, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned societies; a man of great simplicity of manners and benevolence of disposition; to whom the public are indebted for several curious and useful discoveries, particularly in the application of pneumatic chemistry and natural philosophy to the purposes of medical and agricultural improvements. His "Experiments upon Vegetables, discovering their great Power of purifying the common Air in Sunshine, and of injuring it in the Shade and at Night," first published in 8vo. 1779, have since been extended and improved, and republished lately on the Continent, in collections

of his works in French and German editions, which include his papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." Prefixed to these editions is a portrait of the author. He was a native of Breda, and for some time practised physic in his native country. He came to England about the year 1767, to acquire information concerning the Suttonian method of inoculating the small-pox; and in 1768 (on the recommendation of the late Sir John Pringle, who very highly esteemed him) he was engaged to go to Vienna to inoculate the Archduchess Theresa-Elizabeth (the only daughter of the Emperor Joseph II.), and the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, brothers of the Emperor. In the spring of the following year he went to Italy, and inoculated the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The rewards of these services were the rank of body physician and counsellor of state to their Imperial Majesties, with a pension for life of about 600l. sterling per annum. For several years past he has resided in this country, to which, from his first acquaintance with it, he has always been much attached, and where he passed his time almost unceasingly in scientific pursuits. In "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LXV. p. 1, are his experiments on the torpedo; LXVI. 257, easy methods of measuring the diminution of bulk taking place on the mixture of common and nitrous air, with experiments on platina; LXVIII. 1022, a ready way of lighting a candle by a very small electrical spark; ibid. 1037, electrical experiments to explain how far the phenomena of the electrophorus may be accounted for by Dr. Franklin's theory of positive and negative electricity; LXIX. 376, account of a new kind of inflammable air or gas; ibid. 537, some new methods of suspending magnetical needles; ibid. 661, improvements in electricity; LXX. 354, on the degree of salubrity of the common air at sea, compared with that of the sea-shore, and that of places removed from the sea; LXXII. 426, some further considerations on the influence of the vegetable kingdom on the animal creation.

At Gloucester, Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester. This venerable divine, so long and so justly celebrated for his commercial sagacity, was born at Laugharn, in Caermarthenshire, in the year 1712. His father was a farmer, and having a small estate left him at or near Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, he removed thither; and perceiving that his son had a turn for learning, he sent him to Ruthin school in Denbighshire, where he made so respectable a progress in the classics, that he obtained an exhibition at Jesus College, Oxford. It is generally understood that several of his journeys to and from Oxford were performed on foot, with a stick on his shoulder, and bundle at the end of it. Thus it might be said by him, as by Simonides, "*Omnia mea mecum porto.*" At the age of 23 he entered into holy orders, and

and served a curacy for some time in Gloucestershire. About 1737 he became curate of St. Stephen's church in Bristol, and was appointed minor-canon in the cathedral of that city. Here he attracted the notice of Dr. Joseph Butler, then Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Durham, who appointed Mr. Tucker his domestic chaplain. By the interest of this prelate Mr. Tucker obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Bristol; and on the death of Mr. Carcott, well known by his treatise on the Deluge, and a volume of excellent sermons, he became rector of St. Stephen. The inhabitants of that parish consist chiefly of merchants and tradesmen, a circumstance which greatly aided his natural inclination for commercial and political studies. When the famous bill was brought into the House of Commons for the naturalization of the Jews, Mr. Tucker, considering the subject with an enlarged mind, took a decided part in favour of the measure, and was, indeed, its most able advocate. The opponents of the bill, transported with an extraordinary zeal for the Christian Religion, which they affected to think was in danger by this step, treated the divine with great rudeness and virulence on the occasion. He was not only severely attacked in pamphlets, newspapers, and magazines; but the pious people of Bristol, who had, perhaps, hardened their hearts into intolerance by a traffic in human flesh, burnt his effigy dressed in canonicals, together with his letters on behalf of naturalization. In 1755 he published an able pamphlet on the "Turkey Trade," in which he demonstrates the evils that result to trade in general from chartered companies. At this period Lord Clare (afterward Earl Nugent) was returned to Parliament for Bristol, which honour he obtained chiefly through the strenuous exertions of Mr. Tucker, whose influence in his large and wealthy parish was almost decisive on such an occasion. In return for this favour the Earl procured for him the deanery of Gloucester, in 1758, at which time he took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. So great was his reputation for commercial knowledge, that Dr. Thomas Hayter, afterwards Bishop of London, who was then tutor to his present Majesty, applied to Dr. Tucker to draw up a dissertation on this subject for the perusal of his royal pupil. It was accordingly done, and gave great satisfaction. This work, under the title of "The Elements of Commerce," was printed in quarto, but never published. Dr. Warburton, however, who, after having been member of the same chapter with the Dean, at Bristol, became Bishop of Gloucester, thought very differently from the rest of mankind, in respect to his talents and favourite pursuits; and said once, in his coarse manner, that "his Dean's trade was religion, and religion his trade." But in refutation of this charge we might produce the Dean's various publications on moral and religious subjects, which shew him to be not only deeply versed in theology, but also,

what is far better, a man of genuine philanthropy. In the year 1771, when a strong attempt was made to procure an abolition of subscription to the thirty-nine articles, Dr. Tucker came forward as an able and moderate advocate of the church of England. About this time he published "Directions for Travellers," in which he lays down excellent rules, by which gentlemen who visit foreign countries may not only improve their own minds, but turn their observations to the benefit of their native country. The Dean was an attentive observer of the American contest. He examined the affair with a very different eye from that of a party-man, or an interested merchant; and he discovered, as he conceived, that both sides would be better off by an absolute separation. Mr. Burke's language in the House of Commons respecting the Dean's proposal was, indeed, exceeding harsh and illiberal. In his famous speech on American taxation, April 13th, 1774, this famous orator called him "the advocate of the court fiction; and I suppose," he adds, "that his earnest labours in this vineyard will raise him to a bishopric." The Dean was actually roused into resentment on this occasion, and he accordingly published a letter to Mr. Burke, in which he not only vindicates the purity of his own principles, but retorts upon his adversary in very forcible and manly terms. The ground of Mr. Burke's enmity to the Dean, was the latter's strenuous opposition to his being admitted to represent Bristol in Parliament. Dr. Tucker had a high opinion of Lord Nugent's Parliamentary conduct and abilities; added to which, he owed him much on the score of gratitude. He therefore considered himself as bound to support his interest in Bristol with all the power he possessed. This excited Mr. Burke's dislike to the Dean of Gloucester; and sharpened his wit on the subject of his political opinions. When the terrors of an invasion were very prevalent, in 1779, the Dean circulated, in a variety of periodical publications, some of the most sensible observations that were ever made on the subject; in order to quiet the fears of the people. In 1781 the Dean published, what he had printed long before, "A Treatise on Civil Government," in which his principal design is to counteract the doctrines of the celebrated Mr. Locke and his followers. The book made a considerable noise, and was very sharply attacked by several able writers on the democratic side of the question, particularly by Dr. Towers. The year following he closed his political career with a pamphlet intitled "Cui Bono?" in which he balances the profit and loss of each of the belligerent powers, and recapitulates all his former positions on the subject of war and colonial possessions. His publications since that period have consisted of some tracts on the commercial regulations of Ireland; on the exportation of woollens, and on the iron trade. In 1777 he published seventeen practical sermons, in one volume, octavo. In the

year

year 1778, one of his parishioners, Miss Peljoquin, a maiden lady of large fortune and most exemplary piety, bequeathed to the Dean her dwelling-house in Queen-square, Bristol, with a very handsome legacy, as a testimony of her great esteem for his worth and talents. In the year 1781 the Dean married a lady of the name of Crowe, who resided at Gloucester. It should be recorded to his praise, that though enjoying but very moderate preferment (for to a man of no paternal estate, or other ecclesiastical dignity, the Deanery of Gloucester is no very advantageous situation), he has notwithstanding been a liberal benefactor to several public institutions, and a distinguished patron of merit. The celebrated John Henderfon, of Pembroke College, Oxford, was sent to the University, and supported there, at the Dean's expence, when he had no means whatever of gratifying his ardent desire for study. We shall mention another instance of generosity in this place, which reflects the greatest honour upon the Dean. About the year 1790 he thought of resigning his rectory in Bristol, and, without communicating his design to any other person, he applied to the Chancellor, in whose gift it is, for leave to quit it in favour of his curate, a most deserving man, with a large family. His Lordship was willing enough that he should give up the living, but he refused him the liberty of nominating his successor. On this the Dean resolved to hold the living himself, till he could find a fit opportunity to succeed in his object. After weighing the matter more deliberately, he communicated his wish to his parishioners, and advised them to draw up a petition to the Chancellor in favour of the curate. This was accordingly done, and signed by all of them, without any exception, either on the part of the dissenters or others. The Chancellor being touched with this testimony of love between a clergyman and his people, yielded at last to the application; in consequence of which the Dean cheerfully resigned the living to a successor well qualified to tread in his steps. Since that time he has resided chiefly at Gloucester, viewing his approaching dissolution with the placid mind of a Christian, conscious of having done his duty both to God and Man.

The following is a tolerably correct list of the Dean's works:

Theological and Controversial.—1. A Sermon, preached before the Governors of the Infirmary of Bristol, 1745. 2. Letters in Behalf of the Naturalization of the Jews. 3. Apology for the Church of England, 1772. 4. Six Sermons, 12mo. 1773. 5. Letter to Dr. Kippis, on his Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers. 6. Two Sermons and Four Tracts. 7. View of the Difficulties of the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems, and Seventeen Sermons, 1777.

Political and Commercial.—8. A pamphlet on the Turkey Trade. 9. A brief View of the Advantages and Disadvantages which at-

tend a Trade with France. 10. Reflections on the Expediency of Naturalizing foreign Protestants, and a Letter to a Friend on the same Subject. 11. The Pleas and Arguments of the Mother Country and the Colonies stated. 12. A Letter to Mr. Burke. 13. Quere, whether a Connection with, or Separation from, America, would be for national Advantage? 14. Answers to Objections against the Separation from America. 15. A Treatise on Civil Government. 16. *Cui Bono?* 17. Four Letters on national Subjects. 18. Sequel to Sir William Jones on Government. 19. On the Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland. 20. Several Papers under the Signature of Cassandra, &c. on the Difficulties attendant on an Invasion. 21. A Treatise on Commerce. (Mr. Coxe, in his Life of Sir Robert Walpole, says that this was printed, but never published.)

Miscellaneous.—22. Directions for Travelers. 23. Cautions against the Use of Spirituous Liquors. 24. A Tract against the Diversions of Cock-fighting, &c.

At Dublin, Lord Charlemont; a nobleman, on whom, even in times of the most imminent danger, neither turbulence, faction, nor slander, has dared to cast an aspersions. Of his Lordship's early life, a great part was spent abroad; charmed with the arts, the climate, and the language of Italy, it was for many years his favourite residence. With the rest of the world, however, he was intimately acquainted; as at every court which a young nobleman generally visits he spent more than the usual time. In all he was respected and beloved; and he has been heard to say, that when he returned home there was not a country in Europe in which he was not more known, and had not more of those connections which sweeten life, than in his native Ireland! His Lordship returned home at about the age of thirty; and his return is said to have been hastened by a disorder contracted from poison, administered by the jealousy of a female. Of this disorder, the malignity had baffled the efficacy of all the medical skill which his Lordship found abroad, and it remained for the honour of an Irish physician, if not radically to remove the disease, at least to alleviate its force, and preserve a life which was to be the ornament and pride of his country. The physician in question was the celebrated Dr. Lucas, a man distinguished, not more by the success of his medical exertions in his Lordship's case, than by the zeal and energy which he has displayed as a political writer, and a popular representative. Having thus recovered a moderate share of health by the skill of this Irish patriot, and prescribed for himself a degree of temperance and strictness of regimen which few men would have had the steadiness to observe, his Lordship began to think of an heir. Although accustomed to view beauty in its most fascinating forms amidst the brilliancy of courts, the splendour of wealth, and the attractions of polished manners, he

did not seek these qualities in a wife. He married a young lady, the daughter of a provincial clergyman, possessed of good sense, and a most amiable disposition; therefore, better chosen than if recommended by high birth, riches, or beauty: by this marriage his Lordship has several children, the eldest of whom, it is reasonable to hope, will emulate the virtues of his father. From the moment in which Lord Charlemont first embarked in public life, he has invariably promoted the best interests of the country. He affected not, however, in any instance, that popularity which follows rather the shewy and insincere professions of the demagogue, than the wise and well-judged measures of him who serves his country more from a motive of duty than a thirst of fame. With him, patriotism was a virtue which he practised for its own sake, and without attention to any consequences, except the approbation of his own mind, and a strict attention to the public welfare. The virtues and services of Lord Charlemont were neither unobserved nor unrewarded by the public. He was accordingly raised by the unanimous voice of the people, more fully and faithfully expressed than it had been on any other occasion, to the most honourable situation which it was in their power to bestow, that of commander in chief of an army self-appointed, and self-paid, consisting of 80,000 freemen, including all the gentry and the nobility of the kingdom. To this command of the Old Volunteer army of Ireland he was for several years successively elected; nor did this relation between that extraordinary body of men and his Lordship cease until a difference of political opinion had arisen, which induced him to resign. That difference arose on the question of admitting the Catholics to participate in the power of the state. The idea was first broached in an address from the volunteers of Ulster to his Lordship, at a time when they had been reviewed by him in the neighbourhood of Belfast. He in very plain, but very polite and respectful terms, expressed, in his answer, his difference of opinion on that question. A discordance of sentiment, on a point of such moment, must have been fatal to that cordiality of affection which had alone reconciled him to the troublesome, though highly honourable, situation to which he had been raised: he therefore shortly afterwards resigned his command. Of a reform in the representation his Lordship has been long a friend, and was among the first of those noblemen and gentlemen who, when the question was agitated, and the great difficulty appeared to be, how individuals should be satisfied for the annihilation of their property, made an offer of a voluntary surrender of their boroughs to the public. On the question of the regency, too, he adopted that side which alone was thought compatible with the independence of Ireland. He was one of those who, in opposition to the partizans of Mr. Pitt, asserted the right of that kingdom to appoint

its own regent; and, as they constituted a majority in the two Houses, they accordingly offered the regency to the heir apparent. In a mind like that of his Lordship, cultivated, vigorous and pure, error is seldom a plant of perennial growth. The opinion which he so honestly entertained, and so boldly avowed to the volunteer army of 1784, he seems to have since changed for those of a more liberal complexion, as he has since supported the Catholic claim to the elective franchise, which Parliament acceded to in 1796, and became an advocate for what is called *Catholic emancipation*. Of that system of coercion which preceded the late insurrection in Ireland, his Lordship has been uniformly the declared enemy. He, therefore, was one of the very few who supported Lord Moira in his parliamentary reprobation of these measures, and in recommending those of peace and conciliation. Unexceptionable, however, as Lord Charlemont's political conduct has been, it is not as a politician that he is exclusively entitled to our regard. He is more highly estimable, perhaps, as a man of taste and literature. As a general scholar he has not left his equal in the Irish Peerage. Possessing a respectable knowledge of the learned languages, he was also intimately acquainted with those of modern Europe, particularly the Italian, in which he was an adept. To his love of letters Ireland owes, in a great measure, the establishment of the only literary society (except the University) which she possesses, namely, the Royal Irish Academy, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1786, and of which his Lordship has, since its foundation, been annually elected president. Of this office he discharged the duties *con amore*, constantly attending its meetings, unless when ill health prevented, presiding with a father's care over its concerns, and occasionally contributing to fill the pages of its transactions. In these volumes his Lordship has published three essays, which are highly respectable; one on a contested passage in Herodotus; another on an ancient custom at Meteline, with considerations on its origin; and a third on the antiquity of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, which he has proved from some passages in the Italian poets. These, however, constitute but a small part of what his Lordship has written. To some of his friends he has shewn, at various times, materials for larger works, with which it is to be hoped the public will now be favoured. Among the lovers and the judges of the fine arts he held a very conspicuous rank. At his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, was to be seen a most respectable collection of the great masters in painting and sculpture, both ancient and modern; and of his taste in architecture, his temple of Marino, within a couple of miles of the metropolis, is a beautiful specimen.

At the Larches, near Birmingham, in the 58th year of his age, William Withering, M. D. F. R. S. member of the Royal Academy of

of Sciences at Lisbon, fellow of the Linnæan Society, &c. (whose death was announced in our last Number). He was born in the year 1741. His father was a respectable apothecary at Willington, in Shropshire. After going through the common grammatical education, and being initiated in the knowledge of pharmacy and medicine under his father, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied the usual time, and then took the degree of Doctor of Physic in the year 1766. Not long after he left the University, he settled at Stafford, where he married Miss Cooks, the daughter of an attorney of that place. Here he met with little encouragement; he therefore removed hence in 1774 to Birmingham, where a vacancy had taken place in the medical profession by the death of Dr. Small, an ingenious and much-lamented physician. The change was a very fortunate one for the Doctor; his abilities were soon called into action; and a few years afterwards, when the late Dr. Ash's health became impaired, his practice, both as to extent and profitableness, rivalled, if it did not surpass, that of any physician out of London. Little qualified, either by constitution of body or turn of mind, for general and social intercourse with the world, Dr. Withering devoted those hours which remained after the business of the day was over to philosophical and scientific pursuits. In the year 1776 he published, in 2 vols. 8vo. the first edition of his "Botanical Arrangement;" a work which, at that time, could be considered as little more than a mere translation from Linnæus of such genera and species of plants as are indigenous in Great Britain; and in which Ray's *Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*, and Hudson's *Flora Anglica*, could not fail to afford him great assistance; but, in the course of the two other editions of it (the last of which, in 4 vols. 8vo. was published 1796), this "Arrangement" has been so much improved and enlarged, as to have become, in a great measure, an original work; and certainly, as a national Flora, it must be allowed to be the most elaborate and complete performance that any country can boast of. Justice, however, compels us to acknowledge, that the whole claim of this excellence does not belong to Dr. Withering. No inconsiderable portion of it is due to his able coadjutors, among whom the names of Stokes, Woodward, Velely, and Stackhouse, stand the most conspicuous. Botany, however, did not engross all our author's attention: many of his leisure-hours he devoted to chemistry and mineralogy. In 1783 he translated Bergeman's *Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis*, under the title of "Outlines of Mineralogy;" and, before and since that time, he addressed to the Royal Society several communications relative to those branches of knowledge. Thus, in 1773, we find inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions* his experiments on different kinds of marle found in Staffordshire. In the same *Transactions* for 1782, his Analysis of

the toad-stone, a fossil met with in Derbyshire. In the same work for 1784, his experiment on the *terra ponderosa*. And lastly, in 1798, his analysis of a hot mineral spring in Portugal. Amidst these diversified pursuits he did not relax in his professional studies. In 1779, he published an account of the Scarlet fever and sore throat; and, 1785, appeared his account of the fox-glove; wherein he laid before the public a very satisfactory body of evidence in favour of the diuretic virtues of this vegetable in various kinds of dropsies. Although he was not the discoverer of this powerful remedy, yet he is entitled to the praise of being the first who taught the Faculty how to prepare and manage its doses, so as to administer it with safety, and generally with success. From early life Dr. Withering was of a slender and delicate habit of body; and, not long after his first establishment in practice, he became subject to attacks of peripneumony. By these repeated attacks his lungs were at length so much injured, and his whole frame so much debilitated, that he found it necessary to repair to a warmer climate. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1793, he made a voyage to Lisbon, where he passed the winter, returning to England the following spring. Thinking he had received benefit from the climate of Portugal, he made a second voyage to Lisbon the following winter, and returned home again 1795. While he was in Portugal, he analyzed the hot mineral waters, called the *Caldas*. This analysis was published in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon*; and since in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in London*. After his return from his last voyage to Lisbon, his health remained in a very fluctuating state, sometimes so tolerable as to allow going out in a carriage; at other times, so bad as to confine him to his room. In this manner his existence was protracted until the last month, when he removed from Edgbaston Hall, where he had resided (under a lease granted by the late Lord Calthorpe) for several years, to a house formerly occupied by Dr. Priestley, which he had recently purchased, and had named the *Larches*. To the distinguished rank which he held in the medical profession, Dr. Withering was raised wholly by personal merit. He possessed great clearness of discernment, joined with a most persevering application. He was of a humane and mild disposition. With his family and among his friends he was cheerful and communicative; but with the world at large, and even in his professional character, he was shy and reserved. He never prescribed more medicine than appeared to be absolutely necessary, consulting by such conduct the interest of the patient rather than the interest of the apothecary. Hence he was not generally beloved by the subordinate part of the profession. He has left behind him a very valuable library, which devolves to his son, who has been educated in his father's profession.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A meeting of the friends to the revival of a *Soup-Kitchen* was held in Newcastle on the 14th of November. It appeared that the inconsiderable subscription of £41. 3s. 6d. had enabled the committee to distribute gratis during the last winter 46,000 portions of soup. A new committee has been appointed for the same benevolent purpose during the ensuing winter. Each subscriber of one guinea is entitled to give four tickets a day; and of half-a-guinea, two tickets a day. Another institution has been proposed, and is likely to be effected, for supplying with a *comfortable meal* at a *cheap rate* many persons who might not wish to be considered as receiving gratuitous bounty. The new committee for a Soup-Kitchen are Messrs. BIGGE, KENTISH, BRAGG, WALTERS, CHORNLEY, VERTY, Dr. RAMSEY, and the Rev. Mr. FAWCETT, PROWETT, and TURNER.

The machine for drawing coals at Felling Colliery has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The property was not insured.

From the 23d of April to the 8th of November, 1799, 91 married women have been delivered at their own houses, through the charitable means of the Newcastle Society; the number of children born is exactly 100. This society provides the women with medical assistance, and every necessary during the month of their confinement.

On Tuesday morning, the 12th of November, several meteors, or balls of fire, were seen at Greatham, near Hartlepool, and other parts of that neighbourhood. They were first observed between five and six o'clock in the morning, in an easterly direction, and continued falling in succession, and together, till day-break. The atmosphere was very clear, and the moon, which was at full, shone with uncommon brilliancy. The meteors at first appeared like what are vulgarly called shooting or falling stars, which soon became stationary; they then, as it were, burst, but without any perceptible report, and passed to the northward, leaving behind them beautiful trains of floating fire in various shapes, some pointed, some irradiated, some in sparks, and others in a large column. The fire balls continued falling near two hours, and were succeeded till near eight o'clock by slight flashes of lightning. The general appearance was sublimely awful, particularly to the Hartlepool fishermen then at sea. To some spectators the sky appeared to open, and to display a number of luminous serpents moving in a perpendicular direction; these were soon after broken into separate balls, and fell towards the earth in a shower of fire.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Married.] At Newcastle, the Rev. H. Coulthard, to Mrs. Ann Hutt.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Cofer, of Stockton, draper, to Mrs. Jane Hunter, of Gilligate.

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At Stockton-upon-Tees, W. N. Brockett, esq. of Gainford, to Miss Moses.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Rayne, pawnbroker. Mr. John Davidson, hatter, Mrs. Ann Scarr. Mr. Thompson, a custom-house officer; he was drowned in passing from a ship to the quay.

Aged 98, Catherine Galbreath; she was well known as an itinerant dealer in glass, which occupation she followed till within a few days of her death.

At Burnhead, near Eldon, aged 41, Mrs. Isabel Scott.

At Morpeth, Mr. M. Laidler, inn-keeper; he was accidentally drowned.

At Hexham, Robert Lauderdale; he was discovered hanging in a wood.

At Sunderland, suddenly, Mrs. B. Hodgson. Mr. S. Hewitt, principal clerk to the bank of Messrs. Ruffell and Co. Mr. J. Miller, brick-maker; his death was occasioned by a fall from a window, from which he precipitated himself in his sleep.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. Harrison, supervisor of excise.

At Belsis, near Stockton, aged 95, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. R. Moore.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A violent storm of wind did great damage at Whitehaven, and on the eastern coast of the Irish Channel, on Tuesday evening, November 12. On the morning of that day flashes of vivid lightning, unaccompanied by thunder, and some meteors of uncommon magnitude were seen at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The weather became more settled, and indeed very fine, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following. See other Counties.

The first prizes of the Kendal Agricultural Society were adjudged on the 19th of October as follow:

1st, To Mr. Arthur Robinson, of Kirby, Lonsdale, for the best ram of the fell-breed.

2d, To Mr. Robert Dennison, of Beetham, for the best ram of the improved low-land breed.

3d, To Mr. Joseph Faulder, of Calgarth, for the two best ewes of the improved low-land breed.—The prizes were silver medals.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Robert Howe, hatter, to Miss Hodgson, of Bowness.

At Brampton, Mr. Joseph Dodd, of Carlisle, to Miss A. Hetherington.

At Stanwix, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, deputy clerk of the peace, to Miss Nicholson, of Park-Broom.

At Whitehaven, Captain Younghusband, to Miss Salkeld, daughter of Captain Salkeld. Mr. S. Simpson, ship-carpenter, to Miss J. Birkett. M. Hartley, esq. merchant, to Miss Lewthwaite, daughter of W. Lewthwaite, esq.

At Calbeck, Mr. R. Clarke, to Miss Irving.

At Egremont, the Rev. P. Gold, vicar of Athlone, in Ireland, to Miss Ellison.

At Kendal, Captain P. Jackson, to Miss Clark. Mr. J. Christian, of London, to Miss Scales, daughter of the late J. Scales, esq. of Ulverston.

Died. At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Irving. At Kendal, aged 33, Mrs. Benson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Ormston. Aged 26, Mr. Richard Corkhill, son of Captain W. Corkhill. Mr. John Durham. Mr. William Thompson. Aged 38, Mrs. Kelswick, wife of Captain Kelswick. Mrs. Mountley, wife of Mr. Mountley.

At Cockermouth, aged 83, Mr. T. Botton.

At Kewick, Mrs. Fisher.

Within a few days of each other, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Watson, parish clerk; and aged 30, Miss Watson, their daughter.

At Woodfish, near Carlisle, Mrs. Losh, wife of J. Losh, esq. Aged 26, Mr. William Robinson.

At Mount-Pleasant, near Carlisle, aged 81, Mrs. Hogarth, relict of the late J. Hogarth, esq.

At Mains, near Wigton, aged 68, Mr. John David.

At Workington, aged 37, Mr. John Dickson. Mrs. Hayston, wife of Mr. Hayston. Aged 26, Miss F. Thompson.

At Parton, near Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Eilbeeck; and, a few days after, Mrs. Eilbeeck, his wife.

At Newbiggin Hall, near Penrith, aged 57, C. C. Crackenthaop, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late Sessions for the West-Riding, held at Leeds, there was not a single felon for trial.

The rates of land-carriage to and from York and London have been raised two-pence per stone, in consequence of a representation made by the carriers to the Magistrates of the county of the extraordinary high price of hay, corn, &c.

The shew of cattle at Soulmas fair, held at York the 13th of November, was the thinnest ever remembered.

On the morning of the 10th of November, the corn, oil, and scribbling mills at Kerkstall, near Leeds, occupied by Mr. Charles Wood, were wholly destroyed by fire.

Married. At York, Mr. Skapper, attorney, to Miss Benson. J. Walker, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Orbie, of Scarborough. Mr. William Batty, to Miss Hestay.

At Doncaster, Mr. Malatrott, of the White Hart-inn, Worktop, to Miss Stanuel.

At Leeds, Mr. E. Burnett, of Manchester, to Miss Sayner. Mr. Reade, merchant, to Miss Pajey.

At Hull, Ensign Robinson, of the East-Suffolk Militia, to Miss Ellis.

At Sheffield, Mr. Alderman Goodman, of the Park, to Miss Shore, daughter of Mr. Shore, banker.

At Beverley, Mr. William Richardson, mercer, to Miss Wise, of Meaux, in Holland.

At Halifax, Mr. Hall, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Butterfield. Mr. Lord, of Rossendale, to Miss Oldfield.

At Aislaby, the Rev. J. Petch, of Kirby-moor-side, to Miss J. Hayes.

At Otley, Mr. John Cawood, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Holmes.

At Harewood, Mr. Lightfoot, of Leeds, to Miss C. Barrett.

At Pocklington, Mr. George Bagley, to Mrs. Ruston.

At Hatfield, J. M. Jenkins, esq. Captain and Adjutant of the West-Middlesex Militia, to Miss Kitson, daughter of G. Kitson, esq.

At Tieskill, near Doncaster, Mr. John Hebblewhite, of Hull, woollen-draper, to Miss Dawson.

At Sprotbrough, near Doncaster, Mr. John Talbot, of Leeds, to Miss E. Neville.

At Hutton-Bushel, near Scarborough, Mr. S. Hepper, of Doncaster, hosiery, to Miss A. Elmes.

Died. At York, Mrs. Coates, relict of the late Mr. George Coates. Aged 32, Mr. Good, coal merchant. Miss Barwick, daughter of Mr. Barwick, farrier. Aged 60, Mrs. Thomas Stothard.

At Clifton, near York, aged 82, Mrs. Lund.

At Hull, Miss Ann Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, of the Cross-Keys-inn.

At Beverley, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall.

At Whitby, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Castle, formerly Adjutant of the Durham Militia.

At Killingham, near Ripley, Mr. John Strother.

At Wetherby, Mr. Place, tobacconist.

At Wakefield, Mr. Hill, formerly a linen-draper.

At Catwick-in-Holderness, the Rev. Mr. Paul, many years vicar of that place.

At Sparrow, near Ripon, Mrs. C. Kettlewell.

At Market-Weighton, aged 68, Mr. A. North.

At Pontefract, Mr. Richard Horncastle,

At Squire-Pasture, near Leeds, Miss Turner.

At Huddersfield, Mr. D. Croftland, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester has lately been held, to take into consideration the necessity of continuing and extending the establishment for distributing soup to the poor during the present winter: this meeting was very numerously attended, and; under the direction of the respectable gentlemen of the committee, must be productive of the greatest benefit.

Very considerable damage has been occasioned by a fire which lately happened in Wapping. The ropery-warehouses of Messrs. Molyneux, Scafe and Greetham, were entirely consumed.

On the 12th of November a violent hurricane commenced at Liverpool, which did considerable damage: two vessels, the Hope and the

the Belfast, which sailed that morning from Liverpool, were both lost, and the crews perished.

From the late heavy rains many of the roads of Lancashire, as well as several other parts of the kingdom, are rendered as impassable as during the heaviest snows.

Fifty-two vessels cleared out from the port of Lancaster for the West-Indies between the 5th of July, 1798, and 5th of July, 1799; carrying merchandize to the value of £2,500,000. The port of Lancaster is rising into considerable consequence.

Married.] At Lancaster, Thomas Potter, esq. of Ardwick-green, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late Mr. Moore. Mr. J. Baldwin, attorney, to Miss Saul, daughter of the late C. Saul, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Bateman, to Miss M. Swire, of Ashton-under-Line. Mr. J. Gregory, to Miss Ann Barnes. Mr. Leigh, to Miss Smith. Mr. T. Best, to Mrs. Catrall. Mr. S. Mills, of Blackwood, to Miss Barlow.

At Liverpool, Mr. Yaniewicz, to Miss E. Breeze. John Hext, esq. to Miss Stanforth. Mr. W. Raleigh, to Miss Moss. C. Small, esq. to Miss Stewart. Mr. T. Penny, to Miss Brennand. J. Gregson, esq. to Miss Rigg. Mr. T. Metcalfe, to Miss Hodson. Mr. William Varley, of London, to Miss Newby. Mr. W. Jones, to Miss M. Holden. Mr. W. Aspinall, merchant, to Miss Leather. Mr. James, of Birmingham, to Miss Wilson. Mr. R. Barrowes, to Miss Whaley. Mr. Walthew, to Mrs. Wardley. Mr. S. Hatton, to Miss Young. Mr. Elliott, surgeon, to Miss Rathbone.

At Standish, Mr. J. Shaw, jun. to Miss Suddall. Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Hart.

At Rochdale, Mr. T. Littlewood, of Townsend, to Miss Edenbr, of Manchester.

At Warrington, Mr. Leigh, to Miss Turner.

At Ulverstone, Mr. George Coward, to Miss Hartley. Mr. E. Burton, to Miss M. Taylor.

At Prescott, Mr. Wight, of Liverpool, to Miss Ward.

At Eccles, Mr. Gardner, merchant, to Miss Anderson, of London.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. R. Marriott. Aged 70, Mrs. Barton. Mr. Richard Robinson, of Leeds. Mr. H. Aspinall. Mrs. Elliott. Mrs. Mayers. Mr. Samuel Norris. Mrs. M. Harrison. Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Mr. Dawson. Aged 85, Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. Pilling. Nathan Crompton, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. Dale. Aged 66, Mr. D. Mac Clure. Aged 23, Mr. L. Wright, son of the late Mr. Wright. Aged 29, Mr. Farrall, attorney. Aged 43, Captain J. Harrison. Aged 52, Mr. T. Hulker. Aged 65, Mr. T. Holt. Mrs. Mac Kee, widow. Mr. John Rimmer.

At Preston, Mrs. Preston.

At Wigan, suddenly, the Rev. R. Barrow. Mr. J. Bird, of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kirby, near Ulverstone, Miss E. Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pearson.

At Warrington, Mrs. Lapton. Mr. William Rush.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Wordsworth, of the Roebuck-inn. Suddenly, Mr. A. Whitworth.

At Long-mill-gate, Mr. T. Walker, son of Mr. Walker, inn-keeper.

At Withy Grove, Mr. Albiston.

At Orton, near Ormskirk, aged 90, the Rev. S. G. Bondley.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. R. Dutton, cabinet-maker, to Miss S. Harrison. Mr. John Knott, to Miss Ann Walker. Mr. Chesters, to Mrs. Mostyn. Mr. Halle, to Miss Leadbetter.

At Aftbury, William Stedman, esq. to Mrs. Ford.

At Doddleston, Mr. T. Wilbraham, to Miss Cliff, of Burton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Webster. Mrs. E. Bateman. Mrs. Coddington, wife of Mr. Coddington, printer. Mrs. Wilkinfon.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Smith.

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr. Browne, the Mayor, and Messrs. Hope and Edwards, Magistrates of Derby, have given public notice that all inn-keepers and publicans shall be deprived of their licenses who permit any person to drink in their houses after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, or during Divine Service on Sunday.

Twenty gallons of good and nourishing meat-soup have been made for the small expence of six shillings, in All Saints' poor-house, Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 50, Mrs. Hughes; Aged 66, Mrs. Whiterall. Aged 60, Mr. R. Lathbury. Aged 82, Mr. J. Stenson.

At Ashbourne, aged 45, Mrs. Harlow, wife of Mr. S. Harlow.

At Ilkestone, aged 80, Mr. Samuel Fish; he was found dead in the road.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Retford, under the patronage of Colonel Eyre, the Marquis of Titchfield, Viscount Newark, and other persons of consideration. At the first meeting on the 9th of November, fundry premiums were offered for cows and calves, tups, ewes, &c. &c.

A new chapel has been opened by the General Baptists in Stoney-street, Nottingham.

Two persons have been committed to Nottingham gaol for uttering forged Bank-notes. Others have been committed to Warwick gaol for the same offence; and there is scarcely a gaol in the kingdom that does not contain offenders guilty of this increasing crime.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Drury, hosier, to Miss James. Mr. T. Smith, hosier, to Miss Howitt, daughter of the late Alder-

man Howitt. Mr. F. Shuttleworth, to Miss Rawson. Mr. B. Churchill, of Sheephead, to Mrs. Atkinson.

At Retford, Mr. Bowmer, to Miss H. Mason, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mason.

At Balderton, Mr. G. G. Gil, of Navenby, to Miss A. Pearson.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 44, Mrs. Swann, wife of Mr. Swan, grocer. Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright, hosier.

At Stanford Hill, the lady of C. A. Dashwood, esq. of the Horse-guards.

At Knighton, Mr. Richard Hirst, groom to Mr. Lammin; his death was occasioned by a fall from his master's gig.

At Bingham, aged 85, Mrs. Jane Flower.

At Morgeen, Mr. Samuel Nix, farmer.

At Red-Stile, Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, Mrs. Chamberlin, wife of J. Chamberlin, esq.

At Thurgaston, near Southwell, the Rev. K. Mawer, curate of that place.

At Newark, Mr. Wm. Renshaw, butcher.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. F. Aveling, jun. of Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Hotchkiss.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 36, Mr. J. Croft.

At Billingborough, Mr. Effington.

At Edenham, Mr. William Belton, mason; he was discovered drowned in a river near that place.

At Donnington, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. Harvey, shop-keeper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very capital hotel, with assembly-room, play-house, news-room, &c. has recently been built at Leicester, by public subscription, upon the site of the Saracen's Head-inn; on a plan which, with the addition of a public library, deserves to be imitated by all the first and second-rate towns in the kingdom, not already provided with those desirable luxuries. The architect was Mr. Johnson, of the house of Dorset, Johnson, and Co. New Bond-street.

The plan which was mentioned some months ago for establishing in Leicester an asylum for female children, is now about to be carried into effect, several respectable persons having promised their patronage to this benevolent and extensively useful institution.

A numerous and respectable anniversary meeting of the Leicester Agricultural Society was held on the 23d of October at Leicester, when the Earl of Moira presided. A letter from the president of the Board of Agriculture was read, in which he requested the assistance of the Society towards the formation of five or more small agricultural societies in the county of Leicester; but the meeting were of opinion, that local circumstances prevented this Society from affording any assistance in establishing these separate societies. The several premiums and rewards of last year were adjudged; and others offered for the ensuing year: the principal of which is, a premium of ten guineas for the best esti-

mate of the comparative advantage between horned-cattle and horses for the purposes of husbandry.

Married.] At Waplip, Mr. J. Cropper, of Loughborough, to Miss Alsop.

At Kibworth, the Rev. J. Goodman, to Miss A. Haymes.

At Lutterworth, Mr. T. Reader, to Miss Cotton. W. Haymes, esq. of Kibworth, to Miss L. C. Browne, of Stretton-le-Field, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Drake; he served the office of Mayor in the year 1775.

Aged 74, Mr. Bankart, an eminent wool-stapler.

At Wymondham, Richard Day, esq.

At Hinckley, Mr. C. Sansome, of Leicester, hosier.

At Bardon Hall, aged 79, Mrs. Hood, relict of the late John Hood, esq.

At Witherley, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. J. Wilson.

At Loughborough, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Warner.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The white-painted tin spire of Wolverhampton, with its gilt vane and cross, set up 25 years, looks as well at this time as it did when first erected. This successful experiment of a spire made of tin, and painted so as to represent stone, deserves notice and imitation.

Married.] At Milwich, Mr. William Gould, of Hanon, to Miss Richardson.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Tomkys, to Miss A. Poole. Mr. J. Parsons, of Hales-Owen, to Miss J. Adhead.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 27, Mrs. Horton, wife of Mr. J. Horton.

At Wolverhampton, Captain Makin, of the 29th regiment of Light Dragoons. Aged 74, Mrs. Smart. Mr. Thomas Gower.

At Makeway House, Mr. Ward, attorney, of Cheddle.

At Stoke-in-the-Potteries, Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. Booth.

At Walsall, Mrs. Rutter, relict of the late vicar of that place.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A young lady of the name of Bawcott, and her servant maid, were lately suffocated at Radway, near Kineton, by the careless introduction of a pan of burning coke, or charcoal, into a closed-chamber.

The workshops of Mr. Grew, button-maker, of Birmingham, have been destroyed by fire.

On Tuesday morning, November 12, between five and six, a meteor, accompanied by a trail of fire, was visible for about a minute in the neighbourhood of Coventry. The guard of the mail-coach says, that while passing through Woodstock it seemed to him to fall on the roof of the coach, and that the hat was so strong that he put his hand to his head, fancying it had linged his hair: It almost

almost immediately disappeared in a bluish smoke, leaving a smell of sulphur, which continued for the distance of 100 yards.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. A. Holt, to Miss Bruce.

At Birmingham, Mr. Sargent, jun. to Miss Chance, daughter of Mr. Chance, merchant. John Thompson, esq. of Eye Hall, Shropshire, to Miss M. Glaver, daughter of S. Glaver, esq. Mr. Dovaston, jun. attorney, to Miss Wilde, of Cru Green, Montgomeryshire.

At Aston, Mr. T. Middleton, to Mrs. M. Britt, both of Birmingham.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Pritchard, surgeon, to Miss M. Barke, of the White Lion-inn.

At Alcester, Mr. W. Hemming, to Miss Greathead.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. J. Roberts. Mr. E. Wallin. Mrs. Durnall, wife of Mr. Durnall, brazier. Mr. John Stead, engineer.

At Coventry, Mrs. Teafdale, wife of Mr. Teafdale, chemist and druggist. Mrs. Reynolds, sister of Mr. Alderman Clark.

At Sumner Hill, near Birmingham, Master William Mac Korkell, son of Mr. Mac Korkell.

At Spring Hill, near Birmingham, Mrs. Kempson, wife of Mr. Kempson, furveyor.

At Hurst Hill, Mrs. Allcock.

At Round Green, aged 83, Mr. William Mills, needle-maker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 75, Mr. T. Sharp, clock and watch maker; he was the purchaser of the celebrated mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Shakespeare.

SHROPSHIRE.

As a considerable number of working people, belonging to Rose and Co.'s china-works at Coalport, were lately returning to their homes across the river in a boat kept for that purpose, by some imprudence of the man who steered it, the boat unfortunately overfet near the iron bridge; by which accident 20 men and 8 women were drowned.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williams, draper, to Miss M. Lomax. Mr. E. Rowland, merchant, to Miss C. Jones, daughter of the late J. Jones, esq. of Tyddyn. Mr. R. Baugh, to Miss M. Stanton. Mr. R. Poole, carrier, to Miss Hand. Mr. Davies, shoemaker, of Montgomeryshire, to Miss Anthony.

At Market Drayton, Mr. B. Hadley, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Peak, of Colehurst.

At Wellington, the Rev. T. Browne, of Bradley, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of Mr. Cartwright, of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Gardner, sister of J. Gardner, esq. of Swansea. Aged 80, Mrs. Proffer, relict of the late Mr. Proffer, druggist. Mrs. Higgins. Aged 71, Mr. M. Lowe. Aged 85, Mr. James Webster.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Mr. Harper.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. Jolly; he was ma-

nager of the poor-house in that place more than 40 years.

At Belton, the Rev. George Scott.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Griffiths, of the Three Tuns.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A man of the name of Newton, of Old Swinford, was lately convicted of running away from his wife and family, and leaving them chargeable to the parish; and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The beautiful spire of St. Andrew's Church, Worcester, has been much damaged by the late high winds; and it was at one time feared that the greater part of that admired structure would have fallen.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Walker, tanner, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Allnes. Mr. T. Hampton, of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miss Y. Fitzer, daughter of Mr. U. Fitzer. Mr. J. W. Rompey, iron-master, of Old Swinford, to Miss Davis.

At Woodside, Mr. Richard Burrow, to Miss S. Baker.

At Severn Stoke, Richard Nash, esq. of Worcester, to Mrs. Brown, of Bromsgrove.

At Stone, near Kidderminster, Mr. W. Lucas, of Hanbury, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. Hill, of Hoo Farm.

At Piston, Mr. B. Hodson, of Worcester, glover, to Miss Quarrell, daughter of Mr. Quarrell, of Fladbury.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss S. Gardner, daughter of Mr. Gardner. Mr. Stables, jun. of the Strand, London. Mrs. Everton, of the Dolphin. Aged 76, Mr. J. Stevens. Mr. T. English, seeds-man. Mrs. Harris, relict of the Rev. T. Harris. Miss Hobbs. Mr. William Boulter.

At Evesham, Mr. Whittell, attorney.

At Dudley, Mrs. Spurdle, wife of Mr. Spurdle, of the hotel.

At Abberley, aged 55, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. Mills.

At Droitwich, aged 29, Miss A. Gale.

At Mathon, Mr. B. Smith, farmer.

At Kidderminster, aged 102, Thomas Lamb, a labourer.

At Leighsington, aged 17, Miss E. Hickox.

At Shipton-upon-Stour, Miss H. Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright.

At Redmarley, Mr. Thomas Goode; he was shot at by some villain as he was returning to his home; and was afterwards shockingly bruised on the head with the mallet. The murderer is suspected to be a relation to the deceased.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Tuesday morning, the 12th of November, about a quarter before six, a large meteor passed over Hereford with great velocity in a direction from north to south. It occasioned great alarm at Ross, and in the forest of Dean. For several hours previously to its appearance there were flashes of vivid, but silent lightning, at intervals of half an hour.

The floods occasioned by the heavy rains have

have done considerable damage in Herefordshire, and generally through the kingdom. The roads are universally in a very bad condition.

The anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was held on the 22d of October at Hereford. Several premiums for improvements in agriculture were distributed; among which was one to Mr. Knight, for ploughing with oxen worked singly. Rewards for the encouragement of industry were also bestowed on several candidates. Several new-invented implements of husbandry, and a variety of communications on subjects connected with agriculture, were presented to the Society; which will be taken into consideration at the next meeting in March 1800.

Married.] At Eardisley, the Rev. John Huish, of Pembridge, to Miss Harris, of Kington.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 81, Mrs. Badham, wife of Mr. C. Badham, bookseller.

At Ross, Mr. A. Seymour; he was formerly steward to the celebrated Dukes of Kingston, who bequeathed him a very considerable legacy.

At Bromyard, Mr. J. Taylor, of the King's Arms.

GLoucestershire.

Some remarkable meteors were observed on Tuesday morning, the 12th of November. A ball of fire, as large as the moon, was visible for ten minutes between 4 and 5 o'clock, leaving behind it a train of luminous matter. About an hour afterwards a second was seen; and whilst this was visible the atmosphere was apparently filled with shooting stars. This was seen also at Worcester, Hereford, Woodstock, and the Forest of Dean. Both of them were accompanied by lightning, and they disappeared in a bluish smoke, leaving a strong smell of sulphur.

For other particulars relative to these meteors see DURHAM, WARWICKSHIRE, and HEREFORDSHIRE. We earnestly intreat of intelligent persons, in various parts of the kingdom, all the correct information they are able to collect respecting these phenomena, whose cause and nature are at present so little understood by natural philosophers.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. D. A. Saunders, to Miss Rudhall.

At Charlton, near Tetbury, T. Tolboys, esq. of Doughton, to Miss E. Corbett.

At Uley, near Dursley, Mr. Watts, surgeon, to Mrs. Richards, relict of the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Tetbury.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. George Washbourn, son of the late Mr. W. Chemist.

At Drusley, Mrs. Elliott, relict of Mr. S. Elliott.

At Painfwick, aged 28, Mr. John Adey, clothier.

At Chipping-Sodbury, Dr. G. Hardwicke.

At Buscot, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. R. Reynolds.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Hickee, relict of J. Hickee, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

An agricultural correspondent of the *Oxford Journal* states, as the result of repeated experience, that grain, shrivelled from being cut unripe, may be used as seed with as much certainty and advantage, as that which is ripe and plump.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Richard Treadwell, farmer, to Mrs. A. Freeborn.

At Chipping-Norton, Mr. E. Matthews, attorney, to Miss S. Hart.

At Bloxham, the Rev. J. Jefam, to Mrs. Wife.

At Adderbury, Mr. W. Davis, of Milcomb, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr. R. Gardner.

At Banbury, Mr. W. Dunckley, of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, to Miss Grimsdale, late of Northampton.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. William Hughes, cooper; he was accidentally drowned in the canal.

Mr. T. Selfton. Miss Frederica Spencer, eldest daughter of the Honourable John Spencer.

At Banbury, Mrs. Devenshire, wife of Mr. A. Devenshire. Mr. William Hill, son of the late Alderman Hill.

At Henley, Rev. S. Nichol.

On Thursday morning, the 14th, in the 16th year of his age, William James Mavor, eldest son of Dr. Mavor, of Woodstock. The complaint, which brought on his untimely dissolution, was a consumption, arising from a neglected cold; and when his situation was discovered by his afflicted father, no expedient known, or resorted to, in such cases, under the best medical advice, was found availing to restore him. The elegance of his form, and the sweetness and regularity of his features, though universally allowed, were but a faint index of his lovely and well-regulated mind. After a domestic education, in which a disposition the most amiable, and talents the most promising, were cultivated with a fond assiduity, he was entered on the foundation of the Charter House, on the nomination of the Duke of Marlborough. His judgment was mature beyond his years, and his several acquirements in literature such as warranted an abundant future harvest. But death has closed those prospects once so fair; and his disconsolate father, who has lost in him the friend of his leisure, and the companion of his studies, can only cherish the remembrance of his worth, and indulge the soothing hope of rejoining him in a better world. His taste in every branch of natural history was correct, and his researches considerable. To him his father dedicated a volume lately published*; and during his lingering illness, he suggested the plan of a *Botanical Pocket-book*, now in the press, whose utility to students in that enchanting science

* Natural History, for the Use of Schools will,

will, it is hoped, endear his memory to them: to all who knew him it must ever be precious.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A correspondent of the *Northampton Mercury* recommends the addition of a quantity of dry pease to every bushel of wheat that is *malted*: the bread made from the mixture will be perfectly light and good.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. B. Henfman, of Kimbolton, to Miss Peach.

At Great Brington, Mr. J. Walton, of Brampton Lodge, to Miss Walker.

At Wellingborough, John Arden, esq. Captain of the 3d regiment of Dragoons, to Miss A. M. Hodson, daughter of J. Hodson, esq.

Died.] At Towcester, Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Mr. T. Wilcox, of the Talbot Inn.

At Overstone, near Northampton, Miss E. Clifton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Militia of this county have furnished drafts to the Regulars of 693 men, under the two late Acts for permitting volunteers from the Militia to enter into the Regulars.

Married.] At Chessham, Mr. J. C. Gotch, of Kettering, to Miss Davis.

Died.] At Great Marlow, aged 79, Mrs. E. Bell.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Toddington, Mr. W. Allen, merchant, of London, to Miss H. Potts, daughter of Mr. J. Potts.

Died.] At Ampthill, Mr. Tho. Keens; he fell into a brook, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Hargold, aged 86, Mr. J. Pratt, laceman.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Diddington, John Heathcote, esq. of Conington, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Thornhill.

Died.] At Huntingdon, L. Delborough, esq.

At St. Ives, aged 56, Mr. S. Johnson, attorney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject for the Norrissian Prize this year is, "The Christian Religion has in its effects been favourable to the happiness of mankind."

A new and beautiful altar-piece has just been put up in St. John's college-chapel, Cambridge. The subject is St. John preaching in the Wilderness. It was painted by R. K. Porter, of Great Newport-street, London; and was presented to the college by the Rev. J. Thomas, of Epsom, Surrey, formerly a member of that society.

The Professor of Anatomy will deliver his lectures this year upon a new plan at the division of the present term. The lectures will be calculated to give general instruction in the Philosophy of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Yorke, silversmith, to Miss Brewin.

At Ditton, Mr. John Hemington of Denny-Abbey, to Miss S. Curtis.

At Ely, Mr. Headley, of Woodhurst, to Miss Hanchett.

At Upwell, Mr. J. Sanders, to Miss R. Hopkins.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Right Hon. Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horsheath, and High Steward of the corporation of Cambridge. His lordship married in 1772, Miss Mary Anne Blake, sister to Sir Peter Blake, bart. by whom he had one son, Henry, who succeeds to the title.

Mrs. S. Sharpe. Mrs. Claydon, wife of Mr. Claydon. A.H. Rumbold, esq. son of the late Sir T. Rumbold, bart. of Woodhall-park, Hertfordshire.

At Barnwell, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. J. Robinson, of the King's-head inn, Cambridge.

At Ely, Mr. Hanchett, farmer. At Horningsea, Mrs. Moore, relict of Mr. Moore, of the Angel inn.

At Harston, Mr. Flack, miller and baker.

NORFOLK.

Count Rumbold's cooking apparatus is about to be introduced into the workhouses of Norwich, on the plan with which it has been adopted with success in the Foundling Hospital, in London.

A correspondent of the *Norwich Mercury* recommends, that in all new inclosures an oak layer be planted at every rod of fence.

The magistrates at the late sessions for the county of Norfolk, ordered, as the most beneficial mode of serving the poor, that such weekly allowances of money should be paid as would enable the poor to support themselves in the same manner as they did previously to the present advance upon corn, &c.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Clowes, of Caistor, to Miss Storey, daughter of Mr. A. Storey.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. S. Reeve, of Norwich, to Miss Nash.

At Fakenham, J. G. Sparrow, esq. of Gesfield, Essex, to Miss Crowe, daughter of J. Crowe, esq.

At Diss, Mr. John Ridley, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss S. Womack.

At Causton, the Rev. W. Grigson, to Miss Twells.

At Collishall, the Rev. T. Powys, to Miss Palsgrave, daughter of T. Powys, esq. of Yarmouth.

At East Dereham, Mr. E. Girling, fadler, of Watton, to Miss M. Bayfield.

At Scarning, Mr. J. Bullingham, of Old Buckenham, to Miss A. Wright.

At Hopton, Mr. Warren, jun. to Miss Cockledge.

At Bergh-Apton, Mr. Bartlett, surgeon, to Miss Clark.

At Mulbarton, Mr. Richard Wighton, to Miss E. Laster.

At

At Aylham, Mr. Dent, to Miss Parmeter.
Died.] At Norwich, aged 69, Mr. J. Filbank. Aged 69, Mrs. M. Lewis, wife of Mr. Lewis. Aged 37, Miss C. Garrett. Aged 75, T. Colman, esq. he served the office of sheriff in the year 1781. Mrs. Harwood.

At Yarmouth, aged 58, Capt. W. Steward. Mr. Clabon, of the Custom-house. Miss A. West.

At Fakenham, aged 75, Miss M. Cook.
 At Shouldham, Mr. Robert Edwards, miller; he was discovered hanging in his mill.

At Yaxham, Mrs. Vincent.
 At Watton, Mr. Long, attorney.
 At Westwick-house, aged 65, Miss Aniston.

At Wighton, aged 61, Mr. W. Burcham.
 At Antingham, aged 83, Sir William Kemp, bart.

At Swaffham, aged 79, Mr. Wright.

SUFFOLK.

A very splendid meteor was seen by Mr. CAPEL LOFFET, at Troston, and by other persons in Suffolk and Norfolk, on Sunday, Sept. 22, at 35 minutes past eight in the evening. It was as large and much brighter than the full moon, of an exceedingly splendid gold colour, and round, except to the west, where it was of a strong red, drawing off to purple, and its edge ill defined, and rather unequal. It was, when seen by Mr. Loffet, about 12° or 15° high, and in the meridian, tending to the horizon nearly at a right angle. In about 3 or 4 seconds it disappeared as if sinking behind the clouds. Near Norwich, and in Kent, it was observed to throw out red sparks, or globules, and to be perfectly white. We should be much gratified by receiving accounts from other persons who saw this meteor at a distance from Troston.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Teague, to Miss L. Paine.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Mitchell, attorney, of Saxmundham, to Miss M. Amyfs.

At Bungay, Mr. Mills, of Ditchingham, to Miss Sayer.

At Sunderland-house, Mr. S. Girdleston, attorney, of Wilbeach, to Miss Sharp, daughter of S. Sharp, esq. of the former place.

At Linstead, Mr. J. Kemp, jun. of Swardeston, to Miss Candler.

At Palgrave, Mr. T. Cutting, to Miss A. Kew.

At Fornham, near Bury, Mr. Wm. Frost, of Monks' Eleigh, to Miss Stutter, daughter of Mr. Wm. Stutter.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Noble, wife of F. Noble, esq. Aged 62, Mr. Edward Pawley.

At Ipswich, aged 76, D. Dent, esq.

At Burgh-Castle, aged 87, Mr. John Miles.

At Haughley-Park, aged 56, E. Sulyard, esq.

At Beccles, Mrs. Roger, wife of Mr. Roger.

At Bungay, aged 65, the Rev. G. Heyhoe, rector of Yaxham-cum-Welborne, and of Rockland St. Peter. Aged 36, Mrs. Camell, wife of R. Camell, esq.

At Woodbridge, Mr. F. Keridge, one of the yeomen of the guards; he was the person who preserved the king from the attempt of Margaret Nicholson.

At Little Welnettham, Mr. G. Biddell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandbridge Lodge, J. Torrington, esq. of Stukely, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Bouchier, daughter of C. Bouchier, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Bishops' Stortford, the Rev. B. Dickinson, vicar of that place.

At White Barns, R. V. Comyn, esq.

At Ware, Miss M. M. Adams.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Danbury, Mr. Shuldham, of Great Dunmow, to Mrs. Thomas.

At Heydon, Lieutenant Buckworth, of the 62d regiment of foot, to Miss Vaughan.

At Brentwood, Mr. Rowe, surgeon, to Miss M. Sterry.

At High-Ongar, Mr. Henley, attorney of Laytonstone, to Miss Hadley; and at the same time Mr. Hadley, junior, brother of Miss Hadley, to Mrs. Herrington.

At Stapleford-Tawney, Capt. H Ashington, to Miss Cain.

At Wigborough, Mr. S. Blyth, to Miss Huskin.

At Waltham, Mr. J. Waight, to Mrs. Gardner.

Died.] At Chelmsford, suddenly, Mrs. Topper, wife of Mr. Topper, linen-draper.

At Colchester, the Rev. J. Gurdon. Mr. John Gonner, seedman.

At Sturmer-Hall, aged 71, R. P. Todd, esq.

At Manning-tree, Mr. J. Aldham.

At Great Dunmow, suddenly, Mr. Smith, ironmonger.

At Hedingham, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of J. Lloyd, esq.

At Maldon, suddenly, Mrs. Pret.

At Wixham, Mr. J. Rumfey.

KENT.

Four English sailors lately arrived at Dover, who made their escape from France in the most singular manner. They cut through some large beams of wood in their prison with their penknives; and having secreted themselves four days in a wood, subsisting upon herbs, they at length gained the sea-side; where they seized a boat without oars or sails; and in this leaky boat actually arrived at Dover, almost filled with water, without food or cloaths.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. C. Dorsett, of Margate, to Miss A. Legine. Mr. J. Solomon, to Miss P. Cohen. C. F. Goring, esq. eldest son of Sir H. Goring, of Highden, Sussex, bart. to Miss B. Dent, daughter of H. Dent, esq.

At

At Chatham, Mr. J. Hoare, to Miss M. Perry.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, Mr. Burt, veterinary surgeon, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss C. Gurney.

At Wye, Mr. G. Howard, to Miss Wark.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Mr. J. Hooper, timber-merchant, of Ramsgate, to Miss Robertson, of the same place.

At Lydd, Mr. E. Wood, farmer, to Miss E. Tucker.

At Hedcorn, Mr. J. Kingsford, of Chatham, to Miss Love, daughter of Mr. S. Love.

At Yalden, Mr. D. Cook, of Willeborough, to Mrs. Price.

At Trinsbury, T. Smith, esq. of Eastborough, to Miss Valentine, of Strood.

At Beddington, Rear Admiral Chechagoff, of the Russian Navy, to Miss Proby, daughter of the late Commissioner Proby.

At West-beer, Mr. B. Adley, jun. to Miss Wotton, of the Tile Lodge.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mr. G. Cooke.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Wm. Miles, farmer. Mrs. Simmons, wife of Mr. Simmons. Aged 95, Mrs. Comber.

At Rochester, Mrs. Manclark, wife of A. Manclark, esq.

At Monks'-Horton, aged 56, Mr. T. Coxen.

At Looze, Miss M. French.

At Sheerness, Mr. J. Smellie, of the Navy.

At Shephardswell, aged 77, Mr. R. Pain.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Daniel.

At Badfell, Mr. J. Larking.

At Highstead, near Sittingbourn, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. H. Smith.

At Folkestone, the Right Hon. C. J. Erskine, earl of Kellie, viscount Fenton.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Mr. W. Slaughter, jun.

At Stockbury, aged 72, Wm. Jumper, esq. formerly of Canterbury.

At Barberry, Mrs. Ruck, wife of Mr. Ruck.

At Wareham, Mr. C. Howland, grazier.

SURREY.

Married.] At Guildford, R. H. Budd, esq. of the island of Jersey, to Miss Pickstone.

At Ewell, Mr. Hathwell, of Worcester, to Miss Williams, daughter of T. Williams, esq.

SUSSEX.

A new road to Brighton, through Lord Pelham's Park, is now making, by which the distance of that place from London will be shortened seven miles.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. H. Perigal, of London, to Miss L. Brady.

At Hastings, the Rev. Wm. Horne, of Gore-Court, near Maidstone, to Miss M. Whitear.

At Lewes, George Annesley, esq. of London, to Miss L. Brady.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE, LII.

At Frant, Mr. T. B. Eyles, to Mrs. Barten, of Devonshire.

At Seaford, James West, esq. to Miss Hurdis.

At Beeding, J. Edmunds, esq. to Miss Chatfield.

At Henfield, J. Dennett, esq. of Woodmancote, to Mrs. Borer.

Died.] At Brighton, the Rev. William Palgrave, rector of Palgrave and Thrandeston, Norfolk. Aged 54, Mr. Wm. Henwood.

At Horsham, Miss Grace, daughter of the late Mr. R. Grace, tanner.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, John Winterbottom, M. D. to Miss Townsend, daughter of R. Townsend, esq.

At Senning, Mr. Swinley, of Henley, Oxfordshire, to Miss M. A. Bullock.

At Kintbury, Mr. John Vale, of Clatford, to Miss Faithfull.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Edwards. Mrs. Thomas.

At Woodrows, in the parish of Compton, J. Pottinger, esq.

At Coley, near Reading, Wm. Chamberlayne, esq. one of the solicitors of the treasury.

HAMPSHIRE.

An Agricultural Society has been recently established at Lymington, upon the plan recommended by the Board of Agriculture. The subscriptions have been liberal, and a number of premiums for the year 1800 have been offered.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. H. Corbin, surgeon, to Miss E. Ludlow.

At Christ-church, Mr. C. Hodges, jun. of Ringwood, to Miss Adey.

At Crawley, Mr. James Fitt, of Worthy-Farm, to Miss Pern.

At Wherwell, the Rev. L. Ironmonger, prebendary of Winchester, to Miss Gambier, sister of Mrs. Morton Pitt.

At Ringwood, Mr. Wm. Burge, of Stalbridge, to Mrs. Jennings.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Lock, wife of Mr. Wm. Lock, of Avington.

At Lymington, aged 34, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Capt. Thompson, of the Navy.

At Southampton, Mrs. Bullen. Mrs. Hunt. Mr. J. Antrim.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Earl; he was many years chief clerk to the Collector of the Customs.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, of the Transport Stores.

At Whiteflood, Mr. Wm. Dean; he was accidentally killed by a waggon passing over him.

At Basingstoke, Mrs. Lyford, wife of Mr. Lyford, surgeon.

At Gosport, Mrs. Burroughs, late of the Cross Keys.

At Christ-church, W. Mitchell, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

The newly erected manufactory of Mr. Hayward, at Wilton, has been lately almost entirely destroyed by fire. The immediate loss is estimated at £800. which was insured; but great additional loss will accrue from a suspension of work, which has thrown out of employment a great number of poor people.

Married.] At Tinehead, Mr. Smith, to Miss Chapman.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Wroughton, relict of the Rev. W. Wroughton, and sister of the late Sir P. Musgrave, Bart.

At Chippenham, Miss Arnold, daughter of the late Dr. Arnold, of Wells.

At Tellard-Royal, Mr. John Wellstead.

At Stourton, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. J. Charlton, land-surveyor.

At Millstone, C. Penruddocke, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, of Dorchester, to Miss Hounsell.

At Jutton-Waldron, Mr. George Warren, to Miss M. Forward.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 83, Mr. Robert Marsh.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. J. Atchison, sen.

At Corfe Castle, aged 40, the Rev. Sir John Bankes L'Anson, rector of that place.

At Blandford, A. St. Barbe, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. C. Fumson, to Miss Spencer. J. Blunt, esq. of Chesterton, to Miss H. Garden. Rev. J. Richards, to Miss Mayor. Rev. Mr. Moore, of Salisbury, to Miss Cook. C. Hamilton, esq. to Miss Mac Donnell. Mr. William Wells, of London, to Miss Noah. R. Pingelly, esq. of Cornwall, to Miss Reeves. Mr. Young, to Miss Harrington, of Bath Easton. James Filwood, esq. of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Miss Davies.

At Clifton, Mr. W. Granger, to Miss Woodruffe.

At Barton Hill, Mr. W. Duggan, jun. to Mrs. Stanfell.

Died.] At Bath, John Riddell, esq. Aged 19, Mr. J. Miller. Mr. T. Hitchin. Aged 80, Walter Wiltshire, one of the Aldermen of Bath. Mrs. Harrington. William Tullock, esq. General Clarke, Colonel of the 30th regiment. Mr. Potter, of Mitcham, Surrey. Aged 79, Mrs. E. Hope. Suddenly, aged 74, D. Egerton, esq. E. B. Napier, esq. of Pylle House. Mrs. Waishbourn. Aged 79, Mrs. Wray.

At Bristol, aged 82, Mr. B. Hughes. Mr. Pearson, of the Coventry-warehouse. Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. C. Hooper. Mr. T. Bull, attorney. Aged 18, Miss Harris. Mrs. Latham.

At Langford, Mrs. Fisher. Aged 56, Mr. S. Perkins.

At Walcot, Mrs. Dugdale, of Bath.

At Norton, Miss S. Tyndal.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday morn-

ing the 12th, of November, some remarkable appearance in the hemisphere were observed at Exeter: the clouds emitted fire in livid streams, very different from what is generally termed lightning; and three fire-balls were observed falling in a northern direction.

Married.] At Barnstaple, William Gwyn, esq. to Miss M. A. Roberts.

At Plymouth, Captain C. Dashwood, of the Navy, to the Honourable Elizabeth De Courcey, second daughter of Lord Kinsale.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Cailler, widow. Mr. G. Poynter. Aged 96, Mrs. C. Pellett. Mrs. Allen.

At Exmouth, George Lockhart, esq.

At Kenn, near Exeter, Mrs. Clark, wife of the Rev. Mr. Clark.

At Rackenford, Mr. Anthony Gill; he was discovered dead in the road; but the occasion of his death is unknown.

WALES.

Died.] At Denbigh, Mrs. Mac Cron.

At Twith, near Bangor, Caernarvon, Mrs. Randles, wife of Mr. Randles.

At Trecon, near Haverfordwest, Mrs. J. Vaughan.

At Brynffedford, Mrs. C. Jones, wife of J. C. Jones, esq.

At Troescoed Breck, aged 71, L. Williams, esq.

At Pembroke, Mr. George Wilmot, a most respectable printer and bookseller.

At Abergavenny, Miss Powell.

At Halkin, Flint, aged 50, Mr. D. Ellis, miner; he had acquired a fortune; which he has principally bequeathed to charitable purposes.

SCOTLAND.

The Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh have adopted, upon a large scale, the benevolent plan of supplying the poor with soup at a cheap rate, founded on the suggestions of the ingenious Count Rumford.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Campbell, writer to the signet. Miss Stuart, youngest daughter of J. Stuart, esq. Mrs. Agnes Ewen, relict of the late Mr. Inglin, druggist. G. A. Haldane, esq. Miss C. Maisteron. Mr. G. Neilson. Miss E. Dickson. Dr. Thomas Robertson. Mrs. Phin, wife of Mr. Phin, merchant. Mr. Thomas Davidson.

At Glasgow, aged 78, Rev. Dr. G. Lawrie. Mr. W. Kingan, merchant. Miss Riddle, eldest daughter, of H. Riddle, esq. Mrs. Mary Campbell.

At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Boyle. Aged 48, Miss Irvine. Mr. H. S. Davidson.

DEATHS ABROAD.

August 23d, 1799, died at Philadelphia, George Wiche, aged 32. In the progress of a short life, he had attained to an uncommon degree of moral excellence; and had made a singularly meritorious sacrifice to the purity of his moral feelings; so that whilst FRIENDSHIP is gratified by the communication of a few particulars concerning his history and character; the improvement of the reader, and

and especially of the ingenious youthful reader, will, perhaps, be consulted by an insertion of the following memoir. Mr. Wiche was a native of Taunton in Somersetshire; and had the happiness of being descended from exemplary, though not affluent, parents. His father, originally a wool-comber of that town, was much distinguished among his neighbours; as his memory is still greatly respected, for the purity of his manners, the habitual firmness and integrity of his conduct, his unfeigned piety, his free and liberal researches after religious truth, and the labour which, in a situation unfavourable to such an object, he had successfully bestowed upon the cultivation of his mind. Of the elder Mr. Wiche, the late Rev. J. Wiche, the correspondent and friend of Lardner, and the editor of some posthumous discourses, by that venerable man, on the doctrine of the Trinity*, was a brother; and the talents, attainments, spirit, and character of the uncle, were always mentioned by the nephew, in terms of the highest esteem, and the most cordial affection. After Mr. G. Wiche had received his grammar learning, at Taunton, from the Rev. Dr. Toulmin, he began his academical studies at Hoxton, in the year 1783, being patronized by the trustees of Mr. Coward's will; and, on the dissolution of that seminary, in 1786, he removed, under the same patronage, to Daventry, where he completed his term of preparation for the office of a religious teacher amongst the Protestant Dissenters. There the writer had the honour of forming an acquaintance with Mr. Wiche; nor can he remember, without gratitude, the opportunities thus afforded him of witnessing and admiring the truly philosophic and Christian temper, the enlarged views, the gentle manners, and the steadiness and consistency of deportment by which the companion of his walks and studies was even then characterized. In 1788, Mr. Wiche became a resident in or near Monton, a village at a small distance from Manchester, having a few months before, accepted an invitation from a dissenting society in the former place, to officiate as their minister. To the duties devolving upon him in this capacity, he gave the most cheerful, regular, and diligent attention; they were ably and faithfully discharged; and it is but justice to add, respectfully and gratefully received. He lived amongst his hearers in habits of affectionate and friendly intercourse, on terms of mutual esteem, and with uninterrupted harmony. It was a peculiar satisfaction to him, that, during the greater part of his continuance in Lancashire, he was the neighbour of two gentlemen in the same profession with himself, who had been his

fellow students, with one of whom he had intimately associated from a very early period of life, and for both of whom he had the affection of a brother. His situation, in other views, though unattractive to worldly men, was, nevertheless, far from being destitute of comfort to one of Mr. Wiche's moderate desires, and well-regulated temper. Universally beloved by his society, throughout the whole of his connection with it, he experienced proofs of the warmest attachment on the part of its members, at the time when he announced his intention of resigning the ministerial office; and when, as the consequence, he quitted Monton, in the Spring of 1796. Of his motives to this step, a full and interesting statement has been laid before the public in his "Declaration, &c." And whatever may be thought concerning the justness of his arguments, or the solidity of his conclusion, it ought at least to be remembered, that the subject had been long and painfully revolved, and the determination seriously weighed. Upon his conduct there can be no difference of opinion, amongst reflecting and virtuous men: it was frank, ingenuous, and disinterested to an extent rarely equalled. Conscience forbade him to remain in the profession of a *bibled teacher of religion*; she represented, and he has expressed her representation in clear and simple language, that such a profession is injurious to personal honesty, and to the cause of real Christianity; he obeyed her voice; and threw himself upon the wide world for the means of an honourable maintenance. After a short visit to Taunton, he came to the metropolis, not to gratify an idle curiosity, but to procure a livelihood by the labour of his hands; to seek, not for opulence, not for fame, not for the patronage of the rich and powerful, but, literally and solely, for the bread of *moral independence*. It was not, however, without much difficulty, that he obtained a situation; and this situation was in the warehouse of a silversmith. His business was to take an account of labour executed, and of goods delivered from the *work* into the *sale* shop. In this place his peace was greatly disturbed by a vulgar, brutal foreman; nor must it be dissimbled, that it was a place infinitely unworthy of Mr. Wiche's talents. But his wish was to enable himself to lay, whenever he next applied for employment, "I have lived in a warehouse," and thus to prevent the objection, that, "a person who had been a clergyman was totally disqualified for mercantile occupations." This next application was soon made; nor was it altogether fruitless. Mr. Wiche was now taken into a china warehouse, where his office was to attend the books; but it was of no long continuance. Efforts, too, were used about this time to place him as a clerk in the bank of England: these, however, were quickly abandoned, in consequence of what appeared a more auspicious prospect. By the

kindness

* They were first published in 1784, under the title, "Two Schemes of a Trinity considered, and the divine Unity asserted."

kindness of a gentleman who makes no pause in his "labours of love," and whose disinterested friendship, enlightened zeal, and active benevolence, cannot be exceeded, he was appointed to superintend one department of the trade of the Messrs. Parker, in Fleet-street. Here his business was chiefly to regulate the delivery of phials to the chemists and apothecaries, to go out for orders, and to receive and account for money paid. Whilst he was engaged in this office of trust, the silversmith with whom he had first lived sought after him, upon the removal of his head clerk; and thus bore the most unambiguous testimony to Mr. Wiche's faithfulness and attention at that early period. In the mean time, the friends of Mr. Wiche, eager to co-operate with him in his endeavours after an honourable independence, continued their inquiries and exertions on his account. To those inquiries and exertions it was owing, that about the beginning of the present year, he was invited to go to New York, as agent to a mercantile house in Manchester. Accepting the invitation, he quitted England, accordingly, in March. But, whatever were his hopes of happiness in the discharge of his commission, they seem to have been soon and entirely relinquished. When he reached the place of his destination, he saw, he abhorred, and instantly refused to encourage the commercial spirit and practices of the merchants in that part of the United States. He now hastened to join his beloved friend, Mr. Toulmin, in the distant province of Kentucky. "After an interview with such a friend," he wrote, "My soul hungers and thirsts;" with him it was his intention to concert, and probably to pursue, a plan of private education. But it pleased the Supreme Disposer of all Events to deny him the fulfillment of his eager wish. The yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia: in his way through that city, Mr. Wiche took the infection, and after an illness of two days, fell a victim to the disorder; leaving a widowed mother to bewail, with poignant regret, though to bear with pious resignation, the loss of an only and most exemplary son. Even from this imperfect sketch of Mr. Wiche's life, the reader may in some degree infer, what were the prominent features of his intellectual and moral character, as well as his leading opinions of men and things. Yet for the farther illustration of them, it may be useful to add a few observations, which could not properly be interwoven with the narrative. Mr. Wiche possessed a delicate perception of simplicity and beauty, both in writing, and in the production of what are usually denominated the fine arts. Indeed, a taste of this nature, extending also to the regulation of his own conduct, and to his judgment upon that of others, was, perhaps, the most conspicuous quality in his mental frame. He had been much in habits of reading. Theology, morals, history, biography, had each

occupied a considerable share of his attention; and, previously to his removal from Monton, he had gained some acquaintance with botany. His mind was certainly more disciplined to observation and reflection, and more richly furnished with elegant and useful knowledge than the understandings of many persons, who were his superiors in age and literary advantages. In mixed society, he was commonly the silent, attentive, and candid hearer; nor did his unaffected modesty forsake him, even in moments of the frankest and most confidential intercourse. To his intimate friends, nevertheless, he was always fond of communicating his opinions upon characters, events, and books; and these opinions were the more interesting, as they generally received their colour from a very high degree of moral sensibility. A gentleman, who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during the three years of his residence in London, who was qualified to appreciate his excellencies, and who obtained and merited his friendship, gives the following testimony to his eminence in virtue: "All that I have known of him convinces me, that Mr. Wiche was one of those rare characters who consider, practically and habitually, this life as nothing but the introduction to another; that morality and purity are alone worthy to be the constant pursuit of human beings; that every man has chiefly to do with his own moral state and feelings; and that by them his individual conduct ought to be determined; that to secure this moral excellence, no sacrifice is too great; and that he was ready in pursuit of his object to have become, if necessary, a day labourer, and to have served the meanest offices." The whole of Mr. Wiche's behaviour evinces the faithfulness of this delineation. For the purpose of reaching this, his sovereign "end and aim," he actually submitted to considerable hardships, weariness, and self-denial; with this view, he literally "rose up early, sat up late, and ate the bread of care." Though he severely felt the unpleasantness of his situation, still he always said, "Yet I have derived from it moral good; I advance by this lesson in the knowledge of life, and in the adaptation of myself to any condition;—it is better than my profession for me"—meaning, that his former profession upon the plan of living by it, was more than his moral feelings were able to endure. Such a mind is absolutely invulnerable; and such a character is beyond the comprehension of worldly men, and nominal Christians; and is in fact as rare as it is excellent. It ought not, however, to be concealed, that whilst Mr. Wiche conversed upon the subject of leaving his original profession, with all the delicacy of the finest sensibility, he was too much guided in this instance by his feelings. But then those feelings had a strictly virtuous direction; and to preserve them uncorrupt

was manifestly the object of all his actions.

From Mr. Wiche's intercourse with persons in mercantile life, it became his fixed persuasion, that till extensive commerce and great capitalists are unknown, man can make no progress in virtue and happiness. His speculations, however, upon human improvement were more shaken by a late "Essay on Population," than by any production or event of modern times; and he was accustomed to say, that he knew not in what manner to answer that truly elegant and ingenious publication. Though he had ceased to be a Christian minister, in the usual meaning of that expression, yet he ceased not to be a Christian*. On the contrary, he still gave his countenance to Christian worship; and, perhaps with somewhat of inconsistency, attended upon the preaching of *bird teachers*. In the truth of the gospel revelation, he often expressed his full and joyful confidence; yet he seemed to imagine, that it was too pure, too sacred, to be diffused by men acting professionally, and appearing to earn a temporal support from their employment. Let it be admitted, that his opinion was a mistaken one, it is impossible, nevertheless, not to admire his exalted views of Christian truth and duty; and happy were it, did every dissenting teacher in particular possess a greater freedom from those worldly and selfish regards, the predominance of some amongst the number, Mr. Wiche was in the habit of deeply lamenting, and pointedly condemning. Too wise and good to call any man master upon earth, Mr. Wiche had examined the scriptures for himself. The result was, a hearty attachment to the religious sentiments maintained by Unitarian Christians. But upon opinions and names, as such, he laid no stress. To mould his life in strict conformity with the Christian law, as a sovereign rule of manners, was the habitual object of Mr. Wiche's thoughts, wishes, and exertions. No man more clearly saw, or more sincerely mourned, the degeneracy of what is properly called the Christian world; and it was his settled conviction, that the awful events of modern days and recent experience, are designed by the Almighty Governor of the Universe, to rouse individuals and communities from their moral slumbers, and bring them to a practical reception of the pure and undefiled gospel. "Such events (would he say) are the only effectual preachers of righteousness to mankind." Upon this subject, indeed, he would often enlarge before his friends, with peculiar energy and animation; and his eloquence here was evidently heightened by his firm and zealous belief in the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Enamoured with the pure and lofty precepts, and inspired by the sublime hopes of the Christian revelation, Mr. Wiche opposed himself, in his moral feelings and practice, to a vitiated state of human society, and a corrupt and noxious system of opinions. So far as his *biggest personal-interests* were concerned, he opposed them with success. The struggle was not unattended by difficulties; but the victory was complete. Mr. Wiche's Christianity consisted in an imitation of the character of Christ: it was in direct contradiction to the Christianity of the schools, and the Christianity of the world. Reader! admire and emulate one of whom that world was not worthy. "Many have I seen more famous, some more knowing, few so innocent and honest."

Lately at Annonai, his native place, aged 52, Etienne Montgolfier, Member of the National Institute of France; and, conjointly with his brother Joseph, inventor of the Air Balloon.—Descended from a family in which genius and learning were hereditary, Montgolfier, at a very early period, devoted himself to the practical study of mechanics and chemistry, and applied his knowledge to the most useful purposes, in an art which he brought to the highest state of perfection,—the manufacturing of paper. He was proprietor of a very extensive manufactory, which he himself superintended. His studies and experiments gave birth to a variety of new and improved machines, and new processes, to which France is indebted, among other things, for her first manufactory of vellum paper, which till his time, was only to be obtained from the mills of Holland. The superiority of French typography, so universally admitted, is doubtless attributable to this discovery of Montgolfier. In more instances than one, his genius discovered the inventions of those industrious rivals of the French, the Dutch; and long before the present alliance of those nations, which rendered their arts and manufactures one common property, Montgolfier had himself discovered the most essential parts of the process of the Dutch paper manufactories. He has been heard to say, "that nothing had ever given him more pleasure, than the discovery, that many very important experiments, which he had conceived to be solely his own, formed part of the most secret arts of the Dutch manufacturer. It does not appear that Etienne Montgolfier, or his brother Joseph, ever received any substantial recompence for their inventions, either from the ancient or new government of France; on the contrary, after having expended a considerable part of their fortune in expensive experiments, they were compelled to abandon them incomplete from a want of the necessary means of continuing them. Etienne Montgolfier, however, derived from his fame an advantage of which he well knew the value: he was sought after with avidity,

at

* See the concluding paragraph of Dr. J. Jebb's Letter of Resignation to the Bishop of Norwich.

at first on account of his fame, and soon afterwards on his own account, by every man of eminence or merit, which France at that period possessed. From several among these he obtained that friendship, which was the only fit recompense of his studies, and the best reward of his great genius. The venerable Maleherbes and his unfortunate family, the excellent La Rochefaucault, the learned and unfortunate Lavoisier, &c. honoured him with the title of their friend, with the tenderest offices of friendship, and with professions of esteem, which Montgolfier never ceased to

merit. It is, in fact, impossible for any man to possess a better character; to be more unaffectedly modest, to possess a better heart, or to be more truly virtuous than was Etienne Montgolfier.

At New York, of that destructive malady the yellow fever, Dr. PERKINS of Connecticut, the inventor of the metallic tractors. Hearing that the yellow fever had again made its appearance at New York, he left the place of his residence to lend his aid as a physician, and unfortunately became the victim of his own humanity.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE check which the foreign commerce of this country has lately experienced, will, we hope, be attended with the beneficial effect of rendering those who surmount the present difficulties, more cautious in forming new connections, and less adventurous in hazardous and unlimited speculations; for there seems to be little reason to doubt that it originated chiefly from the late general eagerness to get into the Hamburg trade, which made many of our merchants more anxious to obtain correspondents in that city, than to inquire sufficiently into their credit and stability, and consequently encouraged many persons there to engage in mercantile concerns without adequate capital or connections, while the profits that had been recently made in this trade, increased both the orders from thence, and the adventures from this country, till the market was glutted, and the want of sale precluded the means of payment. We are happy to find that the commercial distress, both on the continent and in this country, begins to subside, though it is still far from being got over. It has lately been in contemplation to adopt some regulations for a more direct trade with Holland, a measure, which, if it could be carried into effect, would be attended with much mutual advantage; and it will certainly be a very beneficial refinement of "civilized war," if any mode can be devised of avoiding the punishment which in many cases a country inflicts upon itself in prohibiting all means of commercial intercourse with the states involved in its political contentions.

The BIRMINGHAM manufacturers in copper and brads have for some time past been working at little or no profit, from not having made any alteration in the prices of their goods, notwithstanding the advanced price of the raw material; this we believe the manufacturers do under the expectation of copper getting lower, in which however they are still disappointed; for though it had fallen a little, it has since been raised again, except by the Birmingham companies, who still continue to sell upon the same terms. This seems to prove, either, that there exists a monopolizing influence in the copper trade, which has the power of materially affecting the price, or that the demand for copper is much greater than formerly, both of which appear to be strong reasons for the adoption of the measure that has been proposed of admitting foreign copper into this country, duty free, and prohibiting the exportation whenever the price is so extravagantly high as it is at present. Under this disadvantage it would be some consolation if the state of the foreign markets, which are the principal support of the Birmingham manufactures, afforded an encouraging prospect, but the hopes of recovering some of the branches of trade, of which we have been deprived by the war, seem to vanish almost as soon as they appear; all expectations respecting Holland, so far as they depended on the late enterprise, are entirely blasted; and as to Italy, speculation itself shrinks from the precarious state of affairs in a country where the reverses of fortune have been so sudden and frequent.

In consequence of the proposed union, we have lately thought proper to extend our view to the present state of the trade and manufactures of Ireland, the principal branches of which we have already noticed, there are however some others of less importance, which may deserve to be mentioned. *Hosiery* has never been an object of export from Ireland, this country possessing such advantages with respect to the materials, as well as such superior skill in the manufacturing of them, as enables us greatly to undersell the Irish hosiery in foreign, and sometimes in the home market, notwithstanding the heavy duty on the importation of British hosiery into Ireland; as an article of home consumption, however, the manufacture of stockings in Ireland is in a very improving state. The manufactures of *Leather* and of *Paper* are declining, which is attributed to the recent duties the legislature has imposed on them; but with respect to that of leather, it may perhaps be in consequence of the large quantities of hides which are exported untanned; and of the very high price and bad quality of the bark used by the Irish tanners, which in general is the refuse of the British market. The decline of the paper manufactory is probably owing to the dearth and scarcity of foreign rags, the natural consequence of a war with those countries from which the market had been usually supplied.

The

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have taken up the following ships for the season 1799.

Bombay and China.		Tons	Coast and China.		Tons	Begal and Bombay.		Tons
Canton,	-	1198	New Ship	-	800	New Ship	-	800
Cirencester,	-	1200	Ditto	-	800	Phoenix	-	800
Ganges,	-	1200	Ditto	-	800	New Ship	-	800
Earl Talbot,	-	1200	Ditto	-	800	Ditto	-	800
St. Helena, Bencoolen and China.			St. Helena and China.			China.		
Arnifon	-	1200	New Ship	-	800	Neptune	-	1200
Coast and China.			Bengal.					
Ceres	-	1200	New Ship	-	800	Coutts	-	1200
Brunswick	-	1200	Ditto	-	800	New Ship	-	1200
Queen	-	800	Bengal and Bencoolen.			Bombay Castle	-	1200
New Ship	-	800	New Ship	-	800	Exeter	-	1200

The ships Canton, Cirencester, Earl Talbot and Ganges, for Bombay and China, and the Arnifon, were afloat the 28th October, sail to Gravesend 12th November, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 18th December.

We have received but few particulars respecting the state of the Woollen manufactory, a deficiency which we hope some of our friends in the West will endeavour to supply. We should also be glad to receive some account of the Staffordshire manufactory, as well as further particulars of those of Manchester, Sheffield, &c. Every intelligent manufacturer or trader has it in his power, to give a rough sketch of the actual state of the trade he is engaged in, and it is presumed the communication would be attended with general advantage.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE has been so little of any advantageous change in the state of the season since our last, that the necessary operations of the husbandman must have remained in pretty much the same situation. We fear, indeed, that but a small proportion of the usual quantity of wheat has yet, even on the drier sorts of soil, been put into the ground; and on such as are of the more wet and tenacious kinds it cannot most probably be sown until the spring. The same cause that has prevented the wheat crop from being committed to the earth, has also generally retarded, and, in many instances, totally prevented, the farmers from getting their manures upon the lands.

In some of the more northern counties much oats were still in the fields, and part uncut about the 17th; but the crops of both oats and barley are better than there was reason to apprehend.

Peas have in common been too luxuriant in their growth to be productive under the fall.

Potatoes, on being taken up, prove rather a better crop than was expected on the drier sorts of soil; but on the wet ones they are in many cases rotten.

Turnips, from their not having been kept in a sufficiently clean state of cultivation, and from the coldness of the season, are small in the bulb; which, added to their great failure in many cases, renders them extremely scarce for the purposes of feeding.

Grain. We are fearful that such as is proper for the uses of the baker, though uncommonly high in price at present, is still looking upwards. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 8s. 2d.; from Westmoreland the returns are 11s. 2d.; from Worcester, 10s. 4d.; and from Mark-lane, 8s. 10d. Barley averages 4s. 10d. and Oats 3s. 7d.

Cattle. The great number of half-fed cattle that have lately been hurried into the markets, have had the effect of giving a temporary cheapness to the article of butchers' meat; but from the state of the sales in the last week, it would seem to be on the rise. Beef sells in Smithfield market from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

Sheep. In the price of mutton there has been also an advance within these few days. The Smithfield prices of mutton are from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per stone.

Hogs, notwithstanding the high price of their food, keep up. Pork fetches in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per stone.

After this statement of the advance of different articles that constitute the food of mankind, it cannot be improper in us to point out such means as may appear calculated to lessen its effects. In doing this we must, however, observe, that whatever may now be the deficiency in the corn produce of this kingdom, it has proceeded from causes which no human wisdom could alter or controul; on which account we ought to be not only more contented and patient under the pressure of those inconveniences which it must produce, but more eagerly disposed to a proper economy and retrenchment in the supplies, as well as the cookery, of our families, in order to have the solid and pleasing satisfaction of contributing to relieve the sufferings and distress of the poor, which, under the present circumstances, is unquestionably great.

Something

Something may be usefully spared from the tables of the rich, as well as those of persons in more humble situations of life, by judicious and proper management, in which their attention should be particularly directed to the use of *rice* and *millet* in puddings, and that of *Scotch barley*; *boiling peas*, *potatoes*, *carrots*, and other nutritious vegetable substances, in the preparing of soups, due economy being likewise had in the animal matters, that may be employed for such wholesome articles of food.

Oat-meal may also be made use of, where it can be had at a reasonable rate, in the making of porridge, being equally palatable and wholesome. As a food for children, when boiled with milk, it is excellent. Apples, of which, in some districts, there are large quantities, may be advantageously employed in various ways of cooking.

By these means, and by guarding as much as possible against the idle and inconsiderate waste of servants, much may be done to prevent an advance in the price of grain; which, though it must, in many situations, have been, from the state of the weather, gotten in with difficulty, and in bad condition, is probably, on the whole, not so greatly deficient as many may suppose. A middling, or even a less than middling, crop, with strict economy, will go a great way, provided that the mischievous consequences of *alarm*, and the bad effects of laying in *stores*, in however small quantities it may be done, are cautiously guarded against. On these grounds the entering into any public regulations or stipulations would be highly injurious and improper.

Those who are so well informed on this subject as to know the great effects that either an under or over proportion, even in the *slightest* degree, has on the markets, will readily perceive the vast advantages that may be derived from the adoption of such means as are here recommended, every one having it, in some measure, within his power to lessen the inconveniences of the scarcity.

Miscellaneous Hints relative to the Improvement of Agriculture, to be occasionally continued.

NOTHING is of greater importance in the management of arable land than the discovery of such methods of cropping, as preclude the necessity of having recourse to the system of summer fallowing. In this view, experiment has amply shewn that on strong tenacious soils, where there is a good deal of moisture, the cultivation of beans, as a preparation for wheat, may be practised with the best success. In alternating these crops it will be necessary for the ground to have a slight dreiling of manure every two or three years; ten or fifteen loads to the acre will be sufficient for the purpose. In sowing beans after this proportion of manure has been employed, it has not been found from experience that any inconvenience has arisen from the beans running too much into height, and thereby being rendered weak in the stem, and not well podded. Facts likewise shew that these crops may be cultivated alternately in this manner for any length of time, without the least deterioration of the quality of such lands.

In cropping with wheat after clover, or other green products, several circumstances should be more particularly attended to than they would seem to be at present. In the ploughing down of such green crops, care should not only be taken that the whole of the green matter be turned in, but that such a season be chosen for the business as may have a tendency by its dryness and warmth to promote the putrefactive fermentation of the green vegetables. The common practices of ploughing slightly, and in wet, damp, weather, are highly improper and disadvantageous. It is probable, likewise, that the putrefactive process might be considerably accelerated by a slight application of lime in such instances.

Where corn is sown on poor light soils, such as blowing sands; it is an excellent practice, though but little attended to, to fold sheep upon it some days, after the grain has been put into the ground, as, by this means the loose particles of such soils are pressed to the roots, and the growth of the crop greatly promoted.

It has been shewn by an ingenious agriculturist, that there are many varieties of sheep with which we are little acquainted, and that they are not invariably wool-bearing animals. He has also discovered a fact of considerable practical utility, in regard to the cutting of their wool; which is, that the shearing of wool-bearing sheep, is not a business that depends solely on the will of the owner, but which must be regulated by the condition or state of the fleece. For as the wool of these animals is found to loosen from the skin nearly all at one time; and if not then shorn, soon to fall off in large quantities, the young wool having previously grown up to some length; if the operation of shearing be therefore had recourse to, too soon before the young wool has begun to grow, it cannot be accomplished with facility; and the body of the animal is left too bare; and if it be too long protracted, the young wool is too much advanced, and the operation greatly retarded by the choking of the shears. Much injury is not only by this means also done to the wool, but great loss sustained by the cutting of that which is young.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. LIII.] JANUARY 1, 1800. [No. 6. of Vol. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS your correspondent may find an answer to his difficulty in the following observations.

The particle *re* in composition is generally, and, I presume, justly, regarded as an abbreviation of *retro*; and the two powers of this word, as they respect *time* or *place*, accompany all the compounds. *Reponere*, for example, is either to *put AGAIN*, with reference to *time*; or to *put BACK*, in a retired part, with reference to *place*. *Recludere* is to *open*, because it *reverses*, by a traversing of the same *place*, or a *repetition* of a similar process, the action of *shutting*. I do not know in the Latin language, an instance of the other possible sense of *shutting BACK*, *retiredly*, or *out of the way*: and yet by some accident we have laid hold of *that* sense very generally in transplanting the word into our language. Some of your readers may be able to shew, perhaps, this predominant sense to have prevailed during the corrupt latinity of the middle ages: but I have no books to consult for this purpose.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD,

Dorchester Gaol, Dec. 6, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of your intelligent correspondent G. A. on the Cultivation of Turnips are certainly deserving of attention. He is undoubtedly right, that the plants of the different kinds became impregnated with the farina of each other; and it is equally certain that new, and possibly improved, varieties may be obtained from most plants by the same experiment, namely, by planting near to each other the seed-plants of different sorts. By this means, many new varieties in our most valuable fruits might be procured.

The subject of turnips reminds me of an experiment which I lately made, and which in some cases it may be found expedient to follow. I sowed a crop of turnips in my garden, rather late last summer, which came up well, but were completely destroyed by the slugs (the real enemy of the turnip) before they got the rough leaf. Thus disappointed, I sowed again, and (owing to some precautions which I took, particularly the use of foot) the slugs only

destroyed the plants in patches, so that in some parts the quarter was quite bare, and in others too thick. As it was then very late in the season, I could not sow again; but as it was necessary to thin the turnips, I transplanted a number of the plants that I rooted up into the bare spaces, and thus filled my bed. The transplanted turnips were not quite so forward as the others, but in every other respect appear to answer perfectly well. I know not whether it is a practice to transplant turnips in any case, when cultivated on a large scale; but I cannot help thinking that in some cases, particularly of late crops, where depredations have been committed by insects, it might even answer to the farmer. A man would be able thus to fill up the vacancies of an acre of ground, from the plants taken up in thinning, in less than a day; and what is this compared with the loss of ground where a crop has partially failed?

It is a general opinion among gardeners, and it is even entertained by some good botanists, that *plants with variegated leaves* are varieties produced from weakness and want of nourishment only; and that when cultivated in a good soil, they will commonly resume their natural appearance. This opinion has arisen, I am inclined to believe, from a variegated leaf bearing some resemblance to a leaf in a withering or decaying state; but I believe the variegated plants which are cultivated in our gardens and shrubberies, will be found to be permanent varieties, obtained from seedlings, and not such from weakness or starvation merely. The variegated plants of many species are known to be as healthy and vigorous as any others; nor have I ever seen such become green by being cultivated in ground however rich or strong. Indeed, I have a fact now before my eyes, which is directly the reverse. I planted (among others) some variegated plants in a very small piece of ground, which I have in London, not deserving the name of a garden. The soil (if it may be termed such) is remarkably light and poor, indeed chiefly lime and brick rubbish and gravel. The plants are therefore proportionably weak, and rendered sickly moreover by the bad air of the metropolis.—But the most extraordinary circumstance is, that in this state the leaves are no longer variegated, but perfectly

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green;

green; while plants from the same roots, in a very rich and strong soil in my garden in the country, still retain their variegated appearance in the utmost perfection. This is, I confess, not a subject of much importance, but it is curious; and if I am in a mistake, and any of your correspondents will clear it up to me, they will oblige
N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I OWN I was much surprised at the meagre account in last Magazine of the late Dr. J. R. Forster, whose splendid talents, and singular character, merited a more circumstantial account. It has been justly observed, that trifling and seemingly inconsiderable actions, or expressions, often convey a more perfect idea of a man's genius and disposition, than many of the greatest and most important actions of his life. The anecdotes which I am about to give you of this remarkable person, will fully illustrate his temper and character, which, I am sorry to say, was far from amiable, and was the fruitful cause of all his misfortunes.

When Captain Cook's second voyage round the world was projected, Dr. J. R. Forster was appointed, on the strongest recommendation, to accompany Captain Cook, as a person eminently qualified as a naturalist and philosopher, whose observations on the new-discovered countries could not fail to be of the greatest utility to science. Unhappily, his conduct and behaviour on board, during the whole of the voyage, was just the reverse of what it ought to have been. Proud, imperious, and opinionated—he never passed a week without a dispute with one person or other—and before the ship had reached New Zealand, he had quarrelled with almost every person on board. This created a very great shyness between him and the officers, and was the cause of his suffering the most mortifying neglects. The asperity of his temper displayed itself also in his connection with the natives of the South Sea Isles. He was twice confined by Captain Cook for wanton and unprovoked cruelty to them:—his deportment was, as might naturally be expected, the cause of much uneasiness on board, and gave such serious offence to Captain Cook, that, on the return of the ship, he reported it to Lord Sandwich (who then presided at the board of admiralty); in consequence of which he was effectually deprived of that emolument, which, otherwise, was as certain as magnificent.—The *Observations* he drew up, were at first intended to have been printed along with Captain Cook's Narra-

tive, but were afterwards rejected. During the voyage, Dr. Forster had collected a number of living animals, and a large collection of dried skins of animals, part of which he presented to the public, by sending them to the British Museum, and part to the Queen, which, as he himself says, in his *Letter to Lord Sandwich*, was most graciously received—for which, he complains, he never received any return more substantial than thanks. He had also procured, at a very great expence, drawings of many curious objects in natural history, which he intended for the King, who refused even to see them: from which unfortunate circumstances, he pathetically complains in his *Letter*, that he and his family are ruined.

He published, at his own risk, his *Observations*, in a large quarto volume; and his son, who accompanied him in the voyage, published a Narrative of it.—In both of these works, there evidently appears a studied attempt to brand Captain Cook, and the whole ship's crew, with unprovoked barbarity to the mild, inoffensive, hospitable islanders of the South Sea.

From a review of his character, we discover a most mortifying instance of the frailty of human nature—against which education and science often prove but feeble barriers.

Stockport.

JAMES BOAG.

N. B. Authorities for the above facts. Wales's Remarks on Forster's Account, &c.

Nowise, 1788.

Forster's Letter to Lord Sandwich.

Robinson, 1778.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your useful Miscellany, I beg leave to thank your correspondent *Chariclo* for his observations respecting the Antinomians, and to inform him that the etymological inaccuracy which he candidly pointed out, shall be expunged in the new edition of the *Sketch of the Denominations* which I am now preparing for the press, with considerable additions. A work of this kind cannot be too correct, and I would gladly avail myself of every candid communication with which I may be favoured. Experience and observation have taught me to believe, that religious sects in general, in order to their loving of one another more, have only to enter more fully into each other's views and sentiments. The Antinomians have amongst them various opinions respecting the *moral law*—and some of them deny it to be the *rule of life*. This, however, it will be recollected, is not the case with all, though it is perhaps difficult

difficult to ascertain the precise point of view in which it is considered by them. It were to be wished that all sects entertained more accurate ideas respecting the subjects of their belief—it would certainly cut off one principal branch of their contention. *Love* is the great badge of our religion, and it is much to be regretted, that differences of sentiment should have ever operated to the diminution of it. I remain, Sir,

Your's respectfully,

Hoxton Square, JOHN EVANS.
November 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following account of the progress of the population of LONDON, previous to the time from which the bills of mortality commence, is thought deserving a place in your Magazine, it shall be continued to the present time at some future opportunity.

The time of the foundation of London is naturally involved in obscurity. It most probably must look for its origin to a few miserable huts of the first inhabitants of the island, whom the advantages of the situation drew together, and who little thought, when they reared their rude habitations, that the infant village would in time become the metropolis of England, and one of the most considerable cities of the world. If it existed at all at the time of the invasion under Julius Cæsar, it was too insignificant to attract his notice; but within a century from that time it became a place of some consequence, and probably of considerable extent; for in the year 62, Suetonius found his army, which is said to have consisted of 10,000 men, insufficient to defend it, and was obliged to abandon the city to Boadicea, by whom it was reduced to ashes, and all the inhabitants massacred.

The local advantages which had induced the first inhabitants to make choice of this spot, had the same effect upon others, and the new settlers continued gradually to increase so much, that after the settlement of the East Saxons it became the chief town of their kingdom. In the year 798, London, with many of its inhabitants, was destroyed by fire; and in the next century it suffered much from the depredations of the Danes, till the year 886, about which time it was repaired by Alfred, who afterwards made it the capital of all England. Under the care of this monarch, it was in 895 so far recovered from the devastations of the Danes, as to be capable of sending out forces against them. In 982, the city was again destroyed

by fire; but in eleven years after this calamity it was able to send out a fleet against the Danes, and to defend itself effectually when besieged by them. From this period to the time of the Norman invasion, it was frequently attacked by the Danes, but without success; and as this caused the people of the neighbouring villages to consider it as a place of security, it must have contributed to increase the number of its inhabitants; the growth of the city was, however, frequently checked by the ravages of fire, particularly in 1077, 1087, and 1092, when it suffered severely from this calamity; to which, like all large cities consisting of ill-constructed wooden houses, it was in continual danger of becoming a prey.

About the year 1140, according to Peter of Blois, London contained 40,000 inhabitants. If the accounts of W. Fitz-Stephen were to be depended on, the population must have been much greater; but as he appears to have paid little attention to correctness in other particulars, his assertions in this respect may be justly doubted. Considering the number just mentioned as the nearest to the truth that can be now ascertained, it will appear, that in the course of the next two hundred years, notwithstanding some severe calamities, the population must have increased very considerably, otherwise the loss of more than 50,000 inhabitants, who were carried off by the plague, which broke out towards the end of the year 1348, would have entirely depopulated the city. The privileges granted by Henry III. and several of his successors, probably allured great numbers from the country, and from foreign parts, to settle in London; and had it not been continually subject to pestilential diseases, the increase of inhabitants must have been very rapid.

In 1407, about 30,000 persons are said to have died of the plague in London, and nearly as many in 1478, by the same disorder. In 1485, the epidemic disease called the sweating sickness raged with much violence; and in 1499, the plague again swept away about 30,000 persons. The frequent returns of this terrible scourge seem to warrant a suspicion, that in some instances it was engendered by the filthy and confined state of the metropolis, which at least must have considerably increased its malignity, and prolonged its continuance. At length some steps were taken for putting a few of the principal streets into a better condition: in 1533, an act was passed for paving the high street from Holborn bridge to Holborn-bars; the streets of Southwark were, by the same statute, also directed to be

paved, and every person was to maintain the pavement before his own ground, or forfeit six-pence for every square yard. A similar act was passed in 1541, directing the following streets to be paved, viz. the street leading from Aldgate to Whitechapel-church; the upper part of Chancery-lane; the way leading from Holborn-bars westward, towards St. Giles's in the Fields, as far as there were any houses on both sides of the street; Gray's-inn-lane; Shoe-lane; and Fetter-lane; which are all described as "very foul, and full of pits and sloughs; very perilous and noisome, as well for the king's subjects on horse back, as on foot, and with carriages." Another act was passed about three years after, for paving several other streets in the out-parts of London, and in each instance it was done, not by a rate or assessment, but by obliging the owners of the lands and tenements adjoining the streets to pave the length of their property, and put it annually in repair. This attention to the state of the ways seems to indicate an increase of the traffic and wealth of the city, and therefore probably also of the number of the inhabitants.

From the map of London about the year 1558, re-published by Mr. Nichols, in his collection of the Progresses and public Processions of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that at that time there were few houses at Charing Cross; and though the Strand was built on each side, open fields extended behind it from St. James's park to Holborn, almost down to Chancery lane. At Moorgate there were but few houses without the city wall, or in the now populous parish of Shoreditch; still less in Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, &c. Though so much less extensive than at present, it appears to have been far more unhealthy, as it was seldom long free from the plague, in a greater or less degree. In 1563, there died in the city and liberties, containing 108 parishes, of all diseases 20,372 persons, of which number 17,404 died of the plague; and in the eleven out-parishes, there died of all diseases 3288 persons, of whom 2732 died of the plague; in the whole, therefore, there died of the plague 20,136, and of other disorders 3524: the latter number, however, must have been much less than the usual number of deaths in years free from the plague; from which it may be presumed, that the whole number of inhabitants at this period could not be less than 110,000. In 1564 the plague ceased; and though it has always been found that the population of London has recovered very speedily from the effects of this calamity, its restoration must, in this instance, have been considerably promoted by the settlement of many

of the French and Flemish protestants, who took refuge in this country, and by the improvements they introduced in many of the arts and manufactures contributed much to draw additional hands to London and other manufacturing towns. In 1567, there were found, on inquiry, to be 4851 strangers, of all nations, in London; and, on a similar inquisition, taken in 1580, of all foreigners residing in the city and liberties, they were found to be 6492. It appears that at this time the suburbs of the city were increasing considerably, as it was thought necessary to issue a proclamation, forbidding any buildings to be erected on new foundations, within three miles of the city gates, and ordering that only one family should inhabit each house.

On the plague breaking out again, in March 1592, a regular account of the number of deaths was begun; and in 1594 the weekly bills of mortality were first published, probably to convince the people of the decrease of the plague, as they were discontinued as soon as it entirely ceased; the number of persons that died of the plague in 1592, was 11,503; and in the following year 10,662: its re-appearance seemed to the parliament to justify the apprehensions that had been entertained of the ill consequences of the increase of the metropolis; they accordingly enacted, that no new buildings should be erected within three miles of London or Westminster, nor any one dwelling-house converted into more, that there should be no inmates or under-fitters, and that commons or waste lands lying within three miles of London should not be inclosed.

On the plague increasing again in 1603, another proclamation was issued, for more effectually restraining the increase of the city; and the publication of the bills of mortality was renewed, which has been regularly continued ever since. These bills, though very deficient and incorrect, are almost the only documents from which any estimate of the population of London can be formed; but though they are too incomplete to furnish the means of determining with accuracy the whole number of inhabitants, they shew with much greater certainty the increase or decline of the population, from the period of their establishment to the present time.

London, Dec. 9, 1799.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A TRAVELLER has been entertaining your readers with a little history of a Pedestrian Tour, which he took a while ago, through several parts of England and Wales. He seems to have a talent

lent at lively description, and can tell a pretty little story well. One additional piece of information may be communicated, if it should be considered as any favourable symptom of improvement, that, since your traveller's visit, there has been a *circulating library* established in the town of Basingstoke. And, perhaps, even before the time of his visit, the inhabitants were deriving of a better character, as readers of books (though not, perhaps, of novels and romances), than has been given them.

There is another matter on which I beg leave to say a word or two. An epigram, among those translated from the German, No. 17, (in your last Magazine) is introduced, as if it were an original one from the pen of *Lessing*. But, if I mistake not, it will most probably strike your classical readers, as it does myself, by comparing one with the other, that *Lessing's* is no more than a translation from the following Latin epigram of *Paschasius*, which may be met with in *Epigrammatum Delectus*, p. 590.

PASCHASIUS.

*Omnia pauperibus moriens dedit Harpalus,
hæres,*

Ux se non fictas exprimit in lachrymas.

LESSING, IN ENGLISH.

Grudge leaves the poor his whole possessions nearly ;

He means his next of kin shall weep sincerely.

If the above remarks, respectfully offered to your readers, should be thought not unworthy of a place, by inserting them in your Magazine you will oblige,

Your's, &c.

Basingstoke,
Nov. 25, 1799.

J. JEFFERSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

" Incipe, parve puer ! risu cognoscere matrem."

ASSUREDLY, the *nursing* mother has the enjoyment of an additional sense ; nor can nature, in all her extent and variety, present a spectacle more interesting, than the maternal nurse in the performance of this most delightful of duties, looking down on the infant that draws life from her bosom, and yields in return a sweetest, purest, but most indescribable sensation, partly revealed in the eyes and attitude, but which can neither be translated by the pencil of Raphael, nor the pen of Roscoe. It is this serene sensation, this placid but consummate love, which repays the mother for much previous suffering (suffering that perhaps heightens succeeding pleasure); and this is the compensation ordained for the daily cares, the nightly

watchings, and the numerous privations of the nurse.

That most affecting transport which, at one highly contracted moment (perhaps the most so in human life) when a female is at once delivered from agony the most excruciating, and terror the most impressive, and hears the cry of her first-born, and exclaims feebly, yet forcibly—My darling child !—that affecting transport then felt and manifested by the generality of mothers, gradually subsides into the quiet and retired delight which blesses the nurse; but this *secondary* sensation, or rather sentiment, I am unwillingly obliged to observe, is by no means so common; or so conformable to the minds or habits of many mothers. Let me assure those ladies who have read Roscoe, that it is much easier to be a mother than a nurse. Let not poetry excite feelings, transient tenderness, romantic fondles for a plain, serious, sweet, laborious *occupation*—let not, I say, the pleasures of the state well paraphrased by the poet, seduce every one who has the happiness of being a mother, to think she has also the *virtue* to be a nurse.

And is it no virtue to stay at home from evening parties ; to be careful and vigilant by night as well as by day, with eyes that open, with heart that is aroused at every uneasy cry ; is it no virtue to regulate with the nicest attention every minute article of regimen, to be cautious in giving medicines, and still more cautious in preventing their necessity ; to pacify the little impatient ; to get by heart all the language of nature, various and comprehensive as it is, even in the earliest life ; to distinguish pain from pettishness, and erroneous regimen from real malady ; is it no virtue to live only, and at all times, for that child, who lives only by you ; to keep the temper ever serene and unruffled, the mind, like the milk, sweet and fair, and bland and balmy ; to keep yourself sacred from the contamination of strong liquors ; in short, to keep the mind *at home*, always pure, always patient, always prepared, always strong enough not to surrender itself to the magic of any old woman, whether of the male sex, or of the female ?—Oh ! Believe me it is not on that breast, at one time panting with feverish solicitude for some new pleasure, some change without variety, at another time chilled with indifference and ennui—it is not on that bosom, whose milk is poisoned by anger, or those accursed *cordials* that rob women of their hearts, without immediately deranging their heads—no—it is not on that bosom, however fair, I should lay an infant, even though it were the breast of a mother.

She who roves after tumultuous and public joys, can only pretend a relish for the secret, silent, sabbath state of enjoyment, which dilates the heart of the natural nurse. Save the infant from the mother, however healthy, who has no *equanimity*, the virtue of a nurse—whose heart is never at home, who is full of fictitious sensibility, and who can leave in its cradle the waking and wailing child, to shed tears over a novel.—Save the child—give it a truer mother, a domestic nurse, who possesses the equanimity of humble station; whose self-interest is more vigilant and attentive, and (such is the providence of nature) whose attachment often grows more maternal than that of the mother herself. Give *her* the child—and take it from the natural parent.—Medea, who is said to have murdered her own children, was an unnatural nurse, a fashionable nurse—a mother, and not a nurse—a *NURSE*!—the consummate loveliness of a lovely woman, the excellence of every mental qualification, and the enjoyment of the most enraptured sense, without the smallest sensuality!—The wise men of the East might do obedience to such a character, without attaching any divine attribute to the child.

Ladies are ambitious—They will, and therefore they must be nurses. For some weeks it does well. Such a mother, and such a child, are subject for a painter and a poet, who can sketch in the lucky minute, but not for the domestic historian who is to record the annals of the house. Fatigue begins to be felt at night, and lassitude in the day. It is felt as a shame to drop on a sudden what had been so firmly resolved. Fits of fretfulness begin to dry up the fountains of life. To increase quantity, recourse is had to wine-wheys, to malt liquors, which are supposed nutritive, and which produce an artificial sleep, heavy and short, both to mother and child; and sometimes (I *trust*, not often) the spirits are kept up to the undertaking by cordials, essences of peppermint, drops *diluted* into drams—cordials, I repeat it, which may give the heart a transient warmth, but which gradually rob it of its mental worth, its best affections. The child of this delicate, fashionable, and feeling nurse pines away for want of proper nourishment; and then begins the supplementary diet of thick gruel and panada, totally unfit for those digestive powers which languish for the want of the diet of nature. Yet the little one lives, and in the intervals of choleric smiles, and presses with its hands the bosom that ought to supply its *only* nourishment. The delicate mother often sinks herself into a premature decline by

vain exertions, by fruitless anxiety, by obstinately keeping an improper resolution, or at least she saps her health, and contracts evil habits from the injudicious experiment.—“Often, when I plough my low ground, I place my little boy on a chair which screws to the beam of the plough: its motion, and that of the horses, please him. He is perfectly happy, and begins to chat. As I lean over the handle, various are the thoughts which crowd into my mind.” What a subject for a picture is this nursing father, an American farmer, who takes the child from the arms of its nursing mother, an American female!—But is it in a crowded, contaminated city of Europe, of Britain, or of Ireland, where ripeness, rottenness, and immaturity are compressed together—where the female breast heaves not so much with love and tenderness, as with anxious solicitude to rank with a higher station, never casting its reflection on the rank below, and deriving at least comfort from the comparison—is it in a city, where we see in the streets wretched infants suspended, I may literally say hanged, from the arms of insensible and intoxicated mothers; where in higher rank we see infants brought into company *themselves*, under the influence of intoxicating draughts—Is it where—I cannot, or rather will not proceed farther—miserable mothers!—unfortunate children!—

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Request you will allow me a few words upon the subject of grain in this country, and to point out what I conceive to be the duty of the executive authority relative thereto; since it is a subject that, at the present period, claims the attention of every individual; and about which, it may be presumed, all must in a particular manner feel themselves concerned.

In the northern counties they have only very lately housed their corn, and the harvest weather has not only been, in general, uniformly inconvenient and detrimental to the farmer, and the crops have been badly got; but I fear they will not yield upon the whole under the flail more than half the quantity of corn they formerly did, when the summer was favourable and the crops sooner cut. Bread is now above one fourth dearer than it was in 1795 and 1796, when so much scarcity prevailed; what then may we expect to be the case before another harvest, unless timely and proper regulations be administered, and economical arrangements immediately take place!

1. The

1. The legislature ought therefore to fix the price of grain throughout the kingdom, if it could be done, after having surveyed and become acquainted with the quantity contained therein; otherwise, it is impossible to conjecture to what extravagant prices the farmers and forestallers will endeavour to enhance this very necessary article of life.

2. Encouragements and rewards should be held out to other nations where the harvest has been more abundant, and where the existing government does not prohibit the exportation of grain, for importing it to this country.

3. As oats are in general use for bread in the north of England, though, it is probable, this is not universally known by our more southern neighbours*; and as the fencible cavalry and others consume, upon an average, ten loads† of oats per week for every troop of horse, this quantity might during the present winter, and when there is no prospect of an invasion from our enemies, without much detriment to the horses be reduced to one half or even one fourth of it.

4. This article concerns the magistrates. The assize of bread in large towns and populous districts is established according to the price of grain; but, in the country, no such regulations exist; and of consequence it frequently happens, that the bread is too light and more inferior in quality than it should be; though I cannot but imagine, the country magistrates possess the same power of regulating the price of bread. It is a matter therefore much to be desired, that the magistrates (if they have this power) would in every part of the kingdom, by spirited inquiry and proper punishment, prevent the poor from being deprived by extortion of what they have earned hardily, and, by this means, remedy an evil so considerably prejudicial to them in particular.

To public regulations of this nature carried into proper effect, if a prudential frugality in private families should also be established and annexed, and the consumption of this article be reduced to quantities not more than really necessary; if the superior kinds of bread should be seldom used, and all would habituate themselves to that of an inferior quality; we might confidently expect, that the oppressed condition of the labouring poor would

thereby be considerably meliorated, and that these measures, judiciously directed and unremittingly continued, would ultimately ensure comfort and support to the indigent and the wretched, and efficaciously contribute in removing penury and distress far from their cheerless habitations. This is a matter in the performance of which, as men and as christians, we are greatly concerned; nature has implanted these tender ties of humanity, and the precepts of the gospel equally enforce the execution of them.

But, though these regulations and arrangements form no part of any Utopian scheme, and are perfectly reconcileable to the natural notions of mankind, and altogether practicable; whilst I behold men so callous to the tender and sympathetic feelings of nature as to persevere in a system of bloodshed and devastation of the human species, I conceive no very sanguine expectations relative to any economical procedures for the advantage of the poor and the miserable.

I am, your's,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenstonedale, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July last, you favored the public with two very interesting letters from the celebrated Professor Heyne to the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield. You at the same time promised to give a translation of those letters in an early subsequent number of your Miscellany. As you have not as yet done so, I have taken the liberty to send you a translation of them, which, I hope, may not be wholly unacceptable to such of your numerous readers to whom the language of the original may not be familiar. The judgment of a scholar and critic so well known throughout Europe, as Professor Heyne, for his erudition and refined taste cannot but afford matter for gratification, and even pride, not only to the profound and elegant student whose exertions it so honourably extols, but likewise to a very numerous circle of liberal and cultivated minds throughout the kingdom, who have not suffered their judgment, on subjects purely of a literary nature, to be biased by considerations so truly mean and illiberal as the prejudices of party politics.

I am, Sir, &c.

Dec. 9, 1799.

A. W.

Professor Heyne to the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield.

I HAVE transmitted to you, learned Sir, whose genius and erudition have long been the

* Vide Johnson's Dictionary, upon the word Oats.

† The load here mentioned and used in the North, is equivalent to 12 pecks, of 24 quarts to the peck, Winchester measure.

the object of my admiration, a small tract, written by that distinguished scholar Jacobi, whom I am proud to have had for my pupil; since he both highly honours me, and entertains the greatest esteem for you, and in many particulars treads in your footsteps. I spare no trouble to make myself acquainted with any literary object in which you may, from time to time, be engaged, as far as it is in my power, either by hints in your own works, or by information from others. The great esteem and affection, therefore, which I have conceived for you, ought by no means to be considered as hastily taken up, or as founded upon slight and trivial considerations. Farewell, and may you meet with success and prosperity in all your concerns.

CH. G. HEYNE, Prof. Acad. Ge. Aug.
Göttingen, Dec. 12th, 1797.

My bosom previously glowing with a certain undefinable affection for you, most learned Sir, I now feel its warmth very considerably increased on my perusal of your Lucretius. For, although I scruple not to avow that the kind and friendly sentiments expressed in your polite letter to me, had on my mind an influence sufficient even to have overcome a disposition averse to you, if such a disposition could have existed, and therefore unavoidably tending to give a decisive impulse to my heart, already biased in your favour; yet, so powerfully did the contents of those volumes excite my admiration of your genius, and of your rare and universal erudition, that I even felt a doubt, whether the sensations produced by the pleasure and improvement which I reaped from your pages, could bear any comparison with it. So strong, indeed, has been the united effect of both, that I reckon as one of the most grateful boons of fortune, her kindness in favouring me with an opportunity of addressing you; and of thus entering with you into the intimacy of literary correspondence. Heaven grant that your astonishing exertions in serving the cause of ancient literature, may prove productive to you of a rich harvest of advantage! I cannot anticipate any event of which the intelligence will come more pleasing to my ear, than that you have experienced the public countenance in a degree commensurate with what your merits entitle you to expect; and that you have received the most ample rewards of the attention and labour which you have bestowed upon Lucretius. How fervently do I wish, that the unpropitious aspect of the times may not frown upon your undertaking, and darken the prospect of its success! for, from the example of other countries, it becomes easy to conjecture what share of estimation the *belles-lettres* are likely to enjoy in Great Britain. But the all-gracious and all-provident Being will not fail to extend his benign protection to laudable intentions. Farewell! and since you have thus entered upon the career of good-will and kindness towards me, may it be your care so steadily to pursue it, that to your other praises may be

added that of constancy in affectionate regard for him whom you once have honoured with a valuable testimony of your friendly disposition. So soon as the tumult of war shall have subsided, I will send to you, as a pledge of my affection, a second edition of my Pindar, and a third of my Tibullus. I have one of the Iliad at this time in the press.

Adieu.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE
TO THE NEW FRENCH MEASURES AND
COINS.

(Continued from p. 883, of our last.)

LENGTH of a pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris, reduced to the freezing point and the vacuum, 0.99385 *mètre*;

The *are* 26.3245 square toises;

The *litre* 50.4125 cubic inches;

The *stère*, or cubic *mètre*, 29.1739 cubic feet;

The *gramme*, or weight of a cubic *centi-mètre* of water at the freezing-point, 18.827 grains.

The lowest denomination, or unit, of coin, called a *franc*, is a silver piece of 55 *grammes*, contains $\frac{1}{10}$ alloy, and $\frac{9}{10}$ of pure silver, and is worth 1 *livre* 3 *deniers* *tournois*.

The proportion of the new money to the old is, as 81 to 80. It is divided into *decimes* and *centimes*. The gold coin, like the silver, has the same alloy of $\frac{1}{10}$.

A *hectogramme* of gold is worth 25 *francs*.—

If the old *pied du Roi* contain 324.81 *millimètres*; the English foot contains 304.8; the Rhineland foot, 314.0; the foot of Vienna, 316.1.

If the old French pound (*poids de Marc*) contain 489.2 *grammes*; the English pound troy will contain 372.6; the pound *avoirdupois*, 453.1; the pound of Cologne, 467.4; the pound of Vienna, 558.6.

New French measures reduced to the English.—In addition to the values of the French new measures, as reduced to the English, in our last Number, p. 883, may be taken the following. The *litre* 61.0243 cubic inches, or 1 pint and $\frac{103}{141}$, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint, ale measure. The *gramme* $\frac{1}{448}$ lb. *avoirdupois*, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce, or $\frac{1}{48}$ of a dram nearly. The *are*, of 100 square *mètres*, is 1076 $\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, or 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, or $\frac{3}{121}$ of an acre, or nearly $\frac{1}{40}$ of an acre.

Errat. In our last No. p. 882, col. 1, line 12 from the bottom, for *passing Paris*, read *passing through Paris*. Page 883, l. 2, for 3.090444, read 3.078444.

REMARKS ON THE TERMS AT PRESENT
USED IN MUSIC, FOR REGULATING
THE TIME.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY endeavour is to prove that those terms are indefinite, or at least misapplied; and that it would be easy to substitute definite characters; and that much trouble and difficulty would be removed by the proposed alteration.

Dr. Nares, in the preface to his *Anthems*, remarks, that music performed in just time, is like a painting set in a good light; and is therefore anxious that the terms of time should be particularly regarded.

In Rousseau's Dictionary of Music, time is divided into five principal terms, *largo*, *adagio*, *andante*, *allegro*, and *presto*. There are also other collateral terms. In ancient music, *grave*, *alla breve*, *tempo ordinario*, and *tempo giusto*. In modern music, *lento*, *andantino*, and *allegretto*. And in both ancient and modern, *larghetto*, *vivace*, *prestissimo*. There are also various modifications of these, by the addition of the words, *molto*, *poco*, *con moto*, *moderato*, *non troppo*, &c.; and by combinations, as *andante allegro*, *andante larghetto*, &c. These terms are, perhaps, only intelligible when considered in succession. Slow and quick, like great and small, exist only by comparison. It is, I believe, generally understood, that the order of succession is as follows:

Grave, *largo*, *larghetto*, *adagio*, *lento*, *andante*, *andantino*, *allegretto*, *allegro*, *vivace*, *alla breve*, *presto*, *prestissimo*. I am perfectly aware, however, that this order will be disputed. By some, *adagio*, *lento*, *andante*, *andantino*, *alla breve*, and *vivace*, are regarded, rather as terms of expression and taste, than of time. *Adagio* is by others considered as denoting a slower

time than *largo*, also *andantino* than *andante*. And it is not surprising, that composers should be misunderstood, since we find they are themselves inconsistent. Handel has marked the bass air in the Messiah, "But who may abide," with the word *larghetto*; but he has marked the same song *andante larghetto* in the appendix. The recitative "For behold, darkness shall cover the earth," is marked *andante larghetto*, and the succeeding air, *larghetto*. Now *larghetto* is certainly slower than *andante larghetto*, yet the quavers in the air are always performed full as quick as the femiquavers in the recitative. The air, "Thou art gone up on high," for a soprano voice, is marked *andante*; the same song, with the slightest variation, for a bass voice, is marked *allegro*. In old, and especially church music, where the notes of the shortest value were quavers, and those but seldom used, the minims were no longer than our crotchets. Pleyel, and some others of the later composers, seem to have revived this long neglected species of notation, in the *presto* and other quick movements of their *sinfonias*. Indeed time frequently seems to depend on the number of notes contained in a bar.

I am convinced, both from my own observations on the admirable and accurate performances of Handel's works at Westminster Abbey, and those of other great composers of the same period at the concert of ancient music, and also from the assurances of many elderly musical gentlemen, that the time, at the beginning of this century, was performed much slower than in modern music. I am confirmed in my opinion, that the terms of time, now used, are indefinite, and of very little service, from a series of experiments which I have made with a pendulum; of which the following table is a selection, and will, I trust, be found tolerably accurate.

Table of the Times of various Pieces, measured by a Pendulum.

Terms of Time.	Names of the Pieces.	Time.	Notes which one swing of the pendulum expresses.	Length of the Pendulum. Feet. Inch.
Grave.	Chorus, "Since by man came death."	C	Quaver.	2 6
	First movement of the overture to the Messiah.	C	ditto	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Largo.	Song "Sommi Dei," in <i>Radamisto</i> . Handel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	1
	4th movement in the <i>Passione Stromentale</i> . Haydn.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	0 10
	Song, "He was despised."	C	ditto	3 3
	Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb."	C	ditto	2 0

Terms of Time.	Names of the Pieces.	Time.	Notes which one swing of the Pendul. expresses.	Length of Pendulum Feet. Incl.
Larghetto.	Air, "Their sound is gone out." Messiah.	C	Quaver.	1 4
	Chorus, "Blessing and honour."	C	ditto	0 7
	Chorus, "Let us break their bonds."	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	0 6
	Duetto, "Deh quel pianto." Bach.	$\frac{3}{4}$	ditto	1 0
Adagio.	Aria, "Il confine della vita." Handel.	C	ditto	2 10
	Sonata second Op. 42. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1 6
	Fifth movement of the Passione Stromentale. Haydn.	C	ditto	0 9
Lento.	Middle movement of sonata i. Op. 25. Clementi.	2-4ths	ditto	2 6
	Sixth movement of Passione Stromentale. Haydn.	C	ditto	0 6
Andante.	Duetto, "O Death." Messiah, Handel.	C	ditto	0 6
	Air, "Every valley." ditto ditto	C	ditto	1 7
	Middle movement of a sinfonia in C. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1 0
	Middle movement of overture Festivo. ditto	2-4ths	ditto	2 3
Andantino.	Middle movement of sonata ii. Op. 21. Kozeluch.	6-8ths	ditto	1 6
	Ditto, in Overture La Reine de la France. Haydn.	C	minim.	2 8
Allegretto.	Last movement of sonata iii. Op. 21. Kozeluch.	2-4ths	crotchet.	1 6
	Entre-act of the overture to Henry IV. Martini.	2-4ths	ditto	1 0
Allegro.	Chorus, "And the glory of the Lord." Handel.	$\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	1 0
	Finale to the fourth sonata, Op. 17. Haydn.	$\frac{1}{4}$	ditto	0 6
	Chorus "He trusted in God." Handel.	C	ditto	1 5
	Air, "Se il ciel mi divide." Piccini.	C	ditto	0 8
Vivace.	Second Oboe Concerto. Handel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	1 6
	Overture Roxalana. Haydn.	$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	0 5
Alla Breve.	Chorus, "And with his stripes." Handel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	minim.	1 2
	Chorus, "Throughout the land." Solomon. Handel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	1 9
Presto.	Last movement of La Chasse. Kozeluch.	2-4ths	ditto	1 9
	Ditto of sonata i. Op. 25. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1 0
Prestissimo.	Last movement of "But who may abide." Handel.	C	ditto	2 0
	Ditto of sonata ii. Op. 17. Haydn.	6-8ths	dotted crotchet.	0 5

Tempo ordinario (common time), and Tempo giusto (proper time), are purposely omitted. The first varies with the fashion of the age; the last with the fancy or judgment of the performers.

Enough, it is presumed, has now been advanced, to shew that the terms made use of are indefinite, or misapplied; and I shall now endeavour to prove, that it would be very easy to substitute definite characters. Loulie invented a machine, called a chronometer, to measure time, a description of which is given by Malcolm, and may be seen in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Chronometer. This machine is more complex, expensive, and unwieldy than is necessary, and twice as long as that I made use of in my expe-

riments, which was indeed merely a piece of tape and a plummet, graduated into English feet and inches; a measure more generally intelligible than the cyphers used by Loulie, which could only be understood by those possessed of one of his chronometers.

The time of music already composed may be obtained at the many judicious performances at the concert of ancient music, at cathedrals and operas; and, allowing this time to be incorrect from having been traditionally handed down to us, it appears to me the only way of preventing it from becoming still more so. It will be easy for present and future composers to render the time of their works indisputable, by prefixing one of the notes to each strain

train, with its duration expreſſed by the ſwing of a pendulum, as in the preceding table.

A very ingenious leader, previous to his conducting Graun's *Te Deum*, ſtudied the time of the various movements, and obſerved, by his watch, what were their reſpective durations. This method appears to me tedious, and of no uſe at a rehearsal or concert, as each movement might be tried over very often before its real time could be obtained; and each ſucceeding leader would have the ſame experiments to make, which gave ſo much trouble to his predecessor.

The objections of Monsieur Diderot to the uſe of a chronometer are by no means inſurmountable; and ſome of them are ingeniouſly answered by Rouſſeau*.—M. Diderot remarks, that, "in a movement there are, perhaps, not two bars of the ſame duration!" Happily, however, we have no ſuch muſic; it never exiſted out of France; and is at length baniſhed its only aſylum. He alſo remarks, that "It is impoſſible for a leader to have his ear attentive to the ſound of the pendulum, and his eye on his book, throughout the whole of a movement." And this were an arduous taſk indeed! but the objection does not apply to my propoſal.—The pendulum I recommend makes no noiſe; it is only to be ſet in motion before a movement begins at a rehearsal, or perhaps in the leader's own room, but certainly not at a performance. A leader of the moſt ordinary abilities may remember and preſerve the time of a piece of muſic he has ever heard. But it is a very different, and far more difficult thing to *diſcover* that time; which, indeed, can only be effected by repeated trials, great loſs of time, and unneceſſary trouble. In ſongs, ſolos, and all other performances of taſte and execution, the time muſt be entirely regulated, as uſual, by the principal performer. But in all full pieces, I think, the time ſhould be left to the diſcretion of the compoſer. What leader, playing at fight, could judge of the time of Gluck's Overture to *Iphigenie*? Or what conductor could foreſee, that in the chorus of "*Wretched Lovers*," after its ſolemn beginning, which conſiſts of flow notes, a rapid and animated counter-subject ſhould burſt forth, and totally alter the original character of the movement?

Some may urge, that the time of muſic is not of ſo much conſequence as the expreſſion; and that the attention will con-

ſequently be diverted from an important to an unworthy object. To this I answer, that I have not the leaſt wiſh that my plan ſhould interfere with the expreſſion, which I think of far greater importance than accuracy of time; I therefore wiſh all compoſers to retain the words *grazioso*, *ſpiſitoſo*, *cantabile*, *ſoſtenuto*, *ſtaccato*, *maſtoſo*, *agitato*, and all other terms of expreſſion, as well as to adopt definite characters of time.

It may be urged, that, if the preſent terms convey but an obſcure meaning, the propoſed characters would convey none at all, unleſs a pendulum were at hand. But that ſituation were forlorn indeed, where a ſtring, a weight, and a ſcale of inches, could not be procured; and ſhould this ſcheme be approved and adopted, the chronometer would become as much an appendage to a muſical inſtrument, as a deſk is at preſent to a piano forte, or a bow to a violin.

Finally, the chronometer would be found of the higheſt uſe to ſcholars; who, in the abſence of their maſter, are frequently at a loſs to diſcover, remember, and retain the time of any movement.

I could advance much more in favor of my plan; but am conſcious, that I ought rather to apologize for having troubled you with ſo much already. I therefore haſten to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your humble ſervant,
W. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a reader of your Monthly Magazine, and a friend to liberal diſcuſſion, I was ſorry to ſee a departure from it in the remarks of Sobrius on ſome part of Commerſon's deſcription of the people of Otaheite; and though it be of little conſequence to thoſe children of nature, yet they appear to me have been equally calumniated with Commerſon.

Diſcuſſion is the high road to truth; and, in the attack of immoral and unphilosophical opinions, perſonal abuſe, inſinuation of improper motives in the mind and impurity in the conduct of literary combatants ſhould be avoided.—It is, however, too much the cuſtom of ſome men to attack the conduct of their opponents, inſtead of their arguments; and the world, in caſe of a rejoinder, muſt be the witneſs of an unmeaning literary duel, inſtead of beholding the ſublime effuſions of truth emanating from temperate and ingenious diſcuſſion.

Commerſon by ſaying that the Otaheitans

* Under the article *Choriſter*, Rouſſeau recommends the uſe of a chronometer.

"are without vices, prejudices, and diſſenſions," muſt certainly be underſtood as ſpeaking to Europeans, and of courſe to mean ſuch as are prevalent in Europe, and which were not aboriginal in Otaheite. As knowledge lays the foundation of rational reſponſibility in man, and as vice is the genus of crimes, if he commit a criminal action, knowing it to be one, it is properly called vice; and as unavoidable ignorance in certain ſituations makes his apology, if he commit a criminal action, not knowing it to be one, it is properly called frailty.—The Otaheitans, being ignorant of any revealed law, which could ſhew them the diſtinctions between vice and virtue, may commit actions which, relatively ſpeaking, are highly criminal; but which, philoſophically arguing, are either imitations from European examples, or the ſpontaneous ebullitions of frail nature.—In this point of view then, and certainly the only one by which a judicious eſtimate of the Otaheitan character may be formed, the idea of Commerſon is not "wholly unphiloſophical," as Sobrius remarks, but the contrary, as applied to a people ſo ſituated.

Sobrius, however, acquits the Otaheitans of having vices in the courſe of his remark, by ſaying, that their virtues are the effect of an eaſy ſupply of their moſt preſſing wants, and a happy temperament beſtowed on them by a benignant climate and fertile ſoil. This is acknowledging that they have not their origin in an innate diſpoſition of the mind, but in extraneous circumſtances. The ſame method of reaſoning will hold Commerſon out in the aſſertion, that they of themſelves are without vices, &c. for both virtue and vice have their origin in nature, moderation conſtituting the former, and exceſs the latter; therefore their vices, &c. are the effect of too fertile a ſoil, too benignant a climate, and too eaſy a ſupply of their moſt preſſing wants. But the words virtue and vice are unknown to theſe children of nature; and it would be as ridiculous to call one tree virtuous and another wicked, as to apply them to the people of Otaheite.

I now come to ſome of the vices of which Sobrius makes mention.—That "ſhameleſs proſtitution for gain," which he adduces, clearly could not ſubſiſt independent of the viſits of ſtrangers; and though I will not deny a capability of vice in the temperament of the Otaheitans, yet it was European intercourſe that firſt ſowed the ſeeds, and riſed the dreadful crop of peſtilential diſeaſe. Their diſpoſition to ſtealing, in like manner, ſprung undoubtedly

from the example firſt ſet them by ſtrangers, who made free with their property; which then gave riſe to a ſpirit of retaliation, the offspring of accuſed war in civilized Europe; and this ſpirit became in time the father of theft, which is now practiſed as a cuſtom on friend and foe.

It is not clear, that the iſland of Otaheite has been thoroughly explored, and conſequently may induce an opinion that thoſe aſſemblies which Sobrius notices, are not general; but that they are confined to diſtricts near the ſea coaſt, and that mariners are the principal ſubſcribers to them.—Be that the caſe or not, cool judgment requires great caution and much reſearch, before it condemns a people for cuſtoms which may not be aboriginal; but which were, perhaps, firſt introduced by ſtrangers; and certainly more likely, than that a people ſo friendly, poſſeſſed of ſo happy a temperament, and living in ſo benignant a climate, ſhould have firſt inſtituted them.

The inſinuation of Sobrius, reſpecting what might be the cauſe of the Otaheitans having ingratiated themſelves in Commerſon's favour, viz. "that ſhameleſs proſtitution for gain," beſides not proving a feather in his argument, has no foundation in any thing he ſaid, and is calumnious in the extreme.—If Sobrius be a real friend to truth and virtue, it is not by hinting at libidinous ideas and practices in a French Philoſopher, whoſe narrative by no means warrants the implication, that he advances their cauſe.

I will conclude with obſerving, that ſome leading *data* ſeem to me as neceſſary in aſcertaining the authenticity of books of travels, as in other matters of greater importance.

In the firſt place, I look upon the traveller in his own country as the beſt qualified to give an accurate account of the cuſtoms, manners, laws, &c. of that country, from his knowledge of the language, and from his habits being interwoven with or in a great meaſure taken from theſe cuſtoms, manners, and laws.

Though this account may not be altogether free from prejudice, yet the miſtakes ariſing from ignorance and prejudice in a foreigner are more to be deprecated, than the too high colouring of an enlightened lover of his native country.—In the ſecond place, there is a material difference between travels undertaken in countries where the people are almoſt in a ſtate of nature, and thoſe undertaken in Europe, ariſing chiefly from a total ignorance of the language, from the ſuſpicions of the natives, and from quarrels which prevent travellers from going
much

much into the inland parts.—And thirdly, from a circumstance which has not been much noticed, and that is; as soon as navigators land in such countries as Otahite, they form connexions of interest and sensual enjoyment, which are of themselves considerable obstacles in the way of, ascertaining the original character of the natives.—We induce them to become what we are, and then call them wicked; but as I understood Commerson's observations were intended to elucidate the original character of the people of Otahite, and not their European metamorphosis, and as I thought Sobrius must have misunderstood him, I have gone more at large than, perhaps, the limits of your work will admit.

I remain, your's,

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should be obliged to any of your numerous correspondents, if they would favour the world with a list of all the PUBLIC LIBRARIES in this metropolis; together with the advantages of access to them, and upon what terms and conditions such admittance is granted.—I am persuaded that a knowledge of this kind would prove to the advancement of literature in general, which is oftentimes checked for want of proper means of carrying on an inquiry; and the sources of real information are seldom to be met with in common circulating libraries.

Nov. 4, 1799.

LIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE queries of W. H. prelate to the Jews are, in my opinion, uninteresting ones; and the reply of H. has not added to their importance. To me it appears strangely ridiculous, to ask a Jew, to what particular stock he belongs, so many centuries as his nation has been driven about the world by the most terrible tempests of persecution, without the means of enjoying for one moment any general power of municipal or religious government, and moreover compulsively obnoxious to all the tyranny of other people and of other religions. We look not for the punctilious observance of his country's customs, in the conduct of a man wandering far from home, the companion of stern adversity, and momentarily constrained to the study of self-preservation; nor can we otherwise expect, than that the Hebrew

ordinances are considerably mutilated; and that the Jews, like so many hickings, brow-beaten and despised of every one, have long since lost the means of retaining, and of performing, several of their ancient ceremonies. Do the Jews know the æra of their final dispersion? Poor harrassed race! they would hardly have been capable of more, if Providence had not obviously rendered them invincible to their incessant barbarous treatment. Have the Jews any faithful record which testifies to them where the 12 tribes were disposed of, after the total annihilation of their empire? Or is there any just authority to prove, that such a distinction survived the Babylonian captivity? The latter of these two questions is partly negated by the different statements given in Nehemiah and Ezra of the names and numbers of those who returned to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel; and the inference to be deduced from this will sufficiently answer the former question. Exclusive of the prophecies denouncing confusion and scattering abroad to the tribes, Josephus (Antiq. if I recollect right) very hypothetically reckons up the tribes, 10, said to be beyond the Euphrates, and two supposed to dwell in Judea and Palestine:—Again, R. Benjamin, a Jew, who lived nearly 600 years ago, and who travelled diligently over those parts of the globe where his fraternity were known to exist, could but acknowledge seven tribes (Ben. Itiner.) and these too upon reasons extremely lax. From hence then it is evident, that the number of tribes has continually diminished, till at length all distinction among them seems now to be perfectly lost; and likewise there results, that the distribution of this people into 12 distinct branches began to cease with their non-existence as a nation, which circumstance it appears took place even so early as the destruction of their temple and city by the Chaldeans. To these arguments may be added, Ezra, cap. ii. 59, 61. cap. ix. where Ezra mourns for the affinity of the people with strangers, and also Nehem. cap. xiii. 23, 24. The supposition of the European Jews being the descendants of Judah and Benjamin, (Ezra, cap. i. 6.) is egregiously vague, not having the support of analogy, or the sanction of history, either sacred or canonical. But there are Hebrews who style themselves the posterity of Levi; the assumption, however, avails themselves nothing, as their brethren do not esteem them worthy of credit, both because they cannot adduce adequate proof of their claim, and because they are now no longer useful as the appendages of the priest-

priesthood. The Cohens of the present day enjoy but a beggarly proportion of the former splendor and influence bestowed on their profession; the system of worship being so much reduced: and this it is which has destroyed the importance of the Levites; for every part of their duty is entirely done away.—Nay, the Cohens themselves are respected for little more than the capability which they are imagined to possess, of redeeming children. Aaron was allowed to interfere in matters relative to the dead in some cases, Levit. cap. xxi. I cannot discover from what testimony A. H. makes Mary to be the daughter of Joachim and Anna, and thence to be of the royal race of David. Nor can I find out, how he manages to get so easily over the difficulty arising from the manifest dissimilarity between the genealogy of i. Mat. and Luke; for, according to the plain sense of these Apostles, their derivations of our blessed Saviour are as contrary as Welsh and Irish; owing, no doubt, to the derangement then prevalent amongst the families of the tribes, as is shewn above. As to the question concerning the degree of credit which the Jews attach to the account given of the ark, in 2d Mac. cap. ii. I deem it most pointed by your duty and interest to deprive that of further discussion, lest it should darken a few pages of your valuable miscellany with unprofitable quotations from rabbinical reveries. Mr. Editor, there are Jews as well as Christians, who, unwilling to place implicit confidence in the sole decisions of their metaphysical doctors, deny, in toto, this romance about the ark. And the 2d Maccabees, exclusive of its containing many fabulous and extravagant relations, is confessedly of subordinate character, as not established on the testimony of the Jewish church, or on that of Jesus, and as received by the Christian church only to be discreetly read. But the circumstance alluded to by A. H. as well as several others, relating to Jeremiah, are altogether the marvellous inventions of Rabbins, or else of writers * of similar complexion, and therefore intitled to no sort of credit, from either Jews or Christians. Though the Jews acknowledge the expectation of a Messiah, of the house of David, and cannot distinguish any living descendants of that monarch; yet looking for a political prince, and one who will re-establish them

as a nation, they assure themselves that he will be moved as of old by the spirit of their God, and will by actions correspondent give every proof of his descent.

Hull Academy,

W. ASHTON.

Sep. 13, 1799.

P. S. A. H. has sadly perverted the question of W. H. P. "And is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?" where evidently nothing else is meant than the part, which the Levites performed in the temple; and the appellation Cohen may be applied to them with as much propriety as that of priest to our lowest order of divines: furthermore, the function of the Levites is of such consequence, that the real church-service of the Jews, could not be carried forward independently of their assistance. In Buxtorf's Synagogue, the peculiarities of the Jews are largely treated of; and a very curious disquisition of the tribes is to be found in Lockman's History of the Jesuits.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September, I have seen observations by a Merchant, "on Lord Lauderdale's plan for altering the collection of a considerable part of the public revenue." He states a number of objections to that plan, but they chiefly centre, I think, in two points.—"The effects to the family of the deceasing individual, deprived of the income produced by the exertion of the parent; and having, at the same time the remaining property cut down by a heavy assessment." His other objection, "That a tax levied upon succession would have the effect, not only to expend all those savings from which alone the augmentation of national wealth can arise, but even annually consume part of that capital which we have already acquired."

If, in addition to former established burthens, a new sum of large amount must be raised within the year, it appears to me that the general influence of the operation will be much the same, whether it is made through the medium of our annual incomes; or, according to Lord Lauderdale's plan, by a tax upon succession. We cannot both eat our cake and have our cake. We cannot spend annually, and continue at the same time to accumulate. There is this to be said however, I think, in preference of the tax upon succession, that a small sum at the outset is of more importance to rising industry, and the withdrawing it more likely to check its progress, than

* 2 Mac. ii. 1—7. Euf. Træp. Evang. lib. ix. c. xxxix. Hieron. cont. Jovinian. Tertull. adv. Gnost. c. viii.

than any proportion to be levied upon the capital, after it has accumulated.

Your correspondent seems to be most anxious, that the operations of finance shall be so contrived, as not to disturb the accumulation of capital—in which he says, “the individual is to expect his future independence, personal consideration, and the comfortable establishment of his family.” And he tells us, “That so long as the money expended by the community is drawn from *what would otherwise have been consumed by the inhabitants*, the progress of national wealth is not even impeded. Individuals may be deprived of comforts or luxuries which they might otherwise have enjoyed; but the national capital augments as quickly, and yields its annual produce as fully, *as if no tax had been paid*.” Would not this accumulating capital, under such circumstances, centre most probably in the hands of comparatively a very few? And while the nation collectively might be said to be very rich, might not the bulk of the people, reduced to the bare necessities of life, be ground down by hard labour?

I confess, Sir, I cannot be a friend to a system which, embodying a state, can view the individuals of which it is made up, only as so many instruments for raising wealth;—that can see in the earnings of industry, not so much a means of enjoyment for the use of the labourer, as a fund that may be made to accumulate into national riches.

I fain would, that man should be enabled to catch a few of the moments as they pass. For while I wish well to national progress, I would not that it should be accelerated at the expence of any portion of the people's happiness. I think it even possible for a nation to grow into greatness, without its government ever making any sensible encroachment upon the income or comforts of individuals. And then it could not be important surely, what was the medium through which each man was made to contribute his share of the public expence. Upon the other hand I should apprehend, that when the taxes of a nation had become of that magnitude as to require being reduced into a regular system, that that nation might be said to have then given evidence of its progress towards ruin or revolution. All its after-schemes of finance I should fear would be found but cunning devices to lengthen out its thread of existence.

I cannot therefore help thinking, Sir, that your correspondent, in his observations upon Lord Lauderdale's plan, has unprofit-

ably wasted much ingenuity and good ability; and that the amount of either's speculation is but to accommodate to our shoulders what we must, sooner or later, discover to be an unsupportable load.

JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige a constant reader, and, I think, render an essential service to the community by seconding my views in the following particulars:

It is universally allowed that the best mode of providing the comforts of ease and plenty for old age, is to put each individual in the proper train to exert himself for that purpose, during the period of activity and strength. Benevolence, however sincere and pure its intentions, is apt to overshoot its mark, and increase the evil it labours to remove, while indifference and selfishness, viewing the operations of misguided philanthropy, become callous to every sentiment of kindness. Thus it is, that while many intelligent and amiable writers recommend a public provision to be made for the necessities of widowhood and age; others, seeing the evil tendency of such a measure, or the little probability of its ever being attempted, rest satisfied with the idea that things must remain as they are:—some proposing visionary schemes, some contemplating the evil as being of too great a magnitude to afford any reasonable ground of hope for its removal, and some, full of their own insignificance, totally indifferent as to the happiness or misery of the world.

There are few reflecting minds but are well aware of the inadequacy of our poor-laws to promote the well being of the lower class, their obvious tendency being to debase the mind, while they are incapable of affording suitable conveniences for the body; and, perhaps, with the continuation of the present plan, the middle class may be impoverished and the poor not be materially benefited. I have had the opportunity of making constant observation on the conduct and principles of the laboring class for nearly five and twenty years, and I have scarcely ever found the desire of providing for age sufficiently strong to lead to habits of economy. Void of reflection, the enjoyment or labour of the moment engrosses all their attention. The poorest have no idea of the possibility of saving any thing from their miserable pittance, while the man, who earns two or three guineas per week, at a fancy fluctuating

fluctuating manufactory, never anticipates the time when fashion may entirely annihilate his gains. Equally lavish of his money and his time, he is generally one week back in all his payments, a few days illness drives him to live upon credit, and a change in the public taste reduces him and his wretched family to penury and want.

Yet am I willing to believe something may be done, which may gradually counteract this supine or thoughtless conduct. There are few working men who do not readily engage in clubs for relief in case of sickness; though, as these are at present conducted, I have my doubts whether they produce greater good or evil. The saving of the money is dearly paid for, and the meetings being always held at public houses, where the profit of the landlord is a principal consideration, habits of drinking and dissipation are acquired and strengthened. However, these institutions, imperfect as they are, seem to shew that if better or more extensive plans of saving were prepared, and their utility made obvious, the poor might be induced to adopt them. If this can be done (and surely success in ever so small a degree would repay the attempt), I conceive the cause of morality, and the consequent happiness of the public, would be promoted. But who shall step forward in the business? Who will exert himself for the unprofitable honour of being the poor man's friend? The man of abilities has not always leisure and influence, and how rarely are these three properties united to a heart glowing with benevolence! The rich man feels not the spur of necessity urging him to engage in similar projects; or if he does engage, it is upon a scale which leaves the poor far below the means of attainment. It is the province of a Price or a Morgan to lay the ground-work of extensive institutions from laborious and correct investigation; it belongs to others of inferior abilities to take up their calculations, and complete the purpose for which they were intended. There are many annuity-societies about the kingdom, where small subscriptions are received in periodical payments; but they are either not sufficiently known, or it is much to be feared are many of them calculated upon fallacious principles, and likely to end in disappointment, if not in misery and ruin.

My object then, Sir, in the present address, is simply this; that you would join your request with mine to any of your experienced correspondents to transmit to you the laws of any annuity-societies with

which they are acquainted, and the authorities upon which their calculations are made; and from these, I apprehend, it would require no great skill or application to digest a system that would perfectly include my intention.

Nor is it for the lower class alone that such institutions are desirable: the middle rank will not always secure a competency with all the care and exertion that can possibly be used; and it is, to me, astonishing that so little enquiry should be made by persons of this class after such provident systems. Perhaps there is not one in one hundred so engaged, owing, in part, to the distance at which such societies exist, or to the great disappointments known to have occurred in consequence of erroneous calculations. What is it to me that there may be such institutions at Manchester, at Aberdeen, at Truro, or at Norwich? it is only when they are within the reach of my inquiry that they can be interesting. It is even desirable the members of each society should be personally known to each other, and live contiguous enough to have the opportunity of scrutinizing into the management of the concern. It is not enough to say that the way is so clearly pointed out by the characters already named, that any persons may safely make the attempt with common sense for their guide; it is too well known that enormous errors have been committed, and who would not rather rely upon the experience of others than upon his own judgment in an affair of so much consequence.

I could wish to see a system so minutely prepared, that every village, or Christian congregation, throughout the nation, that was sufficiently populous, might take up the plan, not to the party-exclusion of others, but merely to serve as the foundation. A few tables, carefully prepared, might clearly contain a scale that would take in subscribers of various descriptions, and all of them to share the benefit in proportion to their age and payments. The weekly subscriber of three pence, or of five shillings, might then, with propriety, belong to the same institution; and thus societies might be made sufficiently numerous, without ranging in quest of strangers. Perhaps a small number, say one hundred, or even fewer, would be better than more, as the accounts would be less extensive, the funds more manageable, and every subscriber might easily comprehend the general progress of the society, be well satisfied that justice and prudence presided, or, if he thought any amendment might

might be made, he would be at liberty to propose and recommend it.

The following particulars seem to me important objects of consideration: How the joint property may be best secured? How it may be made to produce the most possible interest? And how every individual (on a change in his circumstances) may at any time, increase his contribution; or, if his necessities require it, how he may draw out his capital, or suspend his contribution, under certain restrictions, without forfeiting the whole of his payments.

I do not expect a plan so generally useful and minute as to require no alteration for local circumstances, or particular opinions; but the nearest approach that may be towards it, so that a few individuals, with little or no information on the subject, but of sufficient influence in their little sphere, and desirous of promoting the happiness of their fellow-creatures, may take up the leading articles in full confidence that they will be safe and productive.

It is needless to attempt enumerating the many advantages that might result from the adoption of such a plan; but I cannot forbear mentioning two of them of so much importance as strongly to recommend it: One is, the habits of economy and the laudable spirit of independence which would be excited in the lower class; and the other is, the check that would, on the other hand, be given to avarice in the middle class. Having once engaged, the payments must be continued or forfeited; and, knowing that a certain provision is accumulating for that period of life when nothing but rest and tranquillity can be enjoyed, the mind must be free from the constant and slavish dread of accident and misfortune. I have said nothing about provision for widows, as this, I believe, is generally incorporated in the rules, and is certainly of equal importance with the other. In short, it is the only certain and practicable way of accomplishing these desirable purposes, and is equally open to the conditions of all occupations and ranks.

The subject, Mr. Editor, will apologize for the length of my intrusion; and if the plan recommended may occupy more of your attention than is perfectly agreeable, I have more room in your excellent miscellany than is usually allotted to one subject, I hope do not overrate its value in saying, that an extra hour, or page or two, cannot possibly be better employed.

Birmingham, I remain respectfully,
27, 1799. Your's, J. L.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. LIII.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST beg for a corner of your very useful miscellany, in order to remark the great favour which authors would do to a very numerous and respectable class of readers, if they would more generally mark the pronunciation of uncommon words, particularly proper names, and terms of science and art. I mean by the use of the accent, as in Withering's Botanical Arrangement. The learned languages are not so much studied as they were, and probably will be less attended to than they are; but why should those who are ardent in the pursuit of real knowledge be perpetually exposed to the supercilious derision of pedants who are in every important respect so much their inferiors?

Your's, &c. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Chariclo, at the conclusion of his complaint respecting Antinomianism, has this remark: "The Nomian Christians, or those who receive the law of Moses as of divine authority, have, in all ages of the church, found it difficult to justify their ceasing to judaize." I cannot, I confess, be of that opinion, for the three following reasons:

First, What was the Mosaic law but a system of regulations, which the leader of the Jews had in charge to deliver to that people, and, on condition of obeying which, they, and they only, were promised many temporal blessings? The Jews were to be kept separate, and to have no religious intercourse with other nations.

Second, I see no reason to deny the probability of a divine revelation, from the circumstance of its being confined in its obligations to a certain period of time, and to one particular nation only. At least, this remains yet to be proved.

Third, At the council, held by the apostles at Jerusalem, Acts xv. on the very question, about circumcising and keeping the law of Moses, a decree was sent to the brethren, in these terms: "It seemed good to the Holy Spirit and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: that ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication."

I might adduce other arguments for the discontinuance of Judaic observances; but, perhaps, these may be deemed sufficient. If any of your learned readers can furnish farther illustration on this subject, I should

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consider the imparting of it a favour. The subject is certainly of consequence to be cleared up. Whiston wrote a pamphlet, which I have never seen, entitled, "*The Horeb-Covenant revived; or, An Account of those Laws of Moses which are obligatory on Christians.*"

Gloucester.

G. E.

P. S. By the way, is it not strange that professed Christians should violate without scruple the second and third of those regulations insisted on by the council, and so clearly commanded even to Noah himself, and thereby to his posterity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN the catalogue, which appeared in your last magazine, of instances of longevity, you may safely make the following corrections:

Fleetwood Sheppard was never elevated to any dignity whatever.

The countess of Desmond did not die in Ireland at 140. She had attained that age when she left Dublin for London, to solicit assistance from the court, being wretchedly poor; and the time or place of her death has not been hitherto ascertained.—*Granger.*

To the catalogue may be added:

William Walker and Henry Morgan, of whom I have in my possession excellent mezzotintos, bearing the following inscriptions:

WILLIAM WALKER,
Born near Ribchester, in Lancashire, Anno 1613. Died Anno 1736:

At the Battle of Edgehill he was in the Royal Service wounded in the Arm, and had two Horses shot under him.

Hence it is apparent, that, as the battle was fought A. D. 1642, Walker survived it 94 years.

HARRY MORGAN,
Ætatis suæ 105, now lives at Lewes, in Sussex, 1737.

M. H. F. S. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BY accidentally perusing an old newspaper (the County Chronicle, December, 13, 1791) I met with the following paragraph, which, if true, is an instance of longevity which exceeds all I ever before heard of, and will be an addition to the communication of your correspondent J. J. G. on that subject in your last number.

It is stated that "Thomas Carn, according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1588, aged 207. He was born in the reign of Richard the second, 1381, and lived to see twelve kings and queens reign.

And again, the following inscription was copied from a tomb-stone in Cachen church-yard, near Cardiff, in the year 1740, 'Heare lieth the Body of William Edwards, of the Cairey, who departed this Life the 24th of February, Anno Domini 1668, Anno Ætatis suæ 168.'

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
Nov. 15, 1799, W. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE SWEDISH ISLAND OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. Bartholomew is a small island, belonging to Sweden, in the West Indies, lying at a little distance from St. Eustatia and St. Christopher. A Swedish writer gives the following account of it, in a publication intitled, "*A Voyage to the Islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatia, and St. Christopher, undertaken at the Expence of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.*"

The Island of St. Bartholomew is about four leagues in length, and a league in breadth. Although it abounds with mountains, it is entirely destitute not only of lakes and rivers, but even of springs. The inhabitants preserve the rain-water in cisterns; but are nevertheless obliged to procure water from St. Christopher, for which they often pay twelve livres per ton.

The only port in the island is *Le Carenage*, near which stands *Gustavia*, the sole town in the colony. This port is situated on the western side, and has excellent moorings. Vessels, indeed, that draw more than nine feet, cannot enter it; but it will contain a hundred vessels, an advantage that is not to be found either at St. Eustatia, or St. Christopher. The bay of *Colembier* is deep enough for large ships; but it has no town on its banks. *Le Carenage* had no town belonging to it before the island was in possession of Sweden.

The climate is in general healthy; but, at certain times of the year, the weather is variable. During nine months it is very pleasant; for, though the sun is burning, there is generally a breeze that cools and purifies the air, and is extremely refreshing. If it were not for this almost constant

constant breeze, the climate would be unhealthy. Hurricanes prevail from the middle of July till the middle of October, during which time the wind changes so rapidly as to visit every point of the compass within ten or twelve minutes.

The population of the island is much increased since it belonged to Sweden. At Gustavia are to be found Swedes, English, French, Danes, Americans, and Jews. With the exception of a very few, the planters are French. The food of the negroes here is so scanty as, in many cases, to be insufficient for nourishment; and their clothing is wretched, indeed it can scarcely be called such, leaving the body exposed to all the evils it can encounter from nakedness, and, among the rest, to the juice of the *mancenillier*, which corrodes and burns the flesh like *aqua-fortis*.

The stature of the inhabitants varies according to the different nations from which they are sprung. The natives of the country are strong and robust, but more especially the men. The women are comparatively slight and feeble, which is the effect of the indolent lives they lead. They are never employed in any kind of labour, and remain in a sitting posture during the greater part of the day. If any thing happens to fall from their hand, they call a slave to take it up; and slaves are constantly employed to keep off the flies and insects that would incommode them. The natives are very little subject to illness, and generally live to an old age.

Fresh provisions, flour, dried fish, and salted meat are brought from the continent of America to this island: and the sea furnishes it with fish of various kinds. They have wheaten bread here, besides a kind of bread peculiar to the country.

The houses are made of wood, and there are but a few that have the lower part of stone. Some of them are raised upon four stone pillars, so that the wind can pass underneath. The windows are simply openings in the wall, with window-shutters, or lattices.

St. Bartholomew, as well as the neighbouring islands, is a magazine for American and European merchandize. Vessels arrive daily to deliver their cargoes, and take in others. The plantations that abound the most there are those of cotton, which succeed very well. The practice of the planters is, to sow four or five grains of the seed in a hole, and when the plants appear, they pluck all up but the strongest. After the first crop they cut down the branches, and the plant pushes out new

shoots which bear like the original stem; but, after the second crop, the seeds must be again sown. Aloes are planted round the plantations for fences; they are placed in a straight line, and as close together as possible. When these fences have arrived at maturity, they are impenetrable, either by men or animals. The aloe grows to a great height, and spreads very much, the leaves being often from four to five feet in length. When the aloe has blossomed and borne fruit, it dies; but the planters take care to prevent any void in the fence.

Law-suits, in general, are determined in this island according to the Swedish code. There are cases, however, in which the custom of India is followed. As to the punishments inflicted on slaves, almost every proprietor has a different method. The slaves, scarcely receiving nourishment to keep them alive, overburdened with labour, and daily receiving strokes of the whip, frequently desert; in which case, the proprietor has a right to inflict discretionary punishment on the slave he recovers. On ordinary occasions, the culprit is laid upon his face on the ground, stripped quite naked, with his hands tied to the wheels of a cannon, and his feet extended and bound to two posts. He who inflicts the punishment, is armed with a whip from twelve to fourteen feet in length, but with a very short handle: he places himself at some distance, and, at every stroke, produces a noise like the report of a pistol; and long stripes of skin, and frequently of the flesh itself, are torn off by the whip. The punishment extends to thirty, fifty, and sometimes a hundred lashes.

The negroes excel in dances, which consist of a great variety of figures and movements of the body, that it is difficult, and almost impossible, for Europeans to imitate; even Creoles attain them with great difficulty, while the negroes easily learn European dances. On the last Sunday of every month battles are fought with cocks, which occasion considerable betting.

The coins used in this island are the moidore and the piafre; they have also a fictitious money, called the pifovett, which is worth something more than two thirds of a piafre, and a small silver coin called a dogg, and a coin called a bett, of the value of six doggs. The piafres are the most in use. The inhabitants frequently cut them into two or four parts. When they are divided into four pieces, two of them are always larger than the others; the larger are of the value of three betts, and the smaller of two betts and a half.

The author finishes his account with a very long and circumstantial catalogue of the natural productions of the island, which are much more numerous than would be imagined.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
H^{AVING} been prevented from seeing your September Magazine at the usual time, I was unable to give an earlier reply to the insinuation of Mr. Dyer, p. 623, respecting my being the author, or interested in the authorship of Mr. Simeon's Skeletons. I therefore beg you will do me the justice to admit my explicit disavowal of any connection whatever with the work in question, and to consider that, in what I said in my former letter, I had no other object in view than merely that of stating what appeared to me a plain truth. Much as I respect Mr. Simeon's zeal in the cause of piety, and much as I admire the truly evangelical principles by which he is actuated, I must nevertheless most unequivocally declare that it was as far from my intention, as it is remote from my wishes, to do any thing that might in the slightest degree tend to discredit your instructive miscellany,

Your candid and ingenious correspondent, Chariclo, p. 797, will, I trust, excuse me for differing from him, with respect to the meaning of Antinomianism. The sect, to which he alludes, is surely distinct from that which Mr. Evans designates by the term Antinomians. This author clearly appears to me to be speaking of those enthusiastical religionists, who, in their over zealous attachment to the doctrine of the imputed righteousness of Christ, as the procuring cause of salvation, fall into the error of wholly discarding moral excellence, as requisite to, or connected with, their justification.

Nov. 16, 1799.

Your's, &c.

R. H. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON TRANSPLANTING THE CAMEL TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE; AND ON THE ADVANTAGES TO BE THENCE EXPECTED IN FACILITATING THE EXPLORING OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, AND OPENING A COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.

[By Professor Heeren of Göttingen.]

H^{OWEVER} little we know of the southern division of Africa, (for how insignificant is the part visited by Sparr-

mann, *Le Vaillant*, and others, compared with the immense extent of the whole region?) yet it would appear, that the exploration of it is attended with fewer and less difficulties than that of North Africa. No far-stretching sandy deserts, no bands of Moorish robbers, here oppose the progress of the traveller: if he only choose the proper season of the year, he passes through a most charming and delightful country, and is sure of being received with friendship and hospitality by the natives, as soon as he learns the proper manner of treating men of their simplicity of manners. Notwithstanding these advantages, comparatively few discoveries have there been made: nor was this owing to a want of enterprise and perseverance in the travellers; but evidently to another circumstance, which constantly hindered them from proceeding with celerity, and at last forced them to return: viz. *the want of proper beasts of burthen*.

All the travellers who have penetrated into those regions, were under the necessity of using large waggons drawn by oxen, and very soon felt grievous inconveniences and difficulties from the hilliness of the country, from the want of fresh water, and other obstructions. If we suppose, that they could have performed their journeys with camels, as in North Africa and in Asia, all these difficulties immediately vanish!

It certainly cannot be doubted that the camel would thrive at the Cape of Good Hope: it is the proper climate for that animal, which probably will attain as great a degree of perfection in 35° of south latitude, as we find it does in the 35° of north latitude, in Syria.

However, the exploring of the interior of Africa is not the sole advantage to be derived from the introduction of the camel at the Cape: how serviceable would not so excellent a beast of burden prove to the colonists! whose habitations are in part situated at a great distance inland from the capital, and whose only mode of conveying thither the produce of their farms, at present, is with waggons drawn by a great number of oxen.

But what chiefly deserves attention, is, that by means of the camel a commercial intercourse may be opened with the interior countries of South Africa. It is certain that the southern division of this quarter of the globe is far more rich in productions than the northern. Why, then, may not Cape-town one day become the centre of a commerce, whose future extent it is now impossible to calculate? But,

But, without the assistance of the camel, this can hardly ever happen.

Never was, there a point of time, in which so favourable an opportunity occurred of putting this project in execution, as at present, when Great Britain is in possession of the Cape. Whether she retain this conquest at the next general peace, or not; still, to give this useful animal to that country, is an action worthy of the English nation; who would thus leave behind them a lasting memorial of their generosity and enterprising spirit. And how trifling would be the expence of transporting a couple of camels from Mogador, or any other convenient place, if compared with the great advantages which we may reasonably hope will ensue from trying the experiment?—And, surely, such an undertaking is perfectly conformable to the spirit of a government, which, at an immense expence, transplanted the productions of the South-sea islands into its colonies in the West-Indies; where the inhabitant of Jamaica, reposing under the shade of his bread-fruit tree, will bless the memory of the beneficent monarch who bestowed on him this most precious of gifts. The great obstacles, which hinder the progressive improvement of the human race, may often be removed by very easy means: and it is always meritorious to excite attention to such as appear likely to produce the desired effect.—The above proposal may then claim indulgence, should it even, for the present, remain a mere project.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF REPRESENTATION; BEING SO MUCH OF THE DECREE PROMULGATED 22 Dec. 1789, BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE, AS CONCERNS ITS DELEGATIVE CONSTITUTION, TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH AND ANNOTATED.

[The following Comments tend chiefly to evolve the Theory of Delegation: they were mostly put to Paper on the Author's return from France, in the Summer of 1790, which accounts for their being hooked to an exploded System; having since been steadily compared with the Turns of the political Wheel, they are now with the less Reluctance made known.]

I. THE kingdom shall be divided anew into 83 shires, for its better representation and administration.

Is not a system of geographical nomenclature possible, which should facilitate the remembrance of names and sites? Might not

mountains, rivers, towns, provinces, be connected by radical and distinguished by inflective syllables? Thus, in North-America, we may find the mountain Kentuck, the river Kentucky, the town Kentuckion, and the province Kentuckia. In the imposition of new names, in the limitation of new divisions, ought not such a system to be kept in view? Would rectilinear divisions, coinciding precisely with degrees of longitude and latitude, be for all purposes as convenient as natural boundaries?

II. Each shire shall be divided into trithings*, not fewer than three, nor more than nine, to be limited by the advice of the provincial delegates.

An argument may be offered for preferring that size of shire, which shall depute three representatives, to a size adapted for deputing one, two, or four, namely this. If the majority in favor of a given party be in each shire but of a single vote among the people, this will in the meeting of their three delegates produce a majority of two to one in the legislature: consequently the difficulty of resisting, or the tendency to acquiesce in, the will of a mere majority of the people, will always by these means be very great: whereas, if one, two, or four deputies were nominated by the rival factions, and each party had its half of the representation to marshal under, every popular faction would divide the constituted authorities in the same proportion as it divides the people, which could not but be dangerous to public tranquillity under a form of government where the national representation were the seat of authority.

III. Each trithing shall be divided into hundreds of about twelve square miles.

It deserves notice that the smaller any of these divisions, the more certain is resistant individual wealth of influencing the elections: and the larger any of these divisions, the more certain is public opinion of bearing down before it the influence of individual wealth: For the influence of wealth is in proportion to the contiguity: operating on the chapmen it can patronize, or the inferiors it can countenance—it diminishes rapidly with distance: whereas, the influence of opinion is equally intense at every distance from the focus. Men of riches then have an interest in small, and men of letters in large shires.

IV. The election of representatives shall be made by shire.

V. In the chief-town of each shire there shall be a shire-court.

VI. In the chief-town of each trithing there shall be a subordinate trithing-court.

VII. In each parish, borough, or town-

* *Trithing* (whence corruptly *Riding*) means the subdivision of a county, and is derived from *Tribe*, a third part.

ship, there shall be a village-magistracy, or, at least, one justicer.

VIII. The members deputed from the shires to the National Assembly shall not be considered as local delegates, but as the representatives of the whole people.

By this time it is generally admitted to be the duty of representatives, not to decide in all cases as the people themselves would decide; but as it is best for the people that they should decide. Not the coincidence of their opinion with that of their constituents; but its coincidence with universal justice, is the rule of approbation. Now, the shorter the time a delegation lasts, the greater the probability of obedience to the constituency. In order then to diminish the influence of hasty, vulgar, and unsound opinion, time enough ought to be given for sudden ferment of the public mind to subside. The representative should have a chance of assuaging his own better judgment on the multitude. A year, in the present state of instruction, is evidently too little. Triennial, are therefore preferable to annual parliaments.

IX. The delegates to the shire court shall not be considered as representatives of individual trithings, but of the whole shire.

X. The delegates to the trithing-towns shall not be considered as representatives of individual hundreds, but of the whole trithing.

XI. Consequently no individuals of the delegated body may be recalled at the pleasure of the constituent body; but shall act during their whole period of office, unless they incur its forfeiture by some specific crime legally ascertained.

XII. Each delegated body shall judge without appeal concerning the validity of the elections of its component individuals.

Surely this is a false principle, borrowed from British practice. Where the police of elections is the province of the senate, that senate can perpetuate its authority beyond its legal period, independently of the people. It can render itself indissoluble, like the Long Parliament; or pass a septennial bill, like the Cruel Parliament. But, if magistrates chosen by the people (call them sheriffs) have the duty allotted them of convoking the poll-motes at the appointed time, independently of a legislature pretendedly paramount, this is less easy. Besides, the members of all popular assemblies have been fond of expelling those in the minority; and thus are naturally predisposed *partially* to decide concerning a return, whose validity were more conveniently ascertained near the spot by the verdict of a quarter-sessions jury.

SECTION I.

Of the Formation of Election-Meetings.

Article I. All persons enjoying the right

of suffrage shall be assembled, not by parishes, boroughs, or towns; but by hundreds;—such meetings to be called primary assemblies, or poll-motes.

II. All persons enjoying the right of suffrage to be called active citizens, no others to partake of the primary assemblies.

In the pursuit of general principles it is not probable that any European lawgiver will go further than to confer active citizenship on all adult males: yet may it be maintained, that if the right of suffrage were bestowed on women, and that right exercised by proxy, it would in nothing interrupt the modesty and reticement which is the ornament of their character. These proxies would bestow on husbands and fathers of families a two, three, or four-fold influence at elections of representatives and of magistrates, and would therefore operate in behalf of those severer morals to which single men are often indifferent. It is true, that for the proxies of women independently circumstanced, and remarkable for the influence of their talents and beauty, a chivalrous competition would arise among the young men; but this might be desirable under democratic constitutions of government, which, by furnishing the men with much occupation, have, perhaps, a tendency to segregate the sexes more than is favourable to their reciprocal improvement. On similar grounds the suffrage of children might be tolerated.

III. The qualifications of an active citizen shall be,

1. To be born or naturalized in France.
2. To be twenty-five years old.
3. To have dwelt for one year within the hundred.
4. To pay a direct tax, at least equal in value to the price of three days labor:
- And 5. To be no hired servant.

Why these restrictions? Does not the first limitation betray a narrow-minded nationality? The stranger may be politically aggrieved by an alien bill, or a *droit d'aubaine*: ought he not then to be allowed a natural channel of redress, in the opportunity of attaching by his vote the protection of some representative? Is not the second too strict? As soon as a man is able to bear arms, and as his own labour suffices to maintain him, that is, according to the decision of Athens, at *sixteen* years of age, has he not every claim to suffrage which the law-giver ought to contemplate? The third seems reasonable enough, and well adapted to guard against those vagabond sturdy swearers, who, at an English general election, appear successively in half a dozen towns to personate the absent and the dead: yet persons lately removed ought to retain a right of voting somewhere. Is not the fourth useless? Can property derive any security from the quality of the *voters*? Are not the intermediate body of *choosers* the efficient and real electors, the only ones whose

will can set much on the representative, and through him on the law? Is not the fifth an unjust attempt, to brand with *infamy* hired servants? Finally, may not these restrictions become a cause of instability to the Constitution, and excite the excluded classes to combine for its subversion?

To the system of universal suffrage it may, however, be objected; 1. That it intrusts power to the ignorant, who will use it unwisely, i. e. not conformably to the interest of the greater number: and 2. That it intrusts power to the poor, who will use it to the overthrow of property, i. e. to the oppression of the few; who ought, however, to be tolerated in their possessions, because the confiscation of wealth, and its consequent non-production, can only throw still further out of reach of the multitude the simplest comforts.

In the present state of society these objections are, perhaps, valid against Universal Suffrage, if combined with immediate delegation, with *direct* representation; but, if combined with intermediary delegations, with *graduated* representation, they are surely invalid: because the *choosers*, the intervening body, being the real electors, efficient power will thus be conferred neither on the unwise, nor on the unrich. Supposing it safe to intrust the selection of representatives to householders paying ten pounds yearly rent, and that there were in Great Britain and Ireland 100,000 such householders, can it signify to the state, whether these 100,000 persons are impoverished to choose by the suffrage of 3,000,000 adult males, or by any other means? But it signifies much to the lower classes to have the privilege of conferring this power by their suffrage. It is of importance to the comfort of a poor family that a relation, as it were of client and patron, should subsist between it and some person surrounded by the conveniences of life, through whose exertions, in case of leisure, difficulty, want, or sickness, it may obtain work, advice, relief, or accommodations. With the increase of luxury and taxation, with the decay of the religious spirit, charity declines and selfishness spreads: some new means then of making themselves valuable to their superiors must be bestowed on the poor, if they are to retain their former share of notice and protection: the law-giver will not easily find a better mean than Universal Suffrage.

Hume is indeed of opinion, that 10,000 persons are a basis large enough for any free government: but he has produced in contradiction the instance of Poland, whose nobles were more numerous; and he might have quoted the constituents of the protectorate-parliaments, who, from their fewness and want of sufficient connexion with the people, were unable to withstand the inglorious Restoration. He might too have quoted the present state of this island, when many more than 10,000 persons are in the actual receipt

of salaries from the state. Such a basis then insufficiently secures stability; and may too easily be biassed to betray the people.

Some English clubs desire to exclude from suffrage lunatics and criminals.—Why even these restrictions? Two or three votes, more or less, are of no consequence to the event of an election, where suffrage is almost universal. If these should decide an election, the merit of the competitors must previously have appeared to the people nearly equal. But the occurrence of a man's name confined for lunacy in the list of citizens, tends to provoke a scrutiny into the grounds of his commitment. Have his relatives (their antagonists will ask), in order to seize his property, invented or magnified his disease? Or do they conceal his recovery? These very inquiries will prevent and resist abuse. Again, the occurrence of a prisoner's name in the list of citizens, if he be confined for debt, may recommend him to a patronage that shall restore his labour to the community. His defence, if he be as yet only accused; his pardon, if he be condemned; are not unlikely to result from that attention to the sufferings of *citizens*, which an election always brings on. Besides, the positive consent of a culprit to laws by which he is about to be tried, or has been sentenced, is a fine tribute to the justice of civil institution, which ought not to be rejected. The right of suffrage then would prove a real protection to the personal liberty both of lunatics, debtors, and criminals, and therefore ought not to be withheld, even from them.

When the Rockingham administration restricted the elective franchise in this country, a theoretical principle was advanced in parliament, that no *dependents* ought to have suffrage: that revenue-officers, soldiers, servants, journeymen, women, on account of their necessary deference for the will of others, may justly be disqualified from voting. Can it be equitable to the *patron* to deprive him of the natural political influence which would accrue from the voices of his dependents? Is the manufacturer, who advances weekly the wages of subsistence to a hundred journeymen, to be defrauded of the consequence natural to his utility, and to be levelled on days of election, in point of importance and weight, with the man who maintains only himself? The scheme for allowing votes to householders exclusively, is no doubt more hostile to the aristocracy of wealth, than universal suffrage; but it is not, therefore, more expedient.

IV. The primary assemblies shall make a list of the citizens in each hundred, and yearly on a fixed day shall inscribe therein the names of those who have attained the age of 21, after receiving their oath of allegiance. No one may become an elector (either a voter or a chooser) at 25 years of age, unless previously enrolled in this civic list.

V. No

V. No bankrupt, or insolvent debtor, may be or become a member of the primary secondary or national assemblies, or of the municipal or administrative bodies.

VI. The like privation shall extend to children inheriting and retaining the property of an insolvent father, without paying their proportion of his debts;—excepting, however, married children, portioned before the insolvency of the father.

v. and vi. These restrictions cannot but inflict *infamy* on many innocent persons: they have, therefore, all the demerit of test-laws.

The English law of election inflicts *infamy* on those who sell commodities to the public, and on those who accept public employments: it expels contractors from parliament, it forbids revenue-officers to vote. Thus it takes for granted, that the executive power has an interest hostile to that of the nation; yet it punishes as a libeller the man who speaks or writes against the public enemy: the former is the absurdity.

To punish those who offer money for votes at popular elections, is another puritanical encroachment on popular rights; intended, like the laws about gambling, to prevent the higher classes from dissipating their fortunes in moments of passion, and thus sinking occasionally back into the mass of the people. Why should the voter be restricted from choosing which equivalent he will have for his vote, the empty triumph of a demagogue, or the increase of his conveniences?

VII. Those excluded by the fifth and sixth articles may resume the rights of citizenship, on complying with the aforesaid regulations; that is, by paying in full their creditors, or the proportionate share of their father's debts.

VIII. In each municipality shall be kept a list of the active citizens—distinguishing those eligible to offices. No citizen to be enrolled in this list, who shall not have all the above mentioned qualifications, who shall not have presented the record of his civic inscription; and who, after the age of twenty-five, shall not have publicly taken, in presence of the foreman of the hundred-court, the oath to maintain with all his might the constitution of the country (to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the king), and to fulfil the civil and political functions to him intrusted, without fear, fee, or favor.

Why is not the choice of the people, or of the constituted authorities, in all cases made a sufficient qualification for eligibility to offices? And why is a civil test to be imposed? Cannot a republican be a good magistrate under a king, and a royalist under a republic?

IX. No citizen shall exert in more than one place his right of voting. No one may in any assembly act by proxy.

Disconnected enactments these, which should have been separated. Why may nothing be done by proxy? Is not all representative government founded on the very principle of acting by proxy? A man does not indeed often, in the first instance, appoint his attorney by proxy, but what further restriction would be at all reasonable?

X. No class being henceforward *privileged* in France, the *active* citizens of whatever quality of condition, shall come without any distinction to the primary assemblies.

A clause to forbid—what?—the common forms of deference. Is this the arrogance of new liberty? Nothing can be more imprudent in the law-giver, than to irritate the remembrance of the degraded classes by the unnecessary mention of distinctions which exist not, and the ambition of the despised classes by the unnecessary mention of a privilege withheld.

XI. There shall be at least one primary assembly in every hundred.

XII. When the number of citizens in a hundred shall not exceed 900, there shall be but one primary assembly. When it exceeds 900, there shall be but two, of at least 450 citizens each.

XIII. Each primary assembly shall tend as much as possible to the number of 600; yet so that, if there be many assemblies in one hundred, the least numerous shall consist at least of 450. Thus, where the voters are more than 900, but fewer than 1050, there shall be no complete assembly of 600, because the second could then not consist of 450.

Where the voters are more than 1050, the first-formed assembly shall consist of 600, and the second of 450 or more.

If the number amounts to 1400, there shall be but two, the first of 600, and the other of 800; but if to 1500, there shall be three, one of 600, and two of 450; and so forth, according to the number of active citizens in each trithing.

XIV. In towns of 4000 or fewer souls, there shall be but one primary assembly. There shall be two in those containing from 4000 to 8000, three in those from 8000 to 12,000, and so forth. These assemblies shall be formed by wards or sections, viz. by contiguous distributions.

XV. Each primary assembly, as soon as formed, shall elect a foreman and secretary by simple scrutiny and absolute plurality of votes;—till which election the elder citizen shall preside, and the three next oldest shall collect the votes in presence of the assembly.

XVI. Next shall be nominated three scrutineers, who shall receive the return of the subsequent polls. This poll shall also

also be collected by the three oldest citizens present.

XVII. The primary assemblies shall nominate one choofer for every hundred active citizens; absent or present;—so that up to 150 active citizens one choofer shall be named—two choosers from that number up to 250, and so forth.

If information be so far diffused in a community, that one man in a hundred is a competent judge of the qualities desirable in a senator, then should there be one *choofer* for 100 voters; which may have been right in France. But in Great Britain, where education has long been more general, it is probable that three or four men in 100 are competent to the office of choofer. With the spread of civilization the proportion of choosers should increase, until at length, perhaps, gradation gives place to direct representation.

XVIII. Each primary assembly shall nominate its quota of choosers from among the citizens of the hundred.

Why from among the citizens of the hundred? Is merit in a state of equal diffusion?

XIX. To be eligible as a choofer it shall be requisite, over and above the qualifications of an active citizen, to pay a yearly tax equivalent to the amount of ten days' labour.

Is not any qualification of property improper? The men likely to obtain a hundred, or even thirty votes, will in general be charitable housekeepers, or public instructors, or masters of journeymen, or for some other reason, eminent enough to belong to the educated and independent classes, who have an interest in the security of property. If so, it is at best useless. But it may operate to exclude here and there men of popular influence, persons whom it is always desirable in a free country to notice, and singularly unreasonable to deprive of interference in elections.

XX. The choosers shall be voted for by the primary assemblies in one poll. Double the number required shall always be put in nomination.

Why any restriction on the number to be put in nomination? No doubt in order to prevent that indolent acquiescence in arrogated power, which has converted the representation of so many British counties into a patrimony. And why double the number and no more? Left, by subdividing the competition, a real minority of the choosers should confer a relative majority of votes on their candidate.

XXI. There shall be but one intermediate body of choosers between the primary and national assembly.

All useless complication is to be avoided. Whatever purposes of aristocratic selection could be answered by the interposition of two or more intermediate bodies, may also be

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more simply obtained by causing the choosers to bear a smaller proportion to the number of voters.

XXII. All the choosers named by the primary assemblies of each shire shall meet, without distinction of rank or condition, to elect the representatives for the national assembly.

XXIII. This assembly of all the choosers for each shire shall meet in the shire-house.

XXIV. As soon as the assembly of choosers be formed, it shall elect its foreman, secretary, and three scrutineers, in the mode prescribed by the 15th and 16th articles.

XXV. The delegates to the national assembly shall be chosen by personal poll and absolute plurality of votes.

If the first poll bestow not an absolute plurality, there shall be a second.

If the second poll bestow it not, there shall be a third, between those two citizens only whom the scrutineers shall declare to have obtained the most votes.

Finally, if, after a third, the votes be equally divided, the older candidate shall be preferred.

i. e. No one delegate shall be nominated by less than a majority of the whole number of persons voting.

As the French mode of voting has in practice been found inconvenient, it has not been thought worth while to translate the directions and regulations relative thereto, which are annexed to the original decree.

Election by ballot has been proposed as a remedy for certain of the inconveniences experienced; but rejected as, 1, facilitating collusion; 2, removing the useful control of public opinion; and 3, tending to introduce an immoral treachery. All polls should be printed.

XXVI. The number of representatives in the national assembly shall be equal to the number of shires multiplied by nine.

XXVII. The number of representatives shall be distributed among the several shires, in the three proportions of the territory, the population, and the taxation.

Is not the single basis of population all-sufficient? Mere soil, like the dispeopled warrens about Castle-Rising, cannot require representation: and taxation being ever most productive in places the most populous, this basis only complicates the mode of attributing representatives without affecting materially the quota.

XXVIII. The first trithe of the whole representative body forming the national assembly shall be attached to the land, and each shire shall name three representatives of this class.

XXIX. The second trithe shall be attached to the population. The whole population

population of the kingdom shall be divided into as many parts as this trithe requires of representatives; and each department shall elect as many representatives of this class, as it contains of the said shares of population.

XXX. The third trithe shall be attached to the direct contribution. The total sum of contribution shall be split into as many parts as there are representatives of this class; and each shire shall name as many representatives as it pays shares.

XXXI. The representatives of each shire shall be named from among the eligible citizens of that shire.

XXXII. To be eligible to the national assembly, a direct tax of a mark of silver must be paid, and some landed property possessed.

xxx. and xxxii. Once more why these restrictions? Should the expensive contest for Westminster ever become inconvenient to a true friend of the people, ought other places to be debarred from soliciting his services? Ought the citizens to be circumscribed in their choice of candidates by any limitation?

XXXIII. The electors shall name, by double scrutiny and relative plurality of votes, a number of substitutes equal in number to a trithe of the representatives, whose places they shall fill up in case of death or resignation.

Had these substitutes undertaken to meet for the discussion of political interests, thus forming a convention merely deliberative, not enactive, this institution would have been analogous to the Court of Competitors in Hume's Idea of a perfect Commonwealth. When changes become necessary in an established constitution, there is no method more likely to bring about an agreement of the people concerning them, than to assemble a merely deliberative court of this kind.

XXXIV. The act of election shall be the sole delegation from the constituents. The liberty of voting in the representative shall be restrained by no private or conditional instructions. The primary and secondary assemblies are to address their petitions, remonstrances, and instructions, to the representative body at large.

XXXV. The primary and secondary assemblies, when the elections are finished, shall dissolve; and neither continue nor resume their functions, until the period of the ensuing elections.

The cotemporary meeting of all the primary assemblies legally calls into action at once a power necessarily greater than that of the government, whose stability consequently may thereby be endangered. Why should not different shires elect their representatives at different times? Why not monthly or

weekly admissions and dismissions of a few delegates? In all the revolutions of France many provisions of this decree have been thought worthy of retain[er] by all parties. It is remarkable, that no regulation is contained in it for the duration of the representative body: but it may be inferred from the subsequent clauses relative to the choice of magistrates, that *one half* of the parliament was to be renewed yearly, and consequently the seats to be biennial.

The following two considerations may be thought to afford a sufficient motive for preferring the annual election of *one third* only.

One important danger to which the freedom of nations has been exposed in all revolutionary periods, is the extra-legal perpetuation of authority in the hands of their leaders. The thirty tyrants of Athens, the decemvirs of Rome, the long parliament of England, the cruel parliament of 1716, have all forcibly prolonged their power, after the loss of their popularity, beyond its just period. For these usurpations no other remedy has been found than insurrection. It may however be observed that, if the whole of a representative body have at once to vacate their seats, that whole body may be interested to put off its dissolution, and to protract illegally its sittings; and that, if one half be to go out at once, one half is liable to that wish, and may find it easy to gain over a vote or two, and thus accomplish their purpose. Whereas, if one third only (or any less number) be to go out at once, the chance always must be that the legislature will compel the punctual observance of the law (two-thirds having by the hypothesis no interest in the breach of it), and thus secure to the people a regular periodical renovation of their choice.

A second important danger is that to which the wisdom of national decisions is exposed in periods of popular ferment, when the public mind is violently agitated by some political question of importance. It happens, namely, in consequence of speeches delivered with glow and circulated with zeal, or of some pamphlet written in a form unusually impressive, that the mass of a people are at a given moment operated on by the arguments on one side only: and that, while the impression of these reasonings is recent, their occasional declarations would be contrary to their settled will, their momentary passion different from their deliberate opinion. They are in a like state with the audience of a debating school, during the plaudits which succeeds the harangue of a favourite sophist; at that instant, they would vote differently from what they will do at the close of the discussion. Now, if during such ebullitions of prejudice a complete dissolution of the legislature occurred, the mass of representatives would be sent in conformity to this transient impression, and the measures of government would partake the cast of popular effervescence: it would declare a rash war, or enact persecuting

persecuting laws. The people then ought not to intrust themselves any one time with the choice of a majority, or of a half of the legislature. But if one-third only (or any less number) be to go out at once; the chance always must be, that the settled should prevail over the occasional will of the people, the slower but maturer decisions of their judgment over the hasty phrenzy of transient impatience.

For both these reasons, partial rotation seems essential to wise representation.

If the foregoing arguments be valid, it follows, that in all schemes of parliamentary constitution one ought to prefer

Universal to privileged suffrage,

Gradationed to direct representation,

And rotatory to simultaneous dismissal of the delegates.

The doctrine of rotatory dismissal originates, apparently, with Harrington, of gradationed election with Hume, and of universal suffrage with Sir William Jones.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your highly useful and entertaining Magazine, you will do me a particular favour by inserting the two following questions, which I shall be very happy to see answered by any of your able philosophical correspondents.

Supposing a self-moving machine is ever produced (whether of wood or metals), is there any certain premium offered to the ingenious contriver?

What effect has heat and cold, wet and dry, on woods, copper, brass, and steel?

The last question I have proposed with the view of enlightening the musical world respecting stringed instruments, and hope a clear answer will tend to lessen the blame so generally thrown on musical instrument makers, but particularly on tuners, at every change of atmosphere in our uncertain climate.

Your's,

A FRIEND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF ALGIERS.

The following sketch of Algiers and the provinces subject to its dominion is taken principally from an excellent German work on the subject. It contains some particulars that are new and interesting, and may serve, in some instances, to supply the deficiencies, and correct the mistakes, in Dr. SHAW's Account of that Country.

THAT part of the northern coast of Africa which is known by the general name of *Barbary*, contains four principal divisions. Of the four states of the

Barbary Coast, Algiers is by far the most considerable with respect to extent of territory. According to Shaw, the country subject to Algiers is separated by the *Trara* Mountains from the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. According to Hesse, the river *Mullosiba*, or *Malua*, divides the two kingdoms. If, with Shaw, we make to the west the *Trara* Mountains, and to the east the river *Zaine*, formerly *Tusca*, the boundaries of the Algerine state, it extends from 6' of west, to 9° 15' of east longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich. With regard to its latitude, the extremities lie between 30 and 37°. The city of Algiers, which is situated nearly in the centre, has, according to the most accurate astronomical observations, a polar altitude of 36° 49' 30". If we take the medium difference of latitude of the whole kingdom to be 20° 30' and the difference of longitude to be 90° 30' the superficial extent would amount to about 4,218, or, according to a more accurate astronomical calculation by M. von Zach, 4,262 geographical square miles.

On the population of the state of Algiers, nothing can be determined with certainty: however, it seems to be incomparably less than in every other state of the same extent; for arts, sciences, and industry flourish not in this barbarous land. Even in the vicinity of the cities, we find extensive tracts uninhabited and uncultivated; and such wastes increase in proportion as we recede to a greater distance from the towns. In the interior of the country, commence the dreary deserts. The iron hand of despotism, the want of commercial intercourse in the inland provinces, and the frequent ravages of the plague, contribute likewise to diminish the number of inhabitants.

In general, as far as the Desert (*Sabra*), the soil is fruitful, but more especially on the sea coast, and in the valleys. Forests, properly so called, seldom occur. The district about Bugia is the most woody, and produces the greatest quantity of timber. Tracts, on the other hand, full of thickets and brushwood are less rare. The country may be reckoned among the mountainous: many of the chains of mountains contain minerals, the principal of which are lead and copper. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places; but the necessary accommodations are wanting for those who might wish to

* This is not the polar altitude of the city, but properly of the light-house (*Fanal*), where the altitude was observed.

use them. The nearer we approach the Desert, the more the fecundity of the soil decreases; there are, however, on the borders of it districts where agriculture is followed with advantage. In the Desert itself, only particular spots, here and there, are sown with corn: the chief products are figs and dates. Here live a number of nomadical tribes and families; who, proud of their independence, endure with fortitude the want of possessions and of the conveniences of a more civilized state of society. They are, however, addicted to plunder, suspicious, and frequently treacherous and cruel. On the coast, and in the northern part of the country, springs and rivers abound. Of the latter, the Shellif is the most considerable: it takes its rise in the *Sabra*, passes through the lake *Titeri*, and empties itself in a western direction into the Mediterranean Sea.

The kingdom of Algiers comprehends a part of the ancient Mauritania, and in particular *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, and the ancient Numidia. At present it contains four principal divisions: 1 the Western Province, or *Mascara*; 2 the territory of the City of Algiers; 3 the Middle or southern Province, *Titeri*; 4 the Eastern Province, or *Constantine*.

I. MASCARA.

The *Malva* or *Mallooba*, which, as we remarked above, is the boundary of the dominions of Algiers on this side, takes its rise in the *Sabra*, and runs, with small windings, from south to north. This river might, to the great advantage of commerce, be rendered navigable to a considerable extent: but, in the present situation of affairs in Algiers, it cannot be expected that such beneficial undertakings should be even thought of. Thirteen miles from the mouth of the *Malva*, on the coast, are three uninhabited islands, between which small coasting vessels may lie in safety. To the east, on the coast, are situated *Seedi Abdelmoumen* and *Maiscarda*, two inconsiderable places, the latter of which is celebrated for containing the sepulchre of a Mahomedan saint of the same name. A little to the south-west lie two castles, formerly garrisoned by troops of the Emperor of Morocco, *Fort el Wed* and *el Joubé*; to the east, in a pleasant district, is situated *Woojeda*. The southern parts of the province are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, especially by the tribe *Angad*.

From the *Trara Mountains*, along the coast towards the east, we meet with the following places: *Twant*; *Cape Hone*, formerly *Promontorium Magnum*; *Tackumbreit*, at the mouth of the *Tafna*; at a

small distance from it lies the island of *Acra*. All these are inconsiderable places. Farther towards the north, the *Sali-River*, after having been increased by the *Sinan* and *Wed el Mailab*, empties itself into the Mediterranean.

Cape Ferrat or *Mesaff* (*Portus Magnus* of the ancients), together with the fortified city of *Warran* or *Oran*, and *Fort Majalquivir*, at present belong to the Spaniards.

Oran is one of the largest cities of the province of *Mascara*; has strong and regular fortifications, and can easily be supplied by the Spaniards with provisions and warlike stores. It lies in 35' of longitude west from Greenwich; and in 35° 55' north latitude. Since the year 1732, the Spaniards have held uninterrupted possession of Oran. It has a parish church, three monasteries, a hospital; and the number of the inhabitants, according to the account given of it by the Spaniards, amounts to 12,000. Towards the sea, the city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and is surrounded with forts and batteries. Close to the city, lies a strong castle, *Alcazaraya*, in which the Spanish governor resides. On the highest hill stands *Fort St. Croix*, whose guns command the city and the adjacent country. From this fort they make signals of the approach of ships, and carefully watch the motions of the Moors, who often attempt predatory incursions into the neighbouring districts. A considerable number of Mahomedans take refuge in Oran; they dwell in a distinct part of the city, receive pay from the court of Spain, and render signal services against the Moors. The greatest part of the inhabitants of Oran consists of such as have been banished from Spain; and the same may, in a great measure, be said of the soldiers who compose the garrison. Five regiments are commonly stationed here; but, owing to continual desertion, their strength scarcely equals that of four complete regiments. One of them wholly consists of malefactors who have been condemned to remain here for life. The rest are such as have been transported for one or more years. There is here likewise a military school. Around the city are pleasant gardens; but it is very dangerous to cultivate them, on account of the Moors and Arabs, who frequently lie in ambush among them. The same reason prevents the cultivation of the fields in the vicinity; and the garrison and inhabitants must be supplied with provisions immediately from Spain.

Muslygannim is one of the most considerable towns of the province of *Mascara*;
but

but it is neither beautiful, nor has any flourishing trade or manufacture. The *Shelif*, formerly *Chinalaph*, is the largest river of the whole kingdom; it takes its rise in the Desert, in $35^{\circ} 2'$ north latitude, from 70 sources, as its name indicates. In its course it receives the *Midroe*, the *Harbeene* at the town of *Medea*, the *Toddab* or *Silver River*, the *Archeau*, the *Mina*, *Wariffa* and *Fagia*. *Sherfbel* was formerly a place of some importance; but is now in ruins: it is said, that it was destroyed by an earthquake, and that the arsenal and a number of other buildings were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being still discoverable at low water. *Sherfbel* is built after the Moorish manner. The inhabitants are celebrated for their pottery wares, and their steel and iron manufactures. *Tremesan* or *Tlemsan* is by far the most considerable town in the province of *Mascara*; in the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful kings and princes; but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the extent of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures are at present in a state of decay. They still make and dye different kinds of carpets and woollen coverlets. The latter are most in request: they are dyed of a scarlet colour, and at the ends interwoven with gold wire. They cost from 8 to 30 Algerine zechins. The former master pieces of architecture have disappeared: not a single building of distinguished excellence is now to be seen. The minarets (towers of the mosques) indeed raise their heads above the rest; but possess no real beauty or symmetry.

Mascara, formerly *Victoria*, the present capital of the province, and the residence of the Bey, is the only place in the whole kingdom, which under the domination of the Turks flourishes and perceptibly increases in prosperity. It is, indeed, smaller than *Tremesan* and *Sherfbel*; but surpasses them in beauty, and the modern appearance of the houses, and daily increases in extent. *Mascara* is situated in the centre of a district abounding with corn-fields and embellished with numerous small villages. So late as in Shaw's time (1732) it was but an inconsiderable place; but at present it has a great number of good houses, newly erected mosques, and a strong castle, in which the Bey resides, and is attended by a numerous and splendid retinue.

II. THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS.

The capital, *Algiers*, or *Argel*, has, from its amphitheatrical situation, the resplendent whiteness of the houses, and the numerous

circumjacent villas, a most agreeable and inviting appearance; but the internal state of the city answers not the expectation thus raised. It has five gates; but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The larger mosques amount to seven; but there is nothing remarkable or of superior beauty in their architecture. Even the Dey's palace is far from being spacious and extensive. *Algiers* contains about 80,000 inhabitants, in which number are included several thousand Jewish families. Shaw makes the number of the inhabitants amount to 117,000, and *Laugier de Tassy* to 100,000. In the time of these two writers, the numbers respectively given by them may have been the true amount of the population; for it has been remarked, that it yearly decreases; and indeed it is far from improbable, that fifty years hence, if no extraordinary revolution intervene, and the government remain the same, the inhabitants may not exceed fifty or sixty thousand.

About half a mile to the north-east of the city commences the plain of *Metitche*, which stretches fifty English miles in length, and twenty in breadth, as far as the branch of Mount Atlas at the foot of which lies the town of *Belida*. This plain is well cultivated, better indeed than the other districts of the kingdom. Immediately under the government of *Algiers* are the following *Kaits*, the *Kait* of *Zabau* or *Sebau*, the principal of them all; the *Kait* of *Bujarik*, *Bnimusa*, *Gajbua*, *Bnig-liffa*, *Bnibat*, *Arrib*, *Zebi*, *Yffer*, and *Sherfelle*. This province is watered by the *Mazaffran*, which at its entrance into the sea is a very considerable river, and little inferior to the *Shelif*; by the *Shiffa* and the *Harafsh*.

III. THE PROVINCE OF TITERI.

This province is the smallest and least important: towards the north it is mountainous and narrow; to the south it extends far into the Desert. Along the coast of *Temendjuse*, to the mouth of the *Booberrack*, we find not a single town. On this coast the *Regga*, the *Budwowe*, the *Corfoe*, the *Merdays*, and the *Yffer* fall into the sea: of these rivers, the *Yffer* greatly surpasses the others in magnitude. In the interior of the country, at the foot of the ridge of mountains, and about fifteen miles from *Algiers*, lies *Bleeda* or *Belida*, a tolerably large and populous town, but without much trade. The second town of this province is *Medea*; it is surrounded with high mountains; and, the heat being from this cause extraordinarily great, fruits and plants attain a greater perfection. *Medea*

is nearly of the same magnitude as Belida. The chain of mountains branching out in this district to the east and west, is a part of Mount Atlas, and becomes higher the farther it extends towards the east. The *Anwall* Mountains on the river Yisser already rise to a great height; but to the south-east, we find some of the highest in the whole kingdom, known by the names of *Jurjura* and *Felizia*. The latter are a high and rocky ridge, that stretches to the extent of from seventeen to twenty miles, and is in most places inaccessible. There dwell the *Cabyls*, an independent tribe, who have never yet been subdued by the Algerines. During the greatest part of the year, the tops of many of these mountains are, even in this hot climate, covered with snow, which vanishes in May, and re-appears towards the end of September. In and near the city of Algiers, these snow-covered summits are distinctly seen, resting, as it were, on the clouds.

IV. THE PROVINCE OF CONSTANTINE

Is the largest and richest of the four; and stretches from the river *Booberack* to the *Zaine*, which separates it from Tunis. The greatest part along the coast is mountainous: and in the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, which from time to time have proved formidable enemies to the power of Algiers. The most remarkable places are, *Bugia*, a large town, and well built after the manner of the country. It has a garrison of from two to three hundred men, which however is not always sufficient to overawe and put a stop to the depredations of the *Cabyls*. As these free mountaineers possess a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and especially timber fit for building; the government of Algiers, which stands in need of these products, is obliged in many things to shew great indulgence to these tribes. The *Cabyls*, especially those who dwell to the west of *Collo*, are reckoned among the most turbulent and cruel inhabitants of the Algerine dominions. In *Collo*, the French African Company has a small factory, as likewise at *Bona* or *Blaid el Aneb* (the ancient *Hippo Regius*), where they purchase corn, oil, leather, wax, and wool, and constantly keep a resident agent, who has charge of the correspondence between *Bona*, Algiers, *La Calle*, and *Marseilles*. Half a mile inland from the present *Bona*, we find the ruins of *Hippo*. The chief factory of the French African Company on this coast is *La Calle*, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth defended by a strong wall. This place is inhabited by three or four hundred Corsicans

and Provençals. The edifices belonging to the Company are the only regular buildings; the rest of the inhabitants, composed of the scum of the populace of *Markeilles*, live in wretched huts. They are employed in packing and unpacking of goods, in the coral-fishery, in taking care of the cattle; and must likewise do military duty, and daily mount guard. At the mouth of the *Zaine*, near the shore, lies the island of *Tabarca*. It was formerly well cultivated; contained a great number of inhabitants, and was connected with the continent by a mound. It consists of a high, and towards the north steep, rock, whose height gradually decreases on the side towards the land; on this declivity formerly stood the populous and pleasantly situated city of the same name. The Emperor Charles V. conquered this island, and caused it to be fortified as a place of safety, from which the Tunisian corsairs might be successfully attacked; and, if necessity should require it, a landing effected. At that time, many Spanish families settled here, and the island was defended by a Spanish garrison. In the sequel, it was granted to the house of Doria, and thus came under the dominion of the Genoese, who established here a coral-fishery. When, their trade being infested and interrupted by the Algerine corsairs, the inhabitants of *Tabarca* applied to Genoa for assistance, it was in agitation to transfer the possession of it to France. This project the Tabarcans rendered abortive, by voluntarily surrendering their city to Tunis. But they found themselves cruelly deceived. Instead of protecting their trade, the Bey of Tunis razed the fortifications of the island; treated all the inhabitants, on their expressing their discontent, as prisoners of war, and caused the greatest part of them to be carried as slaves to Tunis. In the year 1757, when Tunis was taken by the Algerines, the captive Tabarcans were brought as slaves to Algiers; where the Spanish court soon after purchased their freedom, and they returned to Spain or Italy. The Bey of Tunis caused a new fort to be constructed on the continent, exactly opposite the island; but kept in both forts only a small garrison. Since the year 1784, the island has for the most part been uninhabited; having lost almost all its remaining inhabitants by the plague. The French African company obtained from the Bey of Tunis the privilege to send hither an agent or factor; who, however, does not constantly reside on the spot.

Constantine, formerly *Cirta*, one of the most considerable cities of ancient *Numidia*,

dia, is the capital of the whole province, and the residence of the Bey. Its ruins still shew what it once had been. Part of the city is built on a steep eminence, from which criminals are thrown down headlong. Next to *Algiers*, *Constantine* is the most populous city in the Algerine dominions.

In the *Sabra*, behind Mount *Atlas*, or *Tell*, lies the district *Zaab*, belonging to the Province of *Constantine*. The people of *Zaab* are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of so barren a soil. Dates are their principal article of food; for they have beautiful and extensive plantations of palm-trees. From the nature of the country, only a few can be employed in agriculture and pasturage. They carry on some commerce in negroes and ostrich feathers. Small troops of the poorest of them every year wander forth to the capital and the larger cities of the kingdom, where they are employed in services similar to those performed by the *Savoyards* in Paris; and, having in the course of two or three years accumulated a capital of from six to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of *Biscaris*, and constitute, under a common head, a kind of distinct corporation: they have even a common treasury for the purpose of mutually relieving each other. They are the only class of free servants, and are highly esteemed for their fidelity. In winter as well as summer, they sleep wrapped in rags, on a kind of benches before the shops; others place themselves at the gates of the different roads, and open them to the guards, and to other unuspicious persons. Experience has proved, that they are deserving of the confidence reposed in them: for they are indefatigable and of a placid and obliging disposition. Those among them who are guilty of any breach of trust are punished by their chiefs. They are likewise employed as servants in the houses of the Europeans, and are very useful to them; as, besides the language of the country, they speak the *Lingua Franca*. Conformably to the custom of the ancient Carthaginians, all the inhabitants of *Zaab* are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. The villages which the *Biscaris* inhabit in their native country, are small, all similar to one another, and remarkable only for dirtiness and poverty. The chief place of the district is the old decayed town of *Biscara*, from which this class of men probably derived their name.

On the Algerine coast neither ebb nor flood is perceptible, and there is a want of good and secure harbours, and likewise of convenient landing-places; for the shore is for the most part high, steep, and rocky. *Oran* is, beyond doubt, the best harbour of the whole kingdom; the harbour of *Arsea* is indeed equally convenient, deep, and safe; but less capacious. The harbour of *Algiers* is small, shallow, insecure; and moreover, when a strong north wind blows, the entrance into it is attended with the greatest danger, on account of the numerous rocks lying in its neighbourhood. The harbour of *Bugia* is safer, deeper, and more capacious than that of *Algiers*; but its entrance is equally dangerous, and it is not much frequented by Europeans. *Bona* and *La Calle* scarcely deserve the name of harbours; as, besides having all the defects of those already mentioned, they are capable of admitting only small vessels, such as draw five, or at most six feet of water.

For the Monthly Magazine.

There are few periodical publications on the subjects of Natural History and Experimental Philosophy, that have acquired a higher reputation both on the Continent and in this country, than the *Journal de Physique*, and its continuation the *Journal de Rouen*. Most of the eminent philosophers of Europe, during the very interesting period of 21 years commencing from 1771, appear among the contributors to this work; it therefore contains a vast number of original memoirs, together with judicious selections from the Transactions of the various philosophical societies of England, Germany, Italy, and France. The memoirs in this valuable repository may be divided into three classes. 1. Those whose utility is only local. 2. Those whose utility is superseded by more recent discoveries, and which now, therefore, only serve as historical documents of the progress and former state of science: and 3. Those, whose value is either essentially permanent, or which at least have not yet passed into the second class. From these latter alone shall we select the articles to be laid before our readers for some successive months; in doing which, we shall be careful to make choice principally of those which treat of such foreign manufactures and processes, as may furnish hints for the improvement of our own. We shall exercise the discretion of abridgement in all cases where it can be done without injury, and shall insert, at the end of each article, such observations, if any occur to us, as may tend to promote the object which we have in view.

I. The Venetian Method of preparing Crystals of Tartar, commonly called CREAM OF TARTAR. Vol. I. p. 67.

THE following account was communicated by M. Desmarests, as the result of his personal observation when at Venice.

The necessary utensils in this manufacture are the following :

1. An iron boiler.
2. From 25 to 30 wooden tubs, about three feet high, and four feet across.
3. Twelve copper boilers; three feet and a half deep, one foot and a half in diameter at the bottom, and about three feet and a half across at the top.
4. A large ladle, pierced with holes, for the purpose of taking off the scum.
5. A large iron mortar and pestle.
6. An earthenware basin to beat up whites of eggs in, and a few wooden bowls.

The number of persons required to carry on an establishment of this size, is one superintendent, and two assistants.

PROCESS.

1. The crude tartar is dried by a very gentle heat in the iron boiler, care being taken to stir it frequently, so that it may not burn at the bottom : when thoroughly dry, it is to be pounded in the iron mortar.

2. The tartar thus pulverised is to be distributed into eight of the wooden tubs, which are then filled with a quantity of hot water sufficient to dissolve the tartar : after standing awhile, a sediment is deposited, from which the liquor is poured off clear into another tub.

3. The solution thus freed from some of its impurities, is left three days at rest ; during which time it deposits brownish crystals of tartar : the mother liquor is preserved for process 2 with a fresh parcel of crude tartar.

4. Three of the copper boilers being filled with fresh water, a sufficient quantity of prepared tartar is added, and a very gentle heat is applied by occasionally burning a faggot of brush-wood, so as that the complete solution of the tartar is not effected in less than eight hours ; at the end of this time the liquor is changed from a dirty red to a deep yellow wine colour, and is made to boil. While the superintendent is thus engaged, his two assistants are employed in the previous operations.

5. When the ebullition has gone on for half an hour, the liquor is clarified : for this purpose the master-workman stations himself by the side of one of the coppers,

with a basket of eggs, a bucket full of wood-ashes finely sifted, the perforated ladle, the earthen bowl, and an empty bucket. He begins with breaking one of the eggs, and putting the white of it into the bowl, taking particular care not to mix it with the yolk : this he beats up with some of the boiling liquor, and, when its parts are well mingled, pours it on the surface of the boiler : he then instantly takes a small quantity of wood-ash on the end of the ladle, and stirs up the liquor with it from the bottom. A brisk effervescence takes place, and the surface is covered with a red scum ; this is carefully taken off with the ladle, and put into the empty bucket : a second portion of wood-ash is then added, and effervescence and a red scum are produced as before. The whole of this operation with the white of egg and wood-ash is repeated fourteen or fifteen times, after which the liquor becomes colourless.

6. The fire is now withdrawn, and the liquor suffered to remain perfectly at rest for three days. On the fourth, a saline crust of a dirty white is removed from the surface, and two-thirds of the liquor ladled out : the crystals on the sides are then collected by the ladle, and washed in the remaining liquor ; they are thus obtained perfectly clean, and require no further preparation than drying on a wicker frame. The crystals from the bottom are still a little coloured, and are either collected for an inferior sort, or subjected to process 2, &c. The liquor in which the crystals were formed, as well as the saline crust, are both referred to process 2, &c.

REMARKS.

The scarlet dyers, object to the use of Venetian cream of tartar, on account of its requiring a greater quantity of nitro-muriat of tin, than the German tartar. This latter is considerably more acid to the taste ; and the more predominant the acid is, the better is the article fitted for the use of the dyers. At Montpellier the tartar is purified without wood-ashes, the earth of Murveil being substituted in their stead ; and it would be an obvious improvement of the Venetian method to begin the 6th process by adding as much sulphuric acid as would saturate the alkali of the ashes employed in the preceding operation.

II. A new Method of making Ponds, &c.

Water-tight, without the Use of Majumry ; by M. D'Ambournai, Vol. I. p. 237.

The pond may be dug to any depth, taking care to slope its sides to an angle of about 40 degrees.

The cement with which it is to be lined, must

must be prepared in the following manner: A sufficient quantity of yellow or brown brick clay is to be procured so moist as to be easily worked; to this is to be added $\frac{1}{2}$ of good quick-lime, which has been slaked, the evening before, with so much water as to reduce it to the consistence of curd or cream cheese. These materials are to be thoroughly mingled together till no white streaks appear in the mass, and are then to be made up into balls about the size of a man's head. When a sufficient stock of these is collected, to ensure a constant supply to the workmen, the lining of the pond is begun in the following manner: An able-bodied man descends into the cavity of the basin, and is supplied with a clay ball by a labourer stationed on the brink; this he throws down with his whole force upon the ground, near the centre of the cavity: the next ball is thrown with equal force in such direction, as that it may come close into contact with the side of the first, and thus all the succeeding ones are thrown, till the bottom and sides of the intended pool are completely covered; the only precaution necessary being to water the last row of balls that is laid in the evening, lest it should not be adhesive enough in the morning to make a perfect junction with the new part of the work. Two or three days after each part of the lining is laid, it must be gently beaten with a flat piece of wood; and, as it becomes firmer, the beating is to be increased: the surface is from time to time to be gently watered, and again beaten, till the whole floor seems one solid piece. When the work begins to powder under the beater, it is to be again gently watered, and finished with the trowel, taking care to fill up every crevice. It is lastly to be covered with a coating of any cheap oil. By this means the lining becomes much harder and closer than tarras, and rings like a bowl when struck: it should be covered with about an inch of gravel, before the water is admitted, and will be found no more subject to leakage, than if it were made of porcelain. If kept constantly full, no repairs will ever be required: the only thing to be dreaded is an intense frost, which is apt to injure such parts as are above the level of the water.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine about twelve months back, was agitated between two gen-
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tlemen, your correspondents, the subject of the expediency and in expediency of hand-mills for grinding of corn, which I was sorry to find terminated so soon and unsatisfactorily: the latter gentleman advanced that the manual labour of grinding the corn was more than equal to the toll taken by the miller, so he drew an hasty conclusion, that no saving would be made by the experiment: but one and the chief thing he forgot, viz. identity of the corn, that every one would be sure to have his own. It is a common trick with those honest class of men to change your grist; I myself have sent to the mill good wholesome and sound wheat, which, by the metamorphosis of the agent, has been changed into so much melilot salve that no mortal could eat; and other abuses as bad or worse; now at this very crisis, when so much is circulated, good, bad, and indifferent, the satisfaction of having your own, is of no small consideration. If a strike of wheat or barley can be turned off in an hour or two, I should think myself well employed; or, by the *help of a donkey*; rather than trust it to one of this set of men, the most self-interested of mankind.

If, therefore, you could recommend a machine of this sort, upon an easy and cheap construction, which are requisite to render it of general utility, you would serve the public essentially.

One Sharpe, of Leadenhall Street, London, some years ago, published engravings of hand-mills of different sorts; whether *his* or *any other* have come into use, some of your correspondents will be so kind as to give me all the intelligence in their power. From your obedient

Humble Servant,

PHILIP HACKETT.

South Croxton, near Leicester,

Nov. 29, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE church of my parish, and the cathedral of Mechlin, in Brabant, &c. were dedicated to St. Rombald.—Any of your correspondents giving an account who this St. Rombald was, will much gratify

ALLAFILVUS.

*Rombald Kirk,
Yorkshire.*

6 H

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797.

(Continued from p. 785.)

AT Salisbury, the first object of our attention was of course *the Cathedral*. The outward structure is, perhaps, somewhat too plain for this species of architecture. But the proportions are excellent, and the richness and loftiness of its fine tapering spire cannot be too much admired. In short, it is altogether, I think, the finest and most perfect building of the kind I have ever seen. Within every thing is grand. The many-shafted pillars and Saracenic (or Normo-Gothic) arches that divide the nave and circles, are handsome, uniform, and in excellent proportion. The screen of the choir is more modern; and, together with the adjoining arch on each side, highly wrought in the stile of St. George's chapel, Windsor. When the doors of the choir are first thrown open and the curtain drawn aside, the effect is truly sublime: nor is it weakened as you approach. All the windows in the neighbourhood of the altar being richly stained, diffuse a sombrous and awful gloom, which finely harmonizes with the general style of the building; and the conception and style of colouring in the principal window are very impressive. The subject is the Resurrection, by Sir Joshua. It consists of a single figure, surrounded with rays of glory and a profusion of clouds; with the three crosses on Calvary at a distance. The drawing, indeed, like many of Sir Joshua's, is but indifferent. The eyes have a sunken blackness about them, and the expressions of the countenance, altogether, are far from pleasing. There is also a fine sketch from Mortimer above (the elevation of the brazen serpent) vilely degraded by gaudy patches of incongruous colouring. In this part of the building are seen the lofty and slender single-shafted pillars, so much talked about; and which, perhaps, by exciting a sort of confused idea of danger, heighten the awful impression of the scene.

The *Chapter-house* is, also, a very fine ruin, worthy of the noble pile to which it is attached. It is to be lamented, that it was not repaired at the same time with the cathedral. But its fortunate escape from the foppery of white-wash almost compensates for all it has suffered by neglect. The *chifters*, also, are exceedingly fine—spacious, and highly wrought in the old florid stile.

There is, also, another piece of antiquity worthy of observation, on the outer wall at the west end of *St. Thomas's Church*. This is a curious wooden monument, rather in a mutilated state, carved by the sculptor, whose memory it perpetuates. It is adorned with rude representations, in *alto relievo*, of Abraham offering up Isaac; Jacob's dream, his ladder, and sacrifice, and his bargain about the striped and ringed cattle; and, in another compartment, with two shepherds, one of them sitting, and the other leaning on a rock. Of this I could make neither head nor tail; though it is the only part the writer of the Salisbury Guide pretends to explain. He calls it "the Lord" (the Angel of the Lord he means), "appearing to the shepherds." But if this was the story represented, the angel has since flown away; which (being a winged creature) would, to be sure, be no great miracle. Below, on a small entablature, is the following inscription. "Here under lieth the body of Humphry Beckham, who died the 2d day of February, Anno 1671, aged 88. His ^{own} work." This inscription has given rise to a proverbial joke in Salisbury. When a man prides himself on any particular performance, it is said, in way of banter, to be "Humphry Beckham's *own* work."

Monday 3.—Rose at half past six; employed ourselves in making notes, &c. till nine; and then, having breakfasted, sallied forth, in a heavy shower of rain, in quest of further information. In our way we visited *the new Town-Hall*; a handsome building of light brick, with a portico, and other ornaments of stone. It was built at the sole expence of the Earl of Radnor, recorder of the city: the foundation-stone being laid 16 Sept. 1788, and the building concluded 23 Sept. 1795. It was furnished by one of the present members of parliament. The town's-people say, that the corporation have sold them, and all their posterity, for a new house to banquet in. It is thought, however, that the contract will not be indissoluble; the corporation beginning to be very much divided, and dissatisfied with their subjection.

The principal *manufactures* of the town are cutlery, woollen serges, kerseymeres, figured goods for waistcoats, and fine flannels. The manufacturers begin to feel the effects of the war very severely; particularly the war with Spain, from which country the demand for kerseymeres, fancy woollens, and fine flannels, used to be very considerable.

There

There are four or five *booksellers*, and two circulating libraries. The demand, however, is principally for novels. Politics are little read, and history still less; works of philosophy and profound inquiry scarcely at all. (Yet this is a cathedral town, and has, of course, a great body of resident clergy!) Book-club there is none; nor public reading-room; nor news-room; nor popular, nor philosophical society. Of *newspapers*, we learned that "The Courier" was most read of any; notwithstanding the arts made use of to circulate "The Sun;" of which we were expressly assured, that the Post-master had a given number which were distributed about, and received back without cost or charge. "The Times," also, was much read; "The Chronicle," but little. The ministerial papers were all declining in sale; the Courier, principally, increasing. While we were examining a volume of large district maps at the principal book-sellers, that we might ascertain the route that would comprise the greatest number of interesting objects, a person coming into the shop to counter-order the provincial paper, gave the shopman occasion to observe, that their impression had already diminished a full third in consequence of the new tax.

From Salisbury we proceeded, untroubled by the rain, to Wilton-House, whose park, viewed at a distance from the road, is a considerable embellishment to the scenery of this flat and uninteresting country. In our way we passed through the village of *Quidhampton*, which in a manufacturing point of view may be considered as a sort of suburb or colony to Wilton. The woollen manufactories around furnish employment not only to men and women, but to children also, so early as between five and six years of age. The daily toil of these little infants (who, if they are ever to attain the vigour and healthful activity of manhood, ought to be stretching their wanton limbs in noisy gambols over the green) is added to the labours of their parents; whose burthens will, of course, be considered as relieved by their earnings: yet, *Quidhampton* seems to have little to boast in point of comfort and accommodation. The cottages in general are wretched, small and dirty. Some of them are built with brick, others are plastered, and many exhibit nothing but miserable mud walls, equally naked without and within. They are wretchedly and scantily furnished; and few have even the advantage of a bit of

garden. To complete the catalogue of misery, there is a work-house in the parish, in which a number of poor deserted infants are consigned to captivity and incessant application. In addition to the wretched habitations already noticed, there are *some* substantial and comfortable cottages, a few decent houses, and a fulling-mill of very simple structure. Children of five or six can earn 11s. 6d. per week; as they grow older they earn something more. Men and women much the same as at Overton.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Presume, through the very extensive circulation of your valuable Repository, to request some of your well-informed correspondents, to favor me with such texts of scripture; or other sentences, as they may have observed in courts of justice, in this or other countries. The laws of the twelve tables, so celebrated in the Roman jurisprudence, were engraven on tablets of copper, and exposed in the most conspicuous part of the public Forum; for the admonition and instruction of the people; in the manner, it should seem, the decalogue is displayed in our places of public worship. The object of this inquiry is to obtain an appropriate selection of texts of scripture, or other solemn and impressive sentences of admonition, to be arranged for public observation in a new court of justice, now in erection.

Nov. 8, 1799.

W. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, M. J. in the magazine for October, page 699 desired some account of the COURT OF CONSCIENCE, I have therefore selected the following notes for his observation. This court in London was erected in the 9th year of Henry VIII. by an act of the common council, authorizing the court of aldermen to assign two aldermen and four commoners to sit as commissioners twice a week in this court, and determine in all cases where the sum contested did not exceed forty shillings. This act of common council was confirmed by statute 1 James I. c. 14. which was afterwards by 3 James I. c. 15. greatly amended and explained. It was thereby declared, that every citizen and freemen of London, and every other person inhabiting in London or its liberties, being a tradesman, victualer,

ler, or labouring man, who should have any debt due to him, not amounting to forty shillings, by any other such person, may cause him to be summoned by the beadle or officer of the court, by writing left at his dwelling-house, or by other reasonable writing or notice given to him to appear before the court. And that any three of the commissioners should have power to make such order relative to the debt "as they should find to stand with equity and good conscience."

For which purpose they should have power to examine the parties and their witnesses on oath. And if any creditor should sue in any other court, and it appear to the judge, that his debt to be recovered did not amount to forty shillings, and the defendant should prove by his own oath, or by witnesses, that he was then resident in London, the plaintiff should not be allowed any costs, but should pay all the defendant's costs. And that the commissioners should have power to enforce obedience to their court by commitment to one of the computers. But rent and any subjects properly cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts are declared to be not cognizable in the court of conscience.

Thus stood the jurisdiction of this court until 1741, when, in consequence of the great increase of inhabitants in London and its liberties, the beadle of the court found more to do than he could possibly execute; and the commissioners were not protected sufficiently from insult. To remedy these inconveniences, the legislature further enacted, by 14th Geo. II. c. 10. That every citizen and freeman of London, and every other person inhabiting therein, and in the liberties, and all persons renting or keeping any shop, shed, stall, or stand, or seeking a livelihood therein, having any debt not exceeding forty shillings due from any such person, shall proceed as is directed in the preceding statute, and shall "observe, perform, and keep in all points" the order made between them. These words take away the right of appeal. That if any person "contemptuously affront, insult, or abuse" the commissioners then sitting, the commissioners may certify their names to the Lord Mayor, who may fine them twenty shillings, or commit them to prison for ten days, or both. Fine to be levied by warrant, distress, and sale, (redeemable in five days) and payable to the poor of the parish. The court of Aldermen may increase the number of beadles to four. Actions brought for any thing done under this act are limited to six months, with double costs if a verdict be found against the plaintiff.

When the parties could not pay the sums awarded, they were liable to an execution against their persons or goods, as they were at common law, but the legislature discovered that many persons were imprisoned for great lengths of time, and were thereby with their families brought to ruin, in cases where the debt was very trifling, and therefore by two subsequent acts in the present reign, 25th Geo. III. c. 45. and 26th Geo. III. c. 38. it was enacted that no such debtor, where the same did not exceed twenty shillings, should be committed to prison for more than 20 days, and if it did not exceed forty shillings for more than forty days, unless it be proved to the court that he had money and concealed it fraudulently, in such case the imprisonments were extended to thirty and sixty days.

This, sir, is the best account I can send you of the court of conscience, which certainly relieves the people very much from the harassing distress to which they would be liable if their differences for small debts were necessarily to be settled by the expensive process of a court of law at Westminster; and as this court is also a court of equity, many would be obliged to give up their just claims, or pursue it in the court of chancery.

October 3. 1799.

A. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NORWEGIAN BALLAD, translated from *La Nord Litteraire*. By A. S. COTTLE.

THE eve of Sunday at length arrives: the sun sets behind the distant hills: the heat of day abates, as the evening mist spreads over the surrounding rocks: the warbling of birds is no longer heard. This is the first moment of day, which gives being to the murmurings of the quiet stream. The sharded beetle, waked from his repose, is on the wing, and soothes the traveller with his joyous hum. Silence, and the dumb repose of evening steal on.

Alone and at night I returned from the city*; I hastened, yet expectation told me I lingered by the way. From Christiana, ere I reached home, six times had the finger of time pointed out the hour: go more swiftly ye who are able! to me the way was long—my feet were way-worn, yet I felt no pain.

See me hang my hat by the wall, and close at its side my polished sabre. My good father sees me, shakes me by the hand, and in the fervour of his rude embraces almost throws me down. Choaked with tears of joy, he could scarcely at first

* Copenhagen.

utter a word; at last he exclaimed: "May you have arrived, dear Thor! at an happy moment! and since—have you already returned?" His questions followed each other fast.

"How is our common father, the king? Does he appear sometimes on the parade? Is he pleased when the soldiers manœuvre well? Does he speak German, and understand us better than his grand-father did?" As soon as I had answered these questions in the affirmative, taking off his bonnet, he exclaimed: "Thank Heaven, it is all well; long live the king! May we not hope," continued he, "that the king will one day visit the vales of Norway?" I had almost said no, which would have vexed him—"Yes," said I, "he wishes it much; but his counsellors object." "Observe," replied he with some warmth, "observe well the Jutlander! It is he who has most the ear of the king."

In the mean time he pulled out an old polished key, opened our painted wardrobe, and took thence a silver cup, glittering like the new-laced brim of my hat; then descended into the cellar. On his return, he drank my health, and gave me the cup: "Take it," said he, "satisfy thy thirst, for thirst is a sociable appetite." He then embraced me.

"Although," said he, "I should have been the saviour of Norway, although I should have done things which no other could have done, I should have been amply recompensed by the pleasure I take in thus embracing thee." I beheld him a long time, unable to speak. There was an expression in his eye of tenderness, which caused my heart to palpitate more agreeably than it had ever done before. My blood was never in so sweet a ferment.

It was night; I felt myself weary. The good man advised me to go to rest, telling me that Annette had made my bed: he retired himself to sleep, satisfied and happy. I climbed the staircase that I had often surmounted at two leaps; but was now happy to receive the assistance of a rope. I promised myself a pleasant night.

The clean blankets had been just placed on the bed by the maid. I had never seen her before; but what new sentiment then seized me! "You came sooner than I expected," said she; "if I had known of it, your bed should have been ready." It was soon finished; as for me, I remained like one stupified and insensible.

How shall I explain myself? I have travelled; seen many women; some spruce as butterflies, and others like the flowers

of the field, wild and beauteous: I have been at the theatre; frolic'd with them; have done I know not what;—yet with none have I been content; never did my heart surrender itself to any—but this maid.

See me, then, in an extasy—petrified at the sight of a little, naked-footed, country girl, in a simple dress, and loose flowing locks; but where could she be equalled? She was beautiful as the moon, that, on a fine evening in autumn, smiles on the valleys, and gilds the summit of the hills. She stood and surveyed me from head to foot; the flame of love consumed me.

Had it been bright as noon-day, or dark as midnight, it were all one to me: Annette was present. She absorbed all my thoughts. Every sentiment—every feeling of existence that I possessed, lived only in my eyes; she saw, without doubt, my soul all on fire. We beheld each other for some time. She had not the wish, I had not the power to speak.

The crafty girl first broke silence. Our eyes met. "How are you? dear Thor! are you sick? Can a guard of the king be weary? Can a girl, in a loose dishabille, make you afraid? My gown is clean—I would not boast; it is fine also, and without a flaw. Do you want any thing? Speak; in two steps I will fetch it: I am not sparing of trouble."

"Annette, my sweet Annette! thou knowest only but too well how to extend the dominion of beauty; what thou knowest not is, that thou hast inspired my soul with its first amorous flame. Remain here, and I shall want nothing, no; nothing; but if thou goest, my heart goes with thee. Could I but embrace thee in my arms, my joy would be full; I could then brave fears and dangers.

"But tell me, thou master-piece of creation! whence art thou? Hast thou been long here? Wert thou born free, or has fortune condemned so transcendent a form as thine to perpetual servitude? But why all these questions? Tell me only this, art thou, like myself, at liberty to dispose of thy heart? Without ceremony, are you engaged? But I would not embarrass you."

Would you believe it, the crafty girl laughed in my face. I was no more than a mouse in the talons of a cat.—"Thor, I believe you have lost your wits. You question me worse than even my grandmother or confessor ever did. But I see you are drowsy. Go to bed, my good friend, it is getting late."

Phaw! she is gone.—Have you never observed

For the Monthly Magazine.

INQUIRY WHETHER HERODOTUS WAS
ACQUAINTED WITH THE RIVER
JOLIBA.

[By Professor Heeren, of Göttingen.]

FROM the general attention directed in so many respects towards Africa, and from the many attempts undertaken to explore that quarter of the globe, we may confidently hope, that, after the lapse of a few years, it will no longer be to us a *terra ignota*. The departing century delivers over to the succeeding at least the key to the discovery, if it does not transmit the discovery itself. The present, then, is the proper point of time, to collect, put in order, and compare all the information we already possess, for the purpose of furnishing a clue to, and facilitating future discoveries. And, indeed, the mass of what we already know, or might know, is very great, certainly greater than most people imagine. Africa was never unknown: in ancient times, and in the middle ages, its northern coasts were inhabited by polished and enlightened nations: the Carthaginians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Arabians, who, either as merchants or conquerors, penetrated far into the continent, and one way or other brought back with them a variety of knowledge, as strikingly appears from the writings of the Greek geographers. But what may in an essential manner excite wonder, how rich a treasure of accounts has not Herodotus, the father of history and geography, left us concerning this quarter of the globe! Many of them, e. g. his description of the caravan-tracks, by which the Carthaginians and Egyptians travelled through North Africa, have only become clearly intelligible since the most recent discoveries; almost every one of which is likewise illustrated and confirmed by some passage in Herodotus. Another striking example of this is furnished by the accounts of which Mungo Park, partly as eye-witness, partly from inquiries, has lately brought back with him concerning the river *Joliba*, which flows, in the very heart of Africa, in a direction from west to east. Every reader who has a taste for such researches, will be agreeably surprised to find, that Herodotus not only knew this most recent geographical discovery; but that he likewise was able to give us very clear information concerning things, which the greatest geographers of the eighteenth century only conjecture, or which are even altogether unknown. I shall here translate the passage of his History, book ii. chap. 32, 33, which relates to this subject; and endeavour to illustrate

it from the "Proceedings of the African Association," lately published, and from Ren-
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"What I have hitherto related," says Herodotus (he had given an accurate description of the course of the Nile, higher up than Egypt, as far as Sennaa, and even as far as Gojam) "I learned from men of Cyrene, who told me that they had been at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and conversed with Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians. Among other topics of conversation, they had likewise chanced to discourse of the Nile and the remarkable circumstance that no one was acquainted with its sources. Etearchos had then said, that some men belonging to the Nasamones had visited him (these Nasamones are a nation of Libyan origin, and dwell on the borders of the *Syrtis*, and in the next adjoining region, to the east, but not far); and when he had inquired of them, whether they could not give him some information concerning the deserts of the interior of Africa, they had communicated to him the following particulars: Among their countrymen some bold young men, sons of their chiefs, who had executed many daring enterprises; and had chosen twelve from among them, by lot, who should undertake a journey of discovery into the desert part of Africa, and endeavour to explore more of it than those who had penetrated the farthest before them. The young men then had set out, abundantly provided with water, and provisions; and first had travelled through the inhabited country (*Coast of Barbary*); after which, they had arrived at the part of Africa that abounds with wild beasts (*Biledulgerid*); but thence they had continued their journey through the deserts, proceeding in a south west direction. After they had, during many days, wandered through an extensive sandy region, they had, at last, espied some trees in a field, had made towards them, and plucked the fruit from the trees. Men of a smaller stature than common had then come to them, had received them kindly, and became their guides. But they understood not their language, nor their conductors the language of the Nasamones. But they had led them through *very extensive marshy regions*; and after they had travelled through these, they had arrived in a city, whose inhabitants were all of the same stature as their conductors, and of a colour *completely black*. By the city flowed a large river, and that river ran in a direction from west towards the rising of the sun; and

our dwelling. The trembling hand of old age would be but a sad inheritance for her; but nobody knows whom she loves. She could find admirers in abundance, but she shuns them all."

These words relieved the burden that weighed heavy on my heart. I immediately requested Annette to follow me to a room above; I addressed her in the tenderest manner I was able. I pressed her to tell me in confidence, if she had already made a choice; and assured her sincerely, that, in all my travels, I had never met with any one who pleased me as she had done.

"Let us sit down," said she, "and listen attentively. Do you understand how to keep a secret? Can I confide myself to you in perfect security? If you will swear, I will tell you whom I love." "Heaven knows, I shall swear with a good heart! I have all your words graven deep in my memory."

"Do you remember the day that first made you a soldier,—it is about eight years ago? Do you recollect also Sigri with long hair, who stood by the officers; the same young maid who lamented so much when you were ordered to march as a guard to Copenhagen? There was then among your comrades the handsomest man in the world!

"In seeing Sigri weep, I wept too, but knew not why. The crowd had their eyes fixed on you, but this handsome man looked at me. 'Grieve not at his departure, dear girl,' said he, 'you will see him return in a few years.' 'It is not on his account that I weep,' said I, 'but on your's.' My grandmother chid me.

"I felt equally proud, both of having been seen, and having spoken to this man. I was, however, a child, delicate, weak, and pale as a winter's moon; but that which I had said was the truth. It is a long time that I have loved him. Never have I seen so fine a man.

"You began your march; he went along with you:—when Sigri saw you go, she fainted. Sigri is since dead. She loved you much, but, perhaps, you never knew it. Her father was a man cruel and inflexible, who wished to contradict her choice, and persecuted her as long as she lived. For me, I had neither father nor mother; my handsome man went with you; they tell me since, he has gained reputation in the service, is much loved, and with much reluctance given up by his officers.

"Now speak freely, and promise with

truth to answer my questions. Tell me if his heart is engaged, if it is his intention to remain in the service; or, if the love of his native country calls him home? He is about your age, and I know that he has my heart, and that I live for him alone."

So far her secret was safe; I was not a bit the wiser. I reflected a long time on what she had said, but in vain. At last I seized her two hands, and entreated her to finish the confidence she had begun to repose in me. "I know," said I, "every one belonging to these parts, who have entered into our regiment, and have deserved well: so that if you tell me the name of your favourite, it is not impossible but I may recollect him."

"His name," said she, "my tongue refuses to pronounce;" then turning her head, added,—"modesty makes it expire on my lips. But do not blame me! I have a heart like thine own, that would rather die than be guilty of an indelicate action! But it is all the same perhaps—do you recollect his portrait?

"At a fair, I accidentally found such a one, the exact resemblance of my favourite. I bought it, with the determination to shew it to no one: but by little and little, you have inspired me with such confidence that I must shew it you—perhaps," said she, "you may recollect it."

She drew out a key and opened a great coffer, in which was a box, containing something carefully folded up: this she presented to me with a trembling hand. "Judge," said she, "my feelings by your own. If I have done wrong, consider yourself as the cause; for me, I should always have kept the secret." I began to unfold the little packet, impatient to know what happy mortal the portrait represented; a mirror reflected my own image!

In a transport of joy I seized Annette in my arms, and pressed her to my heart, without the power to speak. I felt a mingled sensation of fear and joy. "Yes; it was for thee, dear Thor, that I wept.—Ah! surely now I am the happiest of women; and if I can please as much as I love, my happiness will be complete."

At this moment my father entered: he found Annette in my arms, and tears of joy streaming from our eyes. He catches us tenderly to his bosom, and we all three remained mute for some minutes; at last the old man spoke. "I see plainly how the case stands; the happy moment that I expected is arrived."—With what joy did we then embrace our father!

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and in it there were likewise crocodiles.' Thus far I give the narrative of Etearchos the Ammonian: I shall only add, that he moreover said, as the Cyreneans told me, that the Nasamones had returned; and that the men, into whose country they had come, were all magicians. With regard to the river, Etearchos conjectured that it was the Nile; and this is the most probable opinion concerning it."

Thus far Herodotus. According to his own account, he had his information from the third hand, viz. from Cyrenean Greeks, who had heard it in *Ammonium* from Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians, to whom it was related by some Nasamones, countrymen of the adventurers. To give to these authorities their due value, it is necessary to be previously acquainted with the following particulars. The Oracle of Jupiter Ammon was not merely the temple: there was there likewise a small state, whose constitution was hierocratical, after the form of the ancient Egyptian states, and at the head of the government was a king. The same place was likewise the centre of inland commerce, because through it the caravan road passed from Egypt to Carthage and Cyrene, and likewise from Egypt to Nigritia, both which have been described by Herodotus. Temples and sanctuaries have, in the southern part of the world, been in all ages the centre of commerce, as the *Kaaba* of the prophet at Mecca still is; for where could this friendly conflux of different nations take place with greater security, than under immediate protection of the gods, and near their sanctuaries? The Grecian commercial republic, Cyrene, on the northern coast of Africa, was certainly so intimately connected, and carried on so great a commercial intercourse, with the Ammonians, that the head of Jupiter Ammon was the common impress on their coin. Hence it is evident, that the temple of Jupiter Ammon was the place where there was the greatest probability of acquiring information concerning the interior of Africa; and certainly Herodotus could not apply to fitter persons for intelligence, than to the Cyreneans, who came from that place; probably merchants, with whom he conversed in Egypt.

But the authority of these accounts acquires additional strength, when we become acquainted with the people, to whom the travellers belonged, who had met with the above adventures, and from whom the accounts originated. The Nasamones were, as Herodotus informs us in another place*, a numerous nomadical nation,

who derived their subsistence from their flocks of sheep. They dwelt on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the eastern part of the *Regio Syrtica*, or the present kingdom of Tripoli, about what was called the great *Syrtis*, or the present bay of *Sidra*, nearly then in 30° north latitude, and 35° longitude east from Ferro. The whole of this Syrtic land, from 28° to 35° eastern longitude is a sand-land, which was therefore always inhabited by nomadical tribes, who were tributary to the Carthaginians. And of them principally were the caravans composed, which traversed the deserts, and were the means of keeping up the intercourse of the Carthaginians with the countries in the interior of Africa. For this reason the expedition of the Nasamones is not described as a journey into a country altogether unknown: They had, says Herodotus, before undertaken many other bold enterprises; the object of their journey was only to try whether they might not penetrate farther than had hitherto been done by preceding travellers. And, although the real adventurers amounted to no more than five, yet it is very probable that their retinue was more numerous, so that they formed a small caravan; for they were sons of the chief men of the nation, and they carried along with them a great quantity of water and provisions.

They traversed, says Herodotus, first the inhabited part of Africa, and then the region abounding with wild beasts: after which, they came into the sandy desert. For Herodotus divides North Africa into three regions; the most northern, on the Mediterranean, which we now call the Coast of Barbary; the region abounding with wild beasts, or the middle region, by the Arabs called *Biledulgerid*, or the land of dates; and the southern region, or the desert. To arrive at the last, they were obliged to cross the two former obliquely from north to south.

On reaching the desert, they proceeded in a *south-west* direction; for so I translate the *προς ζephyρον* of Herodotus.—Among later writers, indeed, who express themselves with scientific precision, the *zephyr* is properly the west wind; but Herodotus, who knows only the four principal winds, denotes by it a western direction in general. That he could not here mean *the west* properly so called, is evident from the slightest inspection of the map of the country; because they must otherwise have remained on the northern border of the desert, and never could have traversed it. The great caravan road from the country of the Nasamones, as

* Herod. iv. 172.

Herodotus elsewhere informs us, went in a direction exactly south: it would seem then, that they purposely took another, namely a western, direction, with a view of thus penetrating through the *great desert* of Western Africa, through which, probably at that time no caravan road passed.

They travelled, says Herodotus, through a *great desert* during *many days journeys*, (unfortunately he does not tell us their number, and certainly it had not been told him). On the other side of the desert, they again reached a cultivated country, where fruit-trees grew, and black men dwelt, who were of a *stature smaller than common*; not dwarfs, however, for that our author certainly does not assert. These negroes gave the Naimones an hospitable reception, and became their conductors. They led them through *great marshy regions*, to a city, by which flowed a *large river* in a direction from *west to east*. The inhabitants of the city all resembled their guides, and were much addicted to *magic*.

The question now is, whither had these adventurers come? It is evident, methinks, that they were arrived in the country of the negroes, and among a negroe nation, who received them with the same hospitality which yet so honourably distinguishes this race of men from their barbarous neighbours, the Moors. This we learn not only from their black colour and their whole exterior appearance, by which they at first sight immediately presented themselves to the eyes of the North Africans as a quite different race of men; but likewise particularly from the circumstance, that they were all magicians; when we recollect what Mungo Park, who, as it were, conjured his way, through these peoples with the aid of his amulets, says concerning the belief in magic generally prevalent among them. Concerning their diminutive stature, I cannot immediately adduce any farther corroborating testimony: but to maintain that, in that burning clime, in the vicinity of the equator, no such people may be discovered, would surely be hazarding a very precipitate decision.

But the phenomenon most worthy of attention undoubtedly is the *river* which flowed by the city in an eastern direction. Is this river the Joliba? Were these bold adventurers the *first discoverers* of it? And did the tradition concerning it, though its name was lost in the deserts, nevertheless by a series of the most singular accidents, reach the ears of the farther of history, that he might record it, to be one day, at

the close of the eighteenth century, again rendered intelligible?

Herodotus does not name the river, and thus far every thing remains mere conjecture. But this conjecture from so many quarters gains confirmation, that, at last, it is almost impossible to doubt.

Firstly, if we attend to the direction of the route of our travellers, the question is, *whither* must they necessarily have come? If from their native land, on the bay of Sydra, or the great *Syrtis*, they traversed the desert in a south-west direction, and thus reached the country of the negroes; this must have happened between 15 and 35° east longitude, which is about the length of the course of the Joliba, as will appear from a single glance at Major Rennel's map. Proceeding as they did, they could not fail to arrive at the Joliba. It will however be perhaps objected, that there may possibly be some other river; for who knows how many such rivers exist in those regions of the interior of Africa? But with a person who, from the relations of travellers, has acquired a knowledge of those parts, this objection can have no weight. Herodotus expressly says, that it was a *great* river, running from west to east. According to the best accounts we possess of the western half of North Africa, not only is there in those regions no *such* river flowing in that direction; but from the very nature of the country, as far as we are acquainted with it, there cannot well exist any. To the north of the Joliba is the sandy desert, which contains no river; to the south, a chain of mountains, at the foot of which the Joliba flows, and which must, therefore, have been the first large river the Naimones met with.

Besides, Herodotus gives us likewise the following indications: Firstly, they were obliged to pass through *large marshy regions*, before they reached the river; secondly, a city stood on its banks; and lastly, crocodiles were found in the river.

The first-mentioned of these three circumstances is highly important. According to Major Rennel's newest investigations, the sandy region of Africa has a sloping declination towards the south; so that to it succeeds a low marshy tract, bounded to the north by the sandy desert, but to the south by a chain of mountains. Here the Joliba flows, receiving in its course a number of smaller mountain rivers from the south; but not even one from the north. Like other tropical rivers, it has its annual inundations, when it, more or less, fills the valley through which it passes. The Joliba is at last lost,

as far as our information yet reaches, in inland lakes and marshes, which Major Rennel looks for in the districts of Wangara and Ghana (or Cashna). We are told of one such lake in Ghana, and of three in Wangara. These observations throw a clear light on the circumstance related by Herodotus, that the Nasamones had been conducted through great marshy tracts (*ἐν μαιῖσι*). Without passing through such tracts, they could not possibly reach the Joliba. Major Rennel has, therefore, marked Wangara and Ghana as marshy countries: they lie, however, too far to the east, for us, with any degree of probability, to suppose that the adventurous Nasamones had come thither. But then we are yet wholly ignorant how far these marshes extend to the west: from the nature and situation of the country we may reasonably conclude, that they stretch along the greater part of the river. All that Major Rennel has said concerning the lower or eastern half of the Joliba, whither no European has yet penetrated, is no more than conjecture drawn from ingenious combinations; and it certainly is a surprising phenomenon, that what the greatest geographer at the end of the eighteenth century so happily conjectures, the earliest of historians and geographers was already enabled to describe in express terms and to relate on good authority.

It cannot now be determined with certainty which was the city to which the Nasamones came: however, we probably ought to look for it between *Tombuctu* and *Cashna*. That, besides these cities, there are at present likewise others on the banks of the *Joliba*, such as *Hussa*, *Tocrur*, &c. we know: the existence, therefore, of a city here, even in those ancient times, would not seem to be any thing strange or incredible.

A third indication given by Herodotus, is, that the river contains crocodiles. Here the father of history knows more than even our latest travellers, in none of whose works I recollect to have seen any information relative to this circumstance. It is probable that these creatures infest only the lower part of the Joliba; and the narrations of Herodotus, which have so often and so strikingly been illustrated and confirmed by new discoveries, will, without doubt, be found true with respect to the existence of crocodiles in the Joliba, whenever another traveller shall be able to penetrate into those distant regions.

The conjecture which Herodotus adds at the end, and in which he coincides with the king of the Ammonians, (but which,

however, is merely a supposition), that the river he had been treating of was the Nile, is connected with his hypothesis of the course of the latter. It is, namely, one of the most singular of phenomena, that Herodotus describes the course and state of the Nile above Egypt to near its sources, with an accuracy which has hardly been attained by any succeeding writer: only that he is mistaken with respect to the *direction* of this river; as he believes, that, until its entrance into Egypt, it flows obliquely through Libya from west to east. This error cannot be otherwise well accounted for, except by supposing that Herodotus had confounded the (either really, or only in imagination existing) western branch of the Nile, or the Nile of the Negroes, with the main stream flowing from the south. The belief of the existence of such a western branch, as appears from the narrative of Herodotus, was then already generally prevalent in Africa. That the Joliba, however, is not this river, and that consequently Herodotus was mistaken in his conjecture, seems, at present, no longer to admit of a doubt. But the non-existence of such a stream is yet far from being proved: on the contrary, the belief of its existence has so constantly and invariably prevailed throughout all antiquity and the middle ages, that here too we must wait for further discoveries, before we can venture to give a final decision.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a season when the advanced price of provisions; particularly corn, has led to the adoption of several plans for relieving the distresses of the poor, it may be of use to communicate such as have obtained the sanction of experience, and been found productive of very important advantages. A moderate fund, judiciously applied, will furnish much more extensive and durable relief, than double the amount inconsiderately disposed of or distributed. If you are of opinion that a publication of the following details will be of any use, you will give them a place in the next number of your valuable miscellany.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Shrewsbury, Dec. 17, 1799. J. WOOD.

In the year 1783, a subscription amounting to upwards of two thousand pounds was raised at Shrewsbury for the purpose of purchasing corn in the sea-ports, in order to check the baneful spirit of monopoly, and reduce the very exorbitant price

that article then bore in our markets. The corn so purchased was ground into flour, and sold to the poor at prime cost. The measure was attended with the happiest effects, the price of the article materially reduced in the market; and after several months sale, during which the money received was applied to the purchase of more corn, a return was made to the subscribers of 18s. 6d. in the pound, on the amount of their respective subscriptions.

In the year 1788, a subscription of betwixt two and three hundred pounds was laid out during the severity of the winter in the purchase of coal, which was sold to the poor at little more than half price; the sale continued for four weeks, when the weather became more moderate, and 10s. in the pound was returned to all subscribers of above 2s. 6d. The relief was extended weekly to upwards of nine hundred poor families, besides three hundred single persons.

In the year 1794, a subscription of two hundred pounds was laid out in the purchase of bread, which was sold to the poor at less than half the price charged in the bakers' shops, and 10s. in the pound was returned to the subscribers. One thousand and thirty-six families, and two hundred and seventeen single persons, were relieved weekly during the continuance of this distribution.

In the year 1795, a subscription of near five hundred pounds was laid out in the purchase of bread, butcher's meat, and coals, which were sold at a reduced price. In consequence of the very long continuance of severe weather, and of a very extraordinary inundation that took place on the breaking up of the frost, the whole of this subscription was applied for the relief of the poor.

Six hundred and ninety-eight pounds worth of bread, besides coals and meat, was sold; and upwards of 5000 individuals thus relieved twice a week, from the 17th January to the end of February.

In the autumn of the same year, a subscription of seven hundred pounds was laid out in the purchase of 1260 bushels

of corn (which was ground into flour), in paying half price for butcher's meat, and in premiums for bringing potatoes to market. 10,991 lb. of flour, with the like quantity of butcher's meat, were sold to the poor each week at half price, for seven weeks. By which means the poor of Shrewsbury, during that period, purchased weekly 21,982 lb. weight of the prime necessities of life at half price: and a balance of 134l. was reserved for a future occasion.

In the beginning of the present year 1799, a subscription of 256l. was in like manner employed in the purchase of coal, bread, and materials for soup. The poor were served with 4000 quarts of soup *gratis*; 323 tons, 7 cwt. of coals, and 175l. worth of bread, were sold at half price. 4612 individuals were thus relieved weekly for four weeks.

The general mode of conducting the business attending these distributions was, by appointing parochial committees who met in their several vestries, made out lists of the poor, and distributed printed tickets numbered and inscribed with the name of the parish of the party applying, the number his or her family consisted of, and the quantity they were allowed to purchase. These tickets the poor took to the bakers, butchers, or coal-wharf, paid half price for the quantity allowed, and delivered up their tickets, which were called in and re-issued weekly; serving at the same time as checks to the accounts of the bakers, butchers, and coal merchants. The quantity of each article they were allowed to purchase, was in proportion to the number the family consisted of. A regular entry was kept in a book of each person's name, the number in family, and the relief allowed. The poor had a separate ticket for each article. By going individually with their respective tickets to the butchers, or bakers, &c. the great inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by so large a body crowding together to be served, was totally prevented. Contracts were made for the bread, meat, and coals, at a reduced price.

ERRATA in our last.

In the account of Mr. Wiche, p. 929, 1st col. l. 33 from the top, for the predominance of some amongst the number; read, the predominance of which is some amongst the number. Ditto. l. 48 from the top, for properly, read profanely.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES OF SOME OF THE LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE PRESENT DUTCH REPUBLIC. FROM RIEM'S TRAVELS THRO' HOLLAND, IN 1796 AND 1797.

CITIZEN HAHN.

THERE are few on whom nature has bestowed a more agreeable physiognomy than on this honest and great man. The traits of unaffected sincerity, expressive of a truly republican soul, are spread over his whole countenance; with lineaments of a mild, compassionate turn of thought, and of strong feelings, blended together, as it were, by the magic pencil of a Raphael. In his eye, large and full of fire, we discover strength of mind, and the lively expression of patriotic contempt of life. With these traits is mixed a dash of the failing of all great men, self-willedness and inflexibility. His energy betrays itself in the play of the muscles of his face; and he commands more attention and regard than he seems to aim at. In stature he is short and thick: the free use of his hands is not wholly in his power; and the use of his feet he has lost entirely. But the lavish hand of nature has made him ample amends for what she denied him in corporeal powers, by lavishing on him mental endowments; a quick faculty of apprehension, a sound judgment, a penetration that seldom errs.

When the long discourses of his colleagues have distorted and obscured the object in debate, he, with a few words, dispels the darkness, and leads back their deliberations to the question. The patience with which he listens to the speeches of some of the drawling representatives, and notices, applies, or refutes the most important parts, is, as is patience in general, in him the work of education and art, and altogether contrary to his naturally fiery temperament. He is complaisant and hospitable; and an attic urbanity reigns in his house, and an air of openness and candour, which prepossesses the stranger with a favourable opinion of him and his family. His wife is worthy of the husband, such as I have here delineated him. But, Hahn's father was a *German*, and his wife is likewise a native of that country.

Hahn undoubtedly surpasses all the Batavian patriots in the knowledge of politics and diplomatics; and he has clearer ideas with respect to matters of finance, than most of his colleagues. The report of the Citizen Representative Vander Kasteelen is, indeed, a master piece of patient industry; but rather an historical than

diplomatical composition. Hahn is a member of the Diplomatic Committee,* and, with Gevers, the most considerable among them. If there be any thing to blame in the conduct of this great man; it is, that he does not prescribe to the ambassadors of the Batavian Republic a method more diplomatic in their negotiations; and that he does not endeavour to have formed a fixed political system for the republic, according to which the ambassadors might be instructed to act; and that men of merit be appointed to watch over the interests of the republic in foreign countries, in preference to such as have no other claims to such an office, but their willingness to accept a wretched salary, and de fray the greatest part of the expences out of their own pocket. But what can *one* man do against the will and pleasure of an ignorant majority?

I was much struck with his singular appearance the first time I saw him brought into the National Assembly. Two servants bore him, sitting on a kind of hand-barrow, and thus carried him to his place; as, for some time past, he has been unable to walk. It is obvious how much this must impede the active discharge of the duties of his station; and I am astonished, that his unfortunate lameness does not produce more irksomeness and ill-humour in a man of so lively turn as Hahn. But, perhaps nature, in forming him, mixed with the inflammable ingredients a portion of Batavian phlegm, and thus produced his happy temperament.

VON HOOFF.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non ardor civium prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

Hunc, si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum serient ruinæ!

Never, perhaps, was a motto more justly applicable than this is to Von Hooff. It would seem, indeed, as if the lines had been expressly written on this great man. Whenever I heard him speak in the National Assembly, the above passage occurred to me. He is tall and athletic. Almost continually the marks of inward sorrow are painted on his countenance; as he sees affairs take a turn, that cannot possibly tend to the establishment of the happiness of his native country on a firm basis. Traces are likewise discoverable of his former sufferings. He had emigrated to France; and, for a

* In the year 1797.

year and a half, was subjected to Robespierre's tyrannic sway. Robespierre, who treated the energetic man, ordered him to be guillotined: and Von Hooff's name was actually inserted in the list of those who had been executed. But, fortunately for the Batavian Republic, chance so directed it, that the executioners of the tyrant's sanguinary commands dragged another innocent person, whom they mistook for Von Hooff, out of the dungeon, and decapitated him instead of the latter. On the fall of Robespierre, Von Hooff was liberated: but the hardships he suffered in prison had for ever undermined his health and constitution. In quick penetration he is surpassed by none of his colleagues; and equally excels in perspicuity, brevity, in a good delivery, and in a lucid manner of arranging his arguments. He speaks, without digressions, to the purpose, and never loses sight of the main question. The admonitions of the president make no impression on him, when he sees the mistakes or inexperience of the latter leading to the enacting of a law that may prove detrimental to the public weal. With flaming eyes, and unpeakable energy in his manner, I once saw him advance to the seat of the president, clearly explain to him the dangers which must ensue to the existing decrees, and to the general good, if he would not otherwise put the question to the *appel nominal*. When, nevertheless, the decree of the 11th of March passed the assembly, he pronounced with the most forcible expression these remarkable words: "If I were president, nothing, not even a battery of cannon planted against me, should force me to put so pernicious a question to the vote; not even impending death should induce me to act so to the ruin of my country." His dejection and chagrin on that day are almost inconceivable; for he is actuated by a lively patriotism; and his body and soul are devoted to the welfare of his country.

On the evening of that day, I conversed with him two or three hours; and he not only concurred with me in opinion, but spoke with such ardour of the danger of the state, if the decree remained in force, that I could not listen to him without the utmost admiration. But the fire of his genius consumes, rather than warms. The phlegmatic Batavian feels it not, and is not moved by his glowing eloquence. The members of the assembly have either already chosen their party, and are too fond of their ease to bestow thought and reasoning on the principles they have taken for granted; or, if they have haply tylogized

on the matter, they are too much prepossessed in favour of the opinion that resulted from their ratiocination, to be ever induced to give it up. To them is applicable the text from Scripture, "They have eyes, and see not; they have ears, and hear not." If they were endowed with sound judgment and enlightened understandings, they would certainly be in general convinced by the arguments of this clear-sighted man.

I spoke with him concerning the finances of the republic; and I owe him the hint for the formation of a paper circulating medium, that could not possibly be depreciated, if emitted agreeably to my plan; which is explained in the chapter on the Finances of the Batavian Republic. Courage and resolution accompany and aid his ardent activity. He is the chief among the representatives of his province; and, without a retrospect to provincial advantages, and the privileges of his immediate constituents, constantly acts with a view to the general good of the republic one and indivisible. For this reason, he supported with so much force the proposal for an amalgamation of the debts of the state, although his own constituents be free from debt; and prefers the advantages that will accrue to them from the prosperity of the whole republic, to the wretched calculations of his colleagues, who are not able to reckon farther than how much ready money must be sacrificed for the moment. He was certainly in the right, when he said to me, "If we must contribute our quota to the yearly deficit of six millions, and remain an isolated province, is it not better, patriotically to take upon us a part of the debt, the interest of which does not surpass that quota, and thus form a whole?"

What so much wins my esteem for this excellent man, is his love of justice and truth, and his exemplary disinterestedness. He never flatters any popular prejudice, with whatever specious name it may be decorated. He does nothing with a view to attain the future offices of the state, nor endeavours to creep into them by a supple subterfuge to the will of the majority of the assembly, or of the people. He marches straight forward in the path he has chosen from conviction, without taking any side views, and without ever thinking of his own private interest or aggrandizement. In this, he differs widely from the generality of Batavians. Even his life, I am convinced, would cease to have any value for him, if, by sacrificing it, he could render any service to his native land.

He possesses a clear understanding, purified

fied from all prejudices, either with respect to religion, or any thing else. His manners are polished; only the vivacity of his perception gives a harshness to his manner of uttering his sentiments, and a want of pliability proportionate to his conviction of the truth of what he says. He is as little capable of receding from opinions resting on grounds which he has put to the proof, as of fleeing from the enemy in battle. Often have I beheld with pleasure, the lofty expression in his ardent eye, who in delivering his arguments he surveyed the assembly, or with conscious superiority looked down upon them, when he had with severity commented on their errors.

Acquainted with the faults of the new constitution, with the errors and failings of his fellow-citizens, and with the important relation in which the republic stands with regard to the rest of Europe, he is well qualified to become a member of the future directory, and to raise his country to that degree of power and glory of which it is capable. But, I much doubt, whether they will so rationally consult the interests of the republic, as to place such men as Von Hooff at the helm of the executive power. Rich aristocrats already stretch forth their hands to seize it; and ambitious demagogues are paving their way to it, by managing and flattering the people; and this with the view, if, to the exclusion of the true patriots, they should attain the most important places, of throwing every thing into confusion.

LEIDEN VON WEST BARENDRECHT

Is minister, or secretary, for foreign affairs. He is an obliging, ingenuous, and agreeable man; and, with great natural talents and acquired abilities, is free from all the failings which are usually attributed to men in his station. Unwearied, and wholly devoted to the business of his office, the republic could not possibly have chosen a man better qualified to fill it. His principles are in concord with the wants of his country. He has just ideas of the weight of the Batavian Republic in the political balance of Europe. I listened to him with pleasure, at his fire-side, where I ventured to give vent to some reproaches against the Diplomatic Committee, which does so little that is worthy of the dignity of the Batavian Republic; and the minister explained to me its political relations, with respect to the other states of Europe. His letters are written in a good style, with a condensed brevity, and a delicacy of expression, that are well worthy of imitation. His judgment is sound, and

feldom errs. But, unluckily, in republics the ministers of every department have in general their hands tied down from acting, as every thing must be done according to the decrees of the national assembly, or of the different committees. This, however, does not prevent their having a great indirect influence, as they are the central point for all affairs and negotiations.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE NEW DOCTRINE OF PESTILENTIAL FLUIDS, NOW PREVALENT IN NORTH AMERICA.

Samuel Latham Mitchill was born in the township of Hempstead, in Queen's County, in the Province of New York, in America, near the beginning of the year 1765. His father was descended from a family in Cornwall, in the West of England; and was the cultivator of his own estate. His mother was likewise of English extraction, from a family of the name of Latham in the County of Middlesex. It is remarkable of him, that, during several of the first years of his life, he was of a very singular white or pale complexion of the whole body, as if there were no blood within him, which condition of his skin was ascribed to an extraordinary effect wrought upon his mother's mind by the sight of a most beautiful waxen figure of Jesus Christ, brought from the Havannah, which had not long before been captured by the British, and exhibited for a show in the place where she dwelt. At 8 years of age he was sent to a common school; at eleven, he commenced classical studies, under the instruction of the Rev. Leonard Cuttings, then the parson of the parish. At the same place, Mr. Hentz gave him his first lessons of the French tongue.

In the year 1781, he was removed from the County to the City of New York, with a view of applying to the profession of physic: and as the City was then a garrison for British troops, there were many opportunities of seeing medical and surgical practice in the military hospitals there. After the close of the war, he determined to visit Europe; and sailed, in 1784, to France. He landed at the old town of Croisic, in the Bay of Biscay, and travelled up to Paris. Having passed some time there, he passed over to London; and, after tarrying a little while, he took his departure by land for Edinburgh. Here he attended the classes as a regular student of medicine; and frequented the several societies established there for the improvement of young men at the university.

Among

Among other things, it appears, that he was a warm friend and admirer of the celebrated, though unfortunate, Dr. Brown. It appears also, that he was curator of the experimental committee, and member of the library committee of the Royal Medical Society; and one of a committee with Beedoes, now of Clifton, and Mackintosh, of Lincoln's Inn, of the rights and privileges of students residing in the city.

He took the degree of Doctor of Physic in 1786, on which occasion he defended a dissertation on "Generation;" a piece in which he adopted Haller's doctrine of the evolution of germs. This being done, he made a tour to the eastern parts of Scotland, and to the Highlands, and returned, after visiting Glasgow, and many other places, to London, travelling deliberately through the country all the while. During these excursions, the lakes in Dunbartonshire and in Westmorland did not escape his notice. From London he made a number of excursions; and, among others, walked, in company with his friend Mr. Dunlap, now manager of the theatre at New York, to Oxford, Woodstock, &c. and back again. He afterwards went to Bath; and proceeded, in 1787, by the way of Falmouth, to New York.

The same year, he published some experiments on evaporation, intended as a continuation of those made by the Bishop of Landaff; and his discovery of muscular fibres in the absorbent vessels of certain testaceous animals and other vermes.

Soon after this, he determined to apply himself to the study of the law, and removed for that purpose to Albany. In this he was greatly assisted by the friendship of Mr. Chief Justice Yates. In 1788, we find him busied among the commissioners holding a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix; at which the unconstitutional sales of land made by the natives to an association, calling themselves the Genessee Company, were invalidated; and the right of soil, except certain specified reservations, purchased for the government of the state of New York.

During his residence at Albany, he made various excursions; and, among others, one to Lake Ontario, and another to Quebec, in both which his companion was Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, now Lieutenant Governor of the State. These tours are eminently interesting to every person who wishes to view the scenes of the great actions and events on the frontiers during the wars, when the states of America were British colonies, and Canada belonged to the monarchy of France. The Legislature of the state being in session at

Albany about this time, he was permitted by Mr. Clinton, then governor of the state, to gain insight into public affairs by keeping the minutes of the council for reviling the bills about to be passed into laws.

About this time, his Experiments on the Saratoga Mineral Waters were made, the more striking and popular of which have been printed over and over in the periodical publications.

In 1789, the death of his father determined him to reside at Plandome, the place of his birth; and in 1790, at the general election, he was returned one of the members of assembly for Queen's County. In 1791, he attended the sessions as a member at the City of New York; and, as appears by the Journal of the Assembly, was, among other employments, one of the committee for reporting on expiring statutes, and of the committee for making the new apportionment of additional representatives, according to the census as directed in the State-constitution. Mr. Watts was then speaker of the house.

Having, during his residence on Long Island (for Queen's County is on that island) applied himself to practical agriculture, we find him engaged next with Mr. R. R. Livingston, the Chancellor, and Mr. S. de Witt, the Surveyor-General of the State, and a number of members of the legislature, in establishing a society for the promotion of agriculture, useful arts, and manufactures. Before this society he delivered the first public address, which has been since published in the first volume of their Transactions. The society was afterwards incorporated, and its meetings connected with the meetings of the legislature. The senators and assembly-men for the time being are declared to be honorary members of this society. Two other volumes of Transactions have since appeared.

During this year, Mr. Mitchill was elected a Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia; and likewise appointed a captain of light infantry in the militia then organizing in the part of the county where he resided. About this time also, he received a certificate of enrollment among the Members of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences at Cape François, an institution at that time enterprising and respectable, but now partaking of the ruins of all regular establishments in that distracted colony.

In 1792, the trustees of Columbia College, desirous of enlarging the plan of instruction in that seminary, established an additional professorship of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture, and appointed Mr. Mitchill to the chair. This appointment

ment he accepted. And, as at that time there were no public lectures on botany, he volunteered in that science, and performed, for several years, the duty of botanical professor, in addition to the labours of his own department. Of the plan of his course, the chemical part of which was modelled upon the new nomenclature, he that year published a concise syllabus.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1793, elected him one of their foreign associates.

He made to the Senatus Academicus of Columbia College, in 1794, a report on the state of learning there, which was distributed about for public information, and is preserved in the second volume of the Acts of the Agricultural Society.

He published, in 1795, his first ideas on the subject of Pestilential Fluids, in a pamphlet on the Gaseous Oxyd of Azote, and on the Alteration in the Nomenclature; wherein he proposed to obliterate "azote," and to substitute "septon." He has since given to the public in America many pieces on what he terms *septic acid* and *tsgar*. To those inquiries he was prompted by the severe visitations of the yellow fever, or plague, in the Atlantic cities of North America. These researches have since been very much enlarged on by him, in a series of letters addressed to his correspondents.

During the year of 1796, he took an extensive tour through the State of New York, in the vicinity of Hudson's River, pursuant to an appointment of the Agricultural Society, to examine the mineral productions of the adjacent country, particularly in respect to *coal*; as *wood*, the common fuel of New York, was become extravagantly dear. His report on the mineralogy of such places as he visited, was published after his return. And during his year, his doctrine of septon or azote, which he had detailed more at large in his public academical course, was made the subject of an able and excellent Dissertation by Mr. Saltonstall; a performance, at this day, much prized and sought after. About this time, Mr. Mitchell was appointed a physician of the large State-hospital of New York.

He attended, in 1797, as one of the delegates to the convention held at Philadelphia, for devising means to lessen the evils of African Slavery. He was this year chosen a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston. And about the same time we observe him engaged in writing, together with Dr. Edward Miller, the late much lamented Elihu H. MONTHLY MAG. No. LIII.

Smith, a quarterly periodical work, called the MEDICAL REPOSITORY, a kind of philosophical journal, a publication now grown into high reputation. His doctrine of septon was by this time further enlarged and commented upon by Dr. Bay, in his Inaugural Dissertation on Dysentery.

This year likewise Mr. Mitchell was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the City of New York, and attended the sessions at Albany, now the seat of government, during the winter 1798. And it was during this session he received information of his having been chosen a Corresponding Member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. In the course of 1798, his doctrine of pestilence was farther adopted by Dr. Lent, in a Dissertation upon the Mode of extinguishing it by *Alkalies*. And this year it was that Mr. Mitchell appears to have devoted as much time as he could spare from other employments, to investigate this almost unexplored part of science, to collect and arrange the facts, and to render them capable of just interpretation, by generalizing them into a system.

To go into the particulars of this extensive inquiry, would be too prolix for this place. Many of his letters and essays on these subjects may be seen in the two volumes of the "Medical Repository," before mentioned.

During the two last years, Dr. Priestley has from time to time addressed to him a series of letters in defence of the doctrine of Phlogiston, in which all his new experiments made at Northumberland are detailed. Mr. Mitchell has proposed to accommodate the contending chemists, by an alteration in the nomenclature, exchanging "hydrogene," and substituting "phlogiston" in its place, as published in Feb. 1798, in Nicholson's Journal. But the French philosophers, for whose consideration they are more particularly intended, have as yet made no reply. This is probably in part owing to the present interrupted intercourse between the United States and France. Dr. Priestley's experiments are contained in the before mentioned work.

In the autumn of 1798, he had a touch of the pestilence himself, but it was not very violent. And during the winter of 1799, we observed him busied with the magistrates, merchants, and health-officers in devising ways and means to guard against so terrible an affliction. It is said, he is engaged still in prosecuting his inquiries into the origin, nature, and extinguishment of pestilence.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THOMSON.

*(Communicated by the Earl of Buchan.)**Memorandum of Thomson, the Poet, collected from Mr. William Taylor, formerly a Barber and Peruke-maker, at Richmond, Surrey—now blind. Sept. 1791.*

Q. **M**R. Taylor, do you remember any thing of Thomson, who lived in Kew lane some years ago?—Thomson.

Q. Thomson, the poet?—Aye, very well. I have taken him by the nose many hundred times. I shaved him, I believe, seven or eight years, or more; he had a face as long as a horse; and he sweat so much, that I remember, after walking one day in summer, I shaved his head without lather by his own desire. His hair was as soft as a camel's—I hardly ever felt such; and yet it grew so remarkably, that if it was but an inch long, it stood upright an end from his head like a brush.—[Mr. Robertson confirmed this remark.]

Q. His person, I am told, was large and clumsy?—Yes; he was pretty corpulent, and stooped forward rather when he walked, as though he was full of thought; he was very careless and negligent about his dress, and wore his clothes remarkably plain. [Mr. Robertson, when I read this to him, said, 'He was clean and yet slovenly, he stooped a good deal.']

Q. Did he always wear a wig?—Always in my memory, and very extravagant he was with them. I have seen a dozen at a time hanging up in my master's shop, and all of them so big that nobody else could wear them. I suppose his sweating to such a degree made him have so many, for I have known him spoil a new one only in walking from London.

Q. He was a great walker, I believe?—Yes; he used to walk from Malloch's at Strand on the Green near Kew Bridge, and from London, at all hours in the night; he seldom liked to go in a carriage, and I never saw him on horseback. I believe he was too fearful to ride.—[Mr. Robertson said, he could not bear to get upon a horse.]

Q. Had he a Scotch accent?—Very broad—he always called me *Wull*.

Q. Did you know any of his relations?—Yes; he had two nephews [cousins?] Andrew and Gilbert Thomson, both gardeners, who were much with him. Andrew used to work in his garden and keep it in order at odd hours; he died at Richmond, about eleven years ago, of a cancer

in his face. Gilbert, his brother, lived at East Sheen with one Squire Taylor, till he fell out of a mulberry tree and was killed.

Q. Did Thomson keep much company?—Yes; a good deal of the reading sort. I remember Pope, and Paterfon, and Malloch, and Lyttelton, and Dr. Armstrong, and Andrew Millar the bookseller, who had a house near Thomson's in Kew lane. Mr. Robertson could tell you more about them.

Q. Did Pope often visit him?—Very often; he used to wear a light-coloured great coat, and commonly kept it on in the house; he was a strange ill-formed little figure of a man; but I have heard him and Quin, and Paterfon, talk together so at Thomson's, that I could have listened to them for ever.

Q. Quin was frequently there, I suppose?—Yes; Mrs. Hobart, his house-keeper, often wished Quin dead, he made her master drink so. I have seen him and Quin coming from the Castle together at four o'clock in a morning, and not over sober you may be sure. When he was writing in his own house, he frequently sat with a bowl of punch before him, and that a good large one too.

Q. Did he sit much in his garden?—Yes; he had an arbour at the end of it where he used to write in summer time. I have known him lie along by himself upon the grass near it, and talk away as though three or four people were with him.—[This might probably be when he was reciting his own compositions.]

Q. Did you ever see any of his writing?—I was once tempted, I remember, to take a peep; his papers used to lie in a loose pile upon the table in his study. I had longed for a look at them a good while: so one morning while I was waiting in the room to shave him, and he was longer than usual before he came down, I slipped off the top sheet of paper and expected to find something very curious, but I could make nothing of it. I could not even read it, for the letters looked like all in one.

Q. He was very affable in his manner?—O yes! he had no pride; he was very free in his conversation and cheerful, and one of the best natured men that ever lived.

Q. He seldom was much bothered with cash?—No; to be sure he was done long-winded; but when he had money.

W.C.B.

would send for his creditors and pay them all round; he has paid my master between 20 and 30l. at a time.

Q. You did not keep a shop yourself then at that time?—No, Sir; I lived with one Lander here for 20 years, and it was while I was prentice and journeyman with him that I used to wait on Mr. Thomson. Lander made his majors and bohs, and a person of the name of Taylor in Craven-street in the Strand made his tie wigs. An excellent customer he was to both.

Q. Did you dress any of his visitors?—Yes; Quin and Lyttelton, Sir George I think he was called.—He was so tender-faced I remember, and so devilish difficult to shave, that none of the men in the shop dared to venture on him except myself. I have often taken Quin by the nose too, which required some courage let me tell you. One day he asked particularly if the razor was in good order, protested he had as many barbers' ears in his parlour at home, as any boy had of bird's eggs on a string, and swore, if I did not shave him smoothly, he would add mine to the number. "Ah," said Thomson, "Wull shaves very well, I assure you."

Q. You have seen the Seasons, I suppose?—Yes, Sir; and once had a great deal of them by heart (he here quoted a passage from spring). Shepherd, who formerly kept the Cattle Inn, shewed me a book of Thomson's writing, which was about the rebellion in 1745, and set to music, but I think he told me not published. [I mentioned this to Mr. Robertson, but he thought Taylor had made a small mistake; perhaps it might be some of the patriotic songs in the masque of Alfred.]

Q. The cause of his death is said to have been taking a boat from Kew to Richmond, when he was much heated by walking?—No; I believe he got the better of that; but having had a batch of drinking with Quin, he took a quantity of cremor tartar, as he frequently did on such occasions, which with a fever before carried him off. [Mr. Robertson did not assent to this.]

Q. He lived I think in Kew Foot-Lane?—Yes; and died there; at the furthest house next Richmond Gardens, now Mr. Boscawen's. He lived sometime before at a smaller one higher up, inhabited by Mrs. Davis.

Q. Did you attend on him to the last?—Sir, I shaved him the very day before his death; he was very weak, but made a shift to sit up in bed. I asked him how he found himself that morning.—"Ah, Wull," he replied, "I am very bad indeed."

[Mr. Robertson told me, he ordered this operation himself as a refreshment to his friend.]

Taylor concluded by giving a hearty encomium on his character.

This conversation took place at one of the alcoves on Richmond Green, where I accidentally dropped in. I afterwards found it was a rural rendezvous for a set of old invalids on nature's infirm list; who met there every afternoon in fine weather, to recount and comment on the "tale of other times."

I inquired after Lander, and Mrs. Hobart, and Taylor of Craven street, but found that none of them were surviving. Mrs. Hobart was thought to have a daughter married in the town called Egerton; but it was not likely from the distance of time, that she could impart any thing new.

Taylor told me the late Dr. Dodd had applied to him several years ago for anecdotes and information relative to Thomson.

Park Egerton, the bookseller, near Whitehall, tells me, that when Thomson first came to London, he took up his abode with his predecessor Millan, and finished his poem of Winter in the apartment over the shop; that Millan printed it for him, and it remained on his shelves a long time unnoticed; but after Thomson began to gain some reputation as a poet, he either went himself, or was taken by Mallet, to Millar in the Strand, with whom he entered into new engagements for printing his works, which so much incensed Millan his first patron, and his countryman also, that they never afterwards were cordially reconciled, although Lord Lyttelton took uncommon pains to mediate between them.

The two following Epitaphs are said to have been written by Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Author of the Seasons, but I know not on what Authority.

ON SOLOMON MENDES, ESQ.

Here lies a man who never liv'd,
Yet still from death was flying;
Who, if not sick, was never well,
And dy'd—for fear of dying!

ON MR. JACOB MENDES.

Here Jacob lies, grave, just and sage,
The chasteest person of the age;
Who, had he been in Joseph's place,
Had dy'd, not run away—alas!

The following Epitaph on THOMSON himself was published in a paltry Edition of his Works, about the Year 1788.

Others to marble may their glory owe,
And boast those honours Sculpture can bestow;

Short-liv'd renewn!—that every moment must
Sink with its emblem, and consume to dust.
But Thomson needs no artist to engrave,
From dumb oblivion no device to save;
Such vulgar aids let names inferior ask,
Nature for him assumes herself the task;
The Seasons are his monuments of fame,
With them to flourish, as from them it came.

RETROSPECTIVE STATUTES.

Retrospective statutes are in all cases unconstitutional: nothing indeed can excuse them except an extraordinary emergency; and no emergency whatever should allow them a place in the penal code. There are two instances of retrospective statutes in our law. The one was in the 22d year of *Henry* the eighth; from the preamble of which it appears, that one *John Roose*, a cook, had thrown poison into a pot of gruel, which was prepared for the bishop of Rochester's family, whereby he poisoned seventeen persons, two of whom died in consequence. *John Roose*, therefore, is declared guilty of high treason, and ordered to be thrown into boiling water. The other case occurred in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary. The preamble of the act recites a malicious and groundless appeal of robbery by one *Bennet* against *Giles Rufford*, on which *Rufford* having been acquitted, and having afterwards procured a conviction of *Bennet* for a malicious prosecution, *Bennet* not only paid 40l. to two men for the actual murder of *Rufford*, but likewise supplied them with javelins and a dagger for that purpose. Horrible as this offence was, yet *Bennet*, not having been present at the commission of the murder, could only be considered as an accessory; and therefore, as the law stood, would have been intitled to the benefit of clergy, of which therefore he was by this statute deprived. Now, in the case of *Roose*, this statute was in every respect improper and unnecessary; it was not only retrospective, but was making a confusion of crimes, which the legislature should always avoid; and without it, *John Roose* was punishable by the existing laws, although he might not by them be boiled in his own kettle. And in the case of *Bennet*, however just the indignation of the legislature against him was, it should never have induced them so far to violate the principles of legislation, in order to add to the punishment of an individual.

VOLTAIRE.

During Voltaire's last visit to Paris, he was fatigued with the congratulations of

almost every rank and description. A young author, who had a much larger stock of vanity than of merit, thought it his duty to do homage to the *Nestor* of literature. On being introduced, he thus began his complimentary address:—"Great man, to day I am come to salute you as *Homer*;—to-morrow I will salute you as *Sophocles*;—next day as *Plato*:"—he would have proceeded, but was interrupted by Voltaire saying, "Little man, I am very old; could you not pay all your visits in one day?"

POETICAL IMITATION.

Whether the following well-known and beautiful lines be the production of Shakespeare, or some other child of harmony, it may probably be a gratification to some readers to see the same, or very similar, ideas cloathed in the lyric language of Gallus—For the sake of facilitating the comparison, I shall transcribe the verses of both authors.

TAKE, oh! take those lips away,
That so sweetly were foresworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn:
But my kisses bring again,
Seals of love, but sealed in vain.
Hide, oh! hide, those hills of snow,
Which thy frozen bosom wears;
On whose tops the pinks that grow
Are of those that April wears:
But first set my poor heart free,
Bound in those icy chains by thee.

PASSIONATE PILGRIM, xvii.

Lydia, bella puella, candida,
Quæ bene superas lac, & liliū,
Albamque simul rosam, rubidam,
Aut expositum ebur Indicum.
Pande puella, pande capillulos
Flavos, lucentes ut aurum nitidum;
Pande puella collum candidum,
Productum bene candidis humeris.
Pande puella stellatos oculos,
Flexaque super nigra cilia.
Pande puella genas roseas,
Perfusas rubro purpuræ Tyriæ.
Porrigere labra, labra corallina,
Da columbatim mitia basia:
Sugis amentis partem animi:
Cor mihi penetrant hæc tua basia!
Quid mihi fugis vivum sanguinem?
Conde papillas, conde gemipomas,
Compressio lacte quæ modo pullulant,
Sinus expansa profferet cinnama:
Undique surgunt ex te deliciae.
Conde papillas, quæ me faciant
Candore, & luxu nivei pectoris.
Sæva! non cernis quod ego languco?
Sic me destituis, jam semimortuum?

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF TIPPOO SAIB.

THE warrior bard, whose lifted arm of old
Thunder'd at Marathon, o'er Asia's hills,
A towering spectre, hail'd in hymns of death
And songs of battle, Hyder's powerful Son;
Who great amid the wreck of nations stood,
And in the wreck of nations, frowning, fell.
When angry planets lour'd and hostile kings,
And high the trumpet clang'd the funeral
knell

Of warring hosts, and armies sank around,
The Sultan, grasping in his iron hand,
Wielded the doom of empires, wielded high,
Resistless as a God, the subject East
In all its powers, and all its hundred realms.
Though fate and heaven withstood, and earth
and hell,

Th' unconquerable tyrant scorn'd to live
From empire fever'd, and he died a king:
Dark as the parting storm he rush'd abroad,
And swept the world before him!—
Warrior! like thee, the ponderous ball shall
know

The clanging trumpet sound its final doom,
'Till Darknesh o'er the storm of ages rears
His iron sceptre, and the nations die;
Like thee, the ball, by strength resistless
hurl'd

To bordering chaos, drag the fates of men,
And dimly to the waste of hostile stars
And hostile systems roll the stately scene
Of thrones and powers and empires and their
kings. J. P.

Written in the DUCHESS OF CHANDOS' WOODS
at Southgate, on the Evening of the 29th Day
of May, 1799.

WHAT pensive mourner strikes upon my
ear,

And to the wild woods tells his sorrowing
tale?

Whose plaintive note calls up this starting
tear?

'Tis thine, sweet melancholy nightingale!

O ever grateful is thy varying note!

(When all the busy hum of day is gone)

With simple sounds thou strain'st thy little
throat:—

The airy trill, the Dorian monotone.

Yet say, sweet bird, why breathe this sadden-
ing strain?

Thy soft complainings sorrow all the grove.

Has fate burst thro' thy little nuptial chain,

Or brutal man bereft thee of thy love?

Thou hast no need to bow at fortune's shrine,
Or waste the bloom of life to increase thy
store;

O were my destiny so blest'd as thine,
I would not ask the gods to grant me more!

But I, denied e'en nature's gifts to share,

Doom'd in propitious love a curse to find;

My morning days in sorrow spent and care,

Must leave earth's greatest happiness behind!

Alas! how oft these woods I've careless
stray'd,

And musing listen'd to each rural sound!

How oft reclin'd beneath the summer's shade,
And rapt'rous view'd the verdant fields
around!

How oft, with him* on earth I held most
dear,

These devious paths I've jocund pac'd
along;

Or pensive, at the hour of eve to hear,
Sweet Philomel, thy soft melodious song!

Those halcyon days for ever now are fled,
And the sad memory flings around a gloom!

Sudden he fell—he dropp'd his lovely head,
Cropt like a May-day flower in all its
bloom!

But what avails all grief and idle tears?

They'll ne'er revive his cold forsaken clay;
Nor will the boasted heaven of future years

Chase the past gloom, to hope a brighter
day.

The far-off village bells with jocund sound
Fill the dark air as with some magic
charm;

And swing their gentle cadence all around,
To glad the pensive, ruffled spirits calm.

O could they soothe a soul estranged from rest,
Or stay the throbbings of a woe-worn heart!

Could they assuage the anguish of my breast,
Then in these rustic joys I'd bear a part!

But Cynthia now withholds her phosphor ray,
Nor sheds around her soft religious light:

Farewell, sweet woods! I hasten far away,
And close all hope of future joy, in night!

Temple.

IGNOTUS.

TO AN EARLY SNOW-DROP.

In the Manner of Burns, the Ayrshire Bard.

LUR'D by the smile of soot'ring heav'n,

The modest snow-drop of the vale,

Steals timid thro' the kindred snows around,

And bows her bosom to the passing gale.

Ah, seek again, sweet flow'r, the earth's fond
breast;

For here thy tender form shall never rest.

Chill blows the storm around the flow'r,

The sun his partial beam wi'draws;

Trembling she sees the tempest low'r,

And, sick'ning at the hoarse winds' bra,

Drops her white head, and shuts her weary'd
ee;

And soon by storms upturn her faded beauties.
see!

* Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, of South-
gate, an ornament to the world; who, but
for some tender lines (imitated from the
"Quis desiderio sit pudor," &c. of Horace)
which appeared in the Morning Chronicle,
had died unfung, but, O! not unlamented!
Eheu! "meminisse dolor, stilliciti nescis!"

Child

Child o' the flattering Spring, o'er thee I'll
wend,
And softly tell a *sympathetic tale*;
Then o'er thy faded beauties weeping bend,
And will thee sister of my fortune "hail;"
Ah! that like thee too, I could close mine *eyes*,
And never *mair life's brattling** tempests see.
Soft *blows* the gale upon mine opening years,
And fancy's dazzling meteor rays
Glint† gaily on the *distant* world,
And promises me genial day;
That youthful pleasure in my bosom *glowers*,‡
Soft'ning the fairy scene *for* rapture's tender
showers.

"Mong yon rude rocks above the clouds,
Warm passion high an altar rear'd
To noble Friendship's holy name;
And soon the cherub Hope appear'd
Twining wi' rosy wreathes the hallow'd fane,
And sang of sweets that should for aye remain.
* * * * *
My *sang* is o'er. The storm descends
And ah the siren Hope is *gone*!
On my cold breast *ilk* flowret fades,
Ilk infant joy is i' the wane.
And now I yield me to the tempest's rave,
And envy thee, pale, wintry flow'r, thy
quiet grave. RUSTICA.

THE MANIAC.

AS I stray'd o'er a common on Cork's rugged
border,
While the dew-drops of morn the sweet
primrose array'd,
I saw a poor female, whose mental disorder
Her quick glancing eye and wild aspect
betray'd;
On the sward she reclin'd, by the green fern
surrounded,
At her side speckled daisies and crow-flowers
abounded;
To its inmost recess her poor heart had been
wounded,
Her sighs were unceasing, 'twas Mary le
More
Her charms by the keen blasts of sorrow were
faded;
Yet the soft tinge of beauty still play'd on
her cheek;
Her tresses a wreath of pale primroses braided,
And strings of fresh daisies hung loose on
her neck;
While with pity I gaz'd, she exclaim'd: "Oh!
my mother!
"See the blood on that lash, 'tis the blood of
my brother;
"They have torn his poor flesh, and they
now strip another;
" 'Tis Connor, the friend of poor Mary le
More!"

* *Brattle*, in the Scottish dialect, to rage.

† *Glint*, to peep.

‡ *Glower*, to beam or sparkle.

"Tho' his locks are as white as the foam of
the ocean,
"Tho' soldiers shall find that my father
is brave;
"My father!" she cry'd with the wildest
emotion,
"Ah! no, my poor father now sleeps in the
grave;
"They have toll'd his death-bell, they've
laid the turf o'er him;
"His white locks were bloody, no aid can
restore him;
"He is gone! He is gone! and the good will
deplore him,
"When the blue wave of Erin hides Mary
le More."

A lark, from the gold-blossom'd furze that
grew near her,
Now rose, and with energy caroll'd his lay;
"Hush! hush!" she continued, "the trum-
pet sounds clearer;
"The horsemen approach; Erin's daugh-
ters, away!"
Ah! Britons, 'twas foul, while the cabin was
burning,
And o'er her pale father a wretch had been
mourning!
Go hide with the sea-mew, ye maids, and take
warning,
Those ruffians have ruin'd poor Mary le
More.

"Away! bring the ointment! Oh! God! see
those gashes!
"Alas! my poor brother, come dry the
big tear;
"Anon we'll have vengeance for those
dreadful lashes,
"Already the screech-owls and ravens
appear;
"By day the green grave, that lies under the
willow,
"With wild flowers I'll strew, and by night
make my pillow,
"Till the ooze and dark sea-weed, beneath
the curl'd billow,
"Shall furnish a death-bed for Mary le
More."

Thus rav'd the poor Maniac in tones more
heart-rending
Than Sanity's voice ever pour'd on my
ear,
When, lo! on the waste, and their march
to'ards her bending,
A troop of fierce cavalry chanc'd to appear
"Oh! the fiends!" she exclaim'd, and with
wild horror started,
Then thro' the tall fern, loudly screaming,
she darted;
With an overcharg'd bosom, I slowly departed,
And sigh'd for the wrongs of poor Mary le
More.

SONNET

SONNET.

IF social converse ever charm'd the ear
Of those whom adverse fate has far re-
mov'd
From all they valu'd, and from all they
lov'd;
How sweet it is, when haply they shall hear
The voice of sympathy, and mark the tear
By feeling, sense, and sentiment approv'd!
How dead to each were those that yet un-
mov'd
Could view them, and not hold the object dear!
No stoic, *Mary*, I with scorn reject
The stoic's creed, if such his creed it is,
To slight, indignant, every transient bliss,
And treat the sympathies with rude neglect.
Pleas'd I have met thee, and my trembling
heart
Shrinks from the dreaded sentence---We
must part!

BACCHUS AND APOLLO.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY DR. ARNOLD.

I.

BACCHUS is a jolly boy,
And Bacchus we will follow;
He's open, gen'rous, bold, and free,
And better than Apollo.

II.

Apollo's soft, effeminate,
Bacchus brisk and jolly;
He always shews an honest face,
Dispersing melancholy!

III.

Bacchus is the god of wine;
Apollo's god of squeakers;
He, quiv'ring, shakes his lyre and lute,
While Bacchus rings his beakers!

IV.

Thus Bacchus has his music too,
And master Pol surpasses;
Pol scrapes all day; Bac plays all night,
Tuning his music-glasses!

SONNET, ON SEEING MR. FREEBAIRN'S
ITALIAN LANDSCAPES,

BY THE REV. DR. LETTICE.

FULL twice nine suns their annual course
have roll'd,
Since o'er bright Italy my footsteps stray'd,
Since with enchanted gaze these eyes sur-
vey'd
Her pearly skies, her seas of liquid gold,
Her lakes' pure azure, fabled fountains old,
Her forests wild, in which the Fauns have
play'd,
Her Apennines, in verdure here array'd,
There pinnacled with rocks, or ruins bold,
Or villas lifted high to court the clime---
Yes, such the term; and each fair image
held
Its lov'd impression long; but tyrant Time
Had marr'd the vivid forms; vainly repell'd.
His power, till Freebairn's tints recall'd
their prime;
And rapture, erst so warm, my bosom swell'd

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.** * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WAKEFIELD is at present em-
ployed upon a translation from the
Greek of the excellent moral and political
Essays of Dio Chrysostom; and the work
will speedily make its appearance in one
volume, octavo.

Dr. Aikin has just completed a second
volume of Letters to his Son, which will
be published early in January.

Dr. REES, the able editor of the last
edition of Chambers' Cyclopædia, is pre-
paring for the press a quarto edition of
that work, corrected to the present time,
and considerably improved and extended in
its plan.

A periodical miscellany for the use of
young persons of both sexes in schools, is
about to be undertaken by some persons of
the first respectability in the literary world.
Its objects are at once to gratify the love
of novelty in books, which is so conspicu-
ous in youth, by a periodical supply of

valuable and unexceptionable matter, and
by giving place to prize-questions of vari-
ous kinds and degrees, to excite an en-
larged spirit of exertion and emulation in
the minds of tutors and their pupils. The
title is to be *The Monthly Preceptor*.

Mr. SHIELD is preparing for publica-
tion a scientific and important musical
work, the object of which is, to facilitate
the acquisition of the harmonic art, by
simplifying the laws of harmony, and di-
vesting the science of its present forbidding
complexity.

Dr. SHAW of the British Museum, is
engaged upon a large and complete work
of natural history.

Messrs. A. and C. R. Aikin will begin
their morning course of lectures on che-
mistry and chemical arts, to ladies and gen-
tlemen, on Tuesday, the 4th of February,
at eleven o'clock.

Dr. WATKINS'S Biographical Dictio-
nary,

nary, in one large volume, will not be ready for publication till about the middle of January.

The lovers of Oriental literature will be pleased to hear, that a translation of several odes by *Hafiz*, the Anacreon of Persia, is now almost ready for publication;—the literal version is accompanied by a poetical paraphrase, and prefaced by a biographical and critical account of this celebrated poet; collected from the best authorities, both in manuscript and printed, by the Rev. Mr. L. of Manchester.

Capt. S. P. has published *of Ferishta's History of India, the Danab, &c.* will shortly publish a volume of miscellaneous tales and romances, collected from various Arabian and Persian authors.

Major OUSELEY's "*Oriental Geography*" (which we mentioned in our last number), will be speedily followed by the first volume of a very extensive and laborious work on the general History of Persian Literature, which will contain notices and anecdotes of above fifteen hundred Persian authors and manuscripts.

The inoculation for the VACCINE POX has been carried on extensively in the course of the present year, and it appears to have afforded sufficient proof that it destroys the capability of the human constitution, with regard to the variolous infection; and is generally a much slighter disease than the inoculated small-pox. On these points there seems to be but one opinion among experienced professional men. On some other points there exists a difference of opinion; but in whatever way these shall be decided, great advantages must still remain from the substitution of the vaccine for the small-pox. To satisfy, however, more generally the public mind, to accelerate the introduction of the substitute inoculation, and to clear up some obscure points, but especially to extend the benefit of the new practice, we are happy to be able to announce the commencement of an INSTITUTION solely for the INOCULATION OF THE COW-POX. We learn, that at the west end of the town a little society has been formed of gentlemen of the medical profession, who have held a few meetings at Dr. PEARSON'S house, to which some other friends of the members were invited, in order to organize the intended institution; and in consequence a considerable progress has been already made in this laudable design. It is proposed to inoculate the poor, who attend with letters of recommendation at the institution; and, when it shall be necessary, to

attend them at their own habitations. Medicines, and perhaps some articles of diet, may be afforded. A temporary house is fixed upon in Clifford-street. The establishment is honoured with the protection of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, as Patron.—The Medical Establishment are, George Pearson, M.D. Lawrence Nicholl, M.D. physicians.—Thomas Keate, Esq. John Rast, Esq. consulting surgeons.—Robert Reete, Esq. John Gunning, Esq. surgeons.—Augustus Brande, Esq. and Francis Rivers, Esq. and Mr. Everard Brande, visiting apothecaries. The other departments are not yet completely arranged; but the whole will be officially announced to the public in a very short time, and the practice will commence with the first day of the new year. Although Dr. WOODVILLE'S name does not appear among the physicians (the propriety of which may be easily imagined, from his connection with another hospital), we are assured, that he most liberally aids the Institution with his services in other respects.

When we announce to the subscribers to *Lavater's Physiognomy* and the public at large the completion of that work, consisting of forty-one numbers, printed on imperial quarto, we mention not a common work. It bears the following title: *Essays on Physiognomy, designed to promote the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind*; by F. C. Lavater of Zurich. Translated from the Author's last Edition in French, by H. Hunter, D.D. Illustrated by near six hundred Plates, accurately copied, comprising more than fifteen hundred Subjects; with the Addition of many interesting Duplicates after well known Originals, engraved by, or under the Direction of, Thomas Holloway. The execution of this work, the result of more than ten years' unremitting application, especially on the part of the engraver, has given the greatest satisfaction to the subscribers; and we believe it is not going too far, when we pronounce it to be the finest print book that ever appeared in this or any other country. It consists of five volumes, imperial quarto, and is sold for thirty pounds, elegantly half-bound. A prospectus of this work may be had, price six-pence, of the publishers Messrs. Murray and Highly, Fleet-street.

The Society for promoting medical and surgical knowledge, who published the first volume of their *Transactions* in 1793, which was well received, have a second volume very nearly ready for the press. Among other respectable contributors to this

this work, we shall mention the names of *Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Baillie, and Everard Home, Esq.*

The second volume of the Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by Doctors BRADLEY and WILICH, has just been completed, and the work proceeds in monthly numbers, supported by an extent of correspondence and patronage, that has not been before equalled in this country.

Knowledge and learning, as well as agriculture and commerce, are rapidly advancing on the other side of the Atlantic. The very respectable *American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge*, we find, have published the fourth volume of their Transactions, in quarto, the same size with those already published. It is just imported into this country, and contains a great number of valuable papers on philosophical subjects, mathematics, mechanics, natural history, antiquities, topography, trade, &c. &c.

Mr. WILL and Dr. WILICH announce a monthly German Museum, on a very promising and interesting plan; and, as is usual, the new year gives birth to a variety of projects of monthly publications, which, it is more than probable, will not exist till its close.

Mr. SALZMANN, master of an academy in Germany, and author of a popular work for children, entitled, *Elements of Morality*, thinking that sufficient attention has not been given to exercise the body in education, has drawn up a course of plays or games for that purpose, under the title of *Gymnastics for Youth*, a translation of which will appear early in this month, illustrated with plates, in one octavo volume.

The enormous price of paper and rags, occasioned in great part by an unprincipled monopoly of one or two wholesale stationers in London, has compelled the principal London publishers to resolve not to print any new work of consequence till paper can be procured at a fair and moderate price. It is to be lamented in this instance, as in several recent cases of monopoly, that the discounting accommodation of the Bank of England, instead of serving trade, is thus vilely abused, and converted into a means of injuring and oppressing the staple manufactures of this country.

A work, entitled *the Parent's Assistant*, was published a few years ago by Miss EDGEWORTH, author of a great part of *Practical Education*, and was received as might be expected from a work which ranks in the first class of books, for the amusement and instruction of children, having gone through several editions. She

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has added a number of entertaining stories, and we understand that her bookseller intends to publish a little volume on the first day of every month, to commence on the first of January, that children may look forward to their story-book, as well as ladies and gentlemen their magazine or review. This work may make eight or ten volumes at 1s. 6d. each.

Early Lessons for Children by Miss EDGEWORTH, are in the press: they are intended, as Mrs. Barbauld's and Mrs. Trimmer's were, for children beginning to read.

Mr. EDGEWORTH's Primer, containing a new and expeditious method of teaching children to read, is in the press.

A Translation of the Medical Institutions of Burfenus, by W. C. BROWNE, is so far advanced, that the first volume will be published in the course of January.

Dr. DUNCAN's *Annals of Medicine* for 1799, will appear in few days.

Castle Rackrent, an Hibernian Tale, taken from facts, and from the manners of the Irish Squires before the year 1782, is ready for publication. This little work will throw great light upon the manners and character of the Irish; and few, we believe, will be found to furnish more amusement. A glossary is prefixed; but, unlike most other glossaries, it abounds with entertainment as well as information.

In the course of the next month will be published, the fifth edition of the *Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry*, by J. WOOD. To this edition will be prefixed a copious introduction, containing extracts from the writings of Bacon, Locke, Child, Cary, Fielding, Townsend, Eden, Ruggles, Good, Saunders, &c. &c. on the parochial system; deductions from their combined sentiments; observations on the wages of the poor; on the very different situations of the town poor from that of the country or cottage paupers; a circumstance not adverted to, though certainly requiring very serious consideration, in order to the establishment of any well digested plan for ameliorating their condition. A review of the objections that have been advanced against poor-houses, and houses of industry. A statement of facts, tending to prove, that it is not necessary to provide upon so large a scale as has been proposed, for the general employment of all the parochial poor. Remarks upon the absurdity both of indiscriminate allowances, and indiscriminate confinement to a poor-house; and the importance of discrimination, as the grand hinge upon which every plan of parochial reform ought to

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turn. Considerations on the comparative utility of houses of industry in towns, and in country parishes; on the law of settlements, removals, and passes; on friendly societies, and on the utility of a national board for attending to the concerns of the parochial poor. The account of the Shrewsbury house will be considerably enlarged; and an appendix added, containing a detail of several recent regulations, for the purpose of effectually providing for economy, and guarding against waste, speculation, and fraud, in the management of its internal concerns.

The eighth volume of *Medical Tracts and Observations* by Dr. Simmons is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks.

Dr. GEORGE PEARSON (lecturer on medicine and chemistry) has ready for publication, a new edition, very much improved, of his *New Chemical Nomenclature*, with all the tables that are necessary for a student; and such alterations and additions as are requisite to shew the state of chemical science to the present time. Duplicates of the tables are sold with the work, to those who wish to hang them up in the study or laboratory.

Mr. BIDLAKÉ has a poem in the press, to be published by subscription, entitled *the Summer's Eve*.

Early in this month will be published, *An Enquiry into the Elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art; to which will be prefixed an Introductory Discourse on Taste*, by W. THOMSON, illustrated with thirteen Plates; in quarto. In this work Mr. THOMSON has controverted some of the opinions of Mr. BURKE and others, and given proofs that he possessed a considerable share of taste and learning. Some memoirs of him will be prefixed. He was one of the few learned painters this country had to boast of, and, we believe, was the oldest portrait painter in London. He died at an advanced age, soon after this work was finished from the press.

Mr. W. PETHER of Hereford, has invented some essential improvements in the construction of ships, and other marine vessels. His various models have for their object to prevent ships from being liable to upset, from pitching and rolling, from missing stays in tacking, and from running on a lee-shore.

Mr. JOHN PEARSON, surgeon of the Lock-Hospital, and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary, will commence his Spring course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, on Monday, Ja-

nuary the 20th, at seven o'clock in the evening.

The following is the process for making the best ink, as communicated by an eminent manufacturer of this useful article. In six quarts (beer measure) of clean water, either soft or hard, boil, for about an hour, four ounces of the best Campeachy log-wood, chipped very thin across the grain, adding from time to time, *boiling* water to supply in part the loss by evaporation; strain the liquor while *hot*, and suffer it to cool: if the liquor is then short of five quarts, make it equal to this quantity by the further addition of cold water; one pound of bruised blue galls, or twenty ounces of the best common galls, are then to be added; a paste prepared by triturating four ounces of sulphat of iron (green vitriol) calcined to whiteness, half an ounce of acetite of copper (*verdeggris*) with the above decoction is then to be well incorporated with the mass, together with three ounces of coarse brown sugar, and six ounces of gum Senegal or Arabic. All the materials are to be put into a stone bottle of such a size as to half fill it, the mouth is to be left open, and the bottle to be well shaken twice or thrice a day. In about a fortnight it may be filtered, and kept in well stopped bottles for use. The only caution requisite is to protect it from the frost, by which it would be considerably injured.

A late experiment of Mr. MUSHET's throws considerable doubt on the supposed conversion of iron into steel by means of the diamond. Mr. Mushet had for some time been induced to suppose, that at very high temperatures crucibles and similar vessels are penetrable by the carbonaceous part of common fuel, rendered volatile by an intense heat; in consequence of which he enclosed some iron shavings in closed double crucibles *without a diamond*, and found that after they had been exposed in this situation for about an hour in a good furnace, they were converted into a button of steel, apparently of the same kind as that obtained in the experiment of the French chemists, and which they attributed to the combination of the diamond with the iron.

The last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* contains an important paper of Mr. BIGGIN's relative to the quantity of gallic acid and tanning principle found in the bark of various trees. These two substances were confounded under the general name of *astringent principle*, till the admirable experiments of M. Seguin, who first shewed the difference between the gallic acid,

acid, the basis of ink and black dyes, and *tannin*, or the tanning principle which, when united with skin, converts it into leather; the gallic acid by corrugating the skin is of disservice in the process of tanning. From Mr. BIGGIN'S paper it appears that the Huntingdon or Leicester willow contains a greater quantity both of gallic acid and tannin than even the oak; and that the proportion of gallic acid in the wood of the common willow is to that contained in oak bark as nine to ten; that therefore the Huntingdon willow may be substituted with advantage in all cases instead of oak bark; and that as a dye the common willow is very little inferior to the oak; and the ash is quite equal to it.

Our historical readers will be pleased to learn, that the *Lectures on Ecclesiastical History* of the late Dr. CAMPBELL, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, are so far advanced at the press that they may be expected by the middle of the month. These were always considered by his students as the most valuable part of his course of lectures. A life of the author, drawn up by the Rev. George Skene Keith, of Keith-Hall, Aberdeenshire, with his portrait, engraved by Miss Watson, will be prefixed to this publication, which will form two volumes in octavo.

The Philosophical Magazine, published by Professor FICHTE and NIEDHAMMER, at Jena, has been prohibited at the universities of Leipzig and Wittenberg, by a mandate of the Elector of Saxony. The following proclamation, relative to the same subject, has been published at Göttingen:

"George III. by the Grace of God, &c. &c. Whereas the Philosophical Journal, published at Jena by Professor FICHTE and NIEDHAMMER, contains highly scandalous and generally dangerous principles, We are urged by our paternal care, for the welfare of our subjects, to prohibit the circulation of said Journal in our German dominions. We therefore prohibit all booksellers, printers, &c. &c. to sell, keep, or order the said Journal from their correspondents, on pain of confiscation, and the payment of a fine of 50 dollars, *ad pios usus*. The same prohibition applies to our inland and foreign post-offices, reading-societies, &c. &c."

Besides the Philosophical Journal, the Regency of Hanover also has prohibited lately the following books: 1. *Venefices graues Ungeheuer*. 2. *Das Politische Thierkreis*. 3. *Das Cammer*. 4. *Observante Almanach*; and 5. *Satyrischer Almanach*.

The rage for German literature is not confined to England alone, it being equally, if not more prevalent, in France, where

the translations of WIELAND'S, KOTZEBUE'S, LAFONTAINE'S, and SCHILLER'S works are read with uncommon avidity. Even the works of the abstruse Professor KANT, have found a translator, and are more generally studied than in our country. The Dutch possess an excellent metric translation of the celebrated Messiah of KLOPSTOCK, the German Milton, and a Latin and Dutch version of KANT'S *Metaphysical Works*, but seem to be averse to the naturalizing of the productions of the comic and dramatic muse of the Germans. Even Spain, which till of late beheld the progress of science in England, France, and Germany, with apathy, has within these two years past given a favourable reception to the productions of the German muse. WIELAND'S *Don Silvio de Rosalva*, SCHILLER'S *Don Carlos*, and GROSSE'S *Genius*, which in this country is known by the name of *The Horrid Mysteries*, having been translated of late into the Spanish language. In Russia all German Classics, Reviews, and Magazines, are read in the original, and to be met with in the libraries of almost all opulent literary gentlemen. At court no other language is spoken than German and English.

Air-balloons. TETU BRISSY, the same who last year in France ascended into the air with his horse, is now trying experiments on the direction of balloons, the results of which promise happier effects than the trials hitherto made. This invention is rendered the more difficult, because it is necessary to find a power which may be opposed to the action of the wind. This power being found, it will be easy to alter its direction, and to combine it in a number of ways with motion of the balloon. BLANCHARD endeavoured to direct aerostatic machines, by means of wings; but without the desired effect, as the expense of the power is immense. The easiest means to attain such a power is the rising and falling of the balloon, which is effected by throwing out some of the ballast, or by opening the vent to let out the hydrogen gas. But it is apparent, on the slightest consideration, how limited these means are, as after a few trials the whole store of ballast and provisions will be exhausted. TETU BRISSY regulates this ascending and descending, by throwing out a weight fastened to a rope, and hauling it up. During the time, in which the weight is falling, the balloon rises, and sinks while he is pulling it up. The descent of the weight is retarded by means of a parachute, for the purpose of effecting a

greater rising of the balloon with the same expence of ballast. Experiments on this subject are now making with a very large balloon at Bellevue; but the inventor has not yet published any of the results.

From W. H. MULLER's Tables on the Population, &c. of the Prussian dominions, it appears that in the Electorate of Brandenburg, from the year 1718 to 1727 inclusive, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths 45,173; and in the years 1778 to 1798 inclusive, 96,431. The number of deaths in these ten years amounted to 206,213; the mean proportion for single years being 20,621. Eighteen persons died at the age of 100 years, seven at 101, three at 102, and fifteen at the age of 103 years. There died of the small-pox 19,258, the medium number for single years being 1,924; of the measles 9,473, mean number 947; of consumptions 25,017, mean number 2,501; Suicides 354, mean proportion for single years, 26 of the male, and 9 of the female sex.—In the *Neumark* in the years 1789 to 1798 inclusive, the births exceed the deaths by 30,099. The number of deaths amounted in these years to 71,879; mean proportion for single years 7188. Of the persons who died, 16 attained the age of 100 years, two of 101, one of 102, and 9 of 103 years. Of the small-pox there died 7,021, mean number 702; of the measles 3130, mean number 313; Suicides 97, of which the mean proportion for each year is 6 of the male, and 4 of the female sex.

The King of Sardinia possessed a very valuable manuscript, consisting of ten folio volumes, which he esteemed so much, as not to suffer it to be taken out of his closet. His favourites only were permitted to examine it in his presence. This manuscript was the fruit of the labours of PIRRO LIGOLIO, a very great architect, who died in the year 1780. Having obtained a large fortune by inheritance, and being a passionate lover of his art, he had no desire to gain any pecuniary advantage by his literary occupations, and spent all his time in studying the monuments of antiquity. Rome containing a greater variety of valuable ruins of ancient splendour, than any other city on the globe, he studied these splendid wrecks of art with more zeal and assiduity, than perhaps ever an architect did before him. He traced on all the seven hills, the vestiges of the streets and public places of ancient Rome, of temples, theatres, aqueducts, baths, and palaces; made use of every intelligence which he could find in books; measured every thing with great exactness,

and thus succeeded in representing Rome, as nearly as possible, as it had existed at the times of the Cæsars. The unfortunate King of Sardinia was obliged to leave this treasure, as well as every thing valuable, behind him, and the manuscript now is in the possession of the French.

Citizen LAMARCK, Member of the National Institute, has just published at Paris, a work on Meteorology, in which he attempts to solve the question so frequently discussed, "*Whether the moon has any specific influence on our atmosphere?*" After a long course of observations, LAMARCK is of opinion, that the principal cause of the changes in the atmosphere, is to be found in the ascension and declination of the moon above and below the equator. "It is well known," he observes, "that every time the moon traverses the equator, she remains for the space of fourteen days in a northern or southern hemisphere. In this manner every lunar month produces a revolution of the moon in the zodiac, which revolution may be divided into two distinct periods, and occasions two peculiar atmospherical constitutions, a northern and a southern. The winds which prevail during the first of these constitutions, are south-south-west, or westerly winds, as the moon at that time ascending towards the north, dislodges a portion of atmospheric air, and gives a direction from the south towards the north, and thus occasions southerly winds, which local circumstances generally direct towards the west. It is in this constitution that tempests prevail. During a southern constitution, the prevailing winds are generally north, or north-west, and frequently, especially in summer, north-east and easterly. In proportion as the moon declines below the equator, in her approach to the south-pole, she carries with her a quantity of atmospheric air in the direction of her declination from north to south. During this constitution, the weather is generally calm." LAMARCK admits that concurrent circumstances may increase or diminish the moon's influence in different declinations, such as the apogees and perigees of that planet, her opposition to and conjunction with the sun, the solstices, and above all the solar equinoxes. From a proper observation of the combination of these circumstances, he concludes that a probable expectation may be formed of the nature of the weather, which will prevail in any of the twenty-four atmospherical constitutions into which the year is divided.

Botany. PAUL KITABEL, an eminent chemist and botanist, and adjunct professor

essor of these sciences, in the university of Pest, is now publishing in conjunction with, and under the patronage of, a Bohemian nobleman, Count WALDSTEIN, two excellent works, which will greatly add to our knowledge of Hungary in general, and in particular be highly interesting to the botanist. In the botanical work, at

least 200—300 new species of plants will appear, and not a few entirely new genera. Professor KITAIBEL is for some years, during several months, annually to make, at the expence of the Hungarian government, a physico-botanical tour through Hungary,

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILKINS FOR A GUM.

MR. STEPHEN WILKINS, merchant, of Worcester, for a gum to be used in calico-printing, dated November 24.

His description of the invention is as follows:

To half a ton weight of scraps of pelts, or skins, or pieces of rabbit skins, or sheep's trotters, add three hundred and fifty gallons of water, and boil them together for seven or eight hours, or until it becomes a strong size. Then draw it off, and, when cold, weigh it. Warm it again, and to every hundred weight, add four gallons of the strongest sweet wort that can be made from malt, or twenty pounds weight of sugar, and when incorporated, take it off and put it into a cask for use.

This substitute for gum may be used by calico printers in mixing up nearly all kinds of colours. By using a sixth part only of gum with it, it will improve the gum, and be a saving of 200 per cent; but without gum, of 400 per cent. It will also improve and preserve the paste so much used by printers.

MESS. WILLIAMS'S FOR BOOK-BINDING.

JOHN and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, stationers in Holywell-street, for a newly invented and improved method of book-binding which produces freedom in the opening. Dated November 4.

This invention consists of the application of a back of a semicircular, semioval, or any other curved form, turned a little at the edges, made of iron, steel, copper, brass, tin, or any other metal, ivory, bone, wood, vellum, paper, leather, or any other material, capable of retaining a firm situation. This stiff back being put on the book before bound, in such manner as just to cover, but not to press, the edges of the paper, will, when the book is opened, prevent it from spreading on either side, and cause it to rise in any part which is opened to a straight and level surface.

The method adopted by Messrs. Williams in binding these books, is to forward

the paper in the usual manner, cut, clothed, and boarded (or half boarded) and the firm back to be fastened at the sides, through holes, by vellum, or secured by enclosing it in vellum, or forrel pasted down, or drawn through the boards.

These improved account books are sold at common prices.

MR. BELL'S FOR A POCKET FASTENING.

JAMES BELL of Chancery-lane, taylor, for a pocket-fastening to prevent the loss of property. Dated November 4, 1799.

This invention consists in the application of a light and delicate steel frame and spring to the opening of the pocket. The frame opens and closes by means of hinges, and is fastened, when shut, by means of a spring and screw.

MR. MURDOCK'S FOR STEAM ENGINES.

Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, engineer, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of constructing steam engines, Dated August 29, 1799.

Mr. MURDOCK's first improvement is to bore the metallic cylinders and pumps of steam engines by means of an endless skrew worked in a tooth wheel. This, he conceives, produces a more equable and steady motion than any of the methods now in use.

Secondly, he simplifies the construction of the steam vessel and steam case in engines constructed on Mr. Watt's principle, by casting the steam case of one entire cylinder, to which the cover and bottom of the working cylinder are attached. Within this is placed the working cylinder, or steam vessel, which is fitted tight at both ends: *or*, he casts the cylinder and steam case in one piece, of a suitable thickness, and bores a cylindric interstice between the steam-case and steam-vessel, leaving the two cylinders attached at one end, and he closes the other by a ring of metal.

Thirdly, He simplifies the construction of the steam-valves, or regulators and working gear in Mr. Watt's double engine

gine, and his new invention consists in connecting together the upper and lower valves so as to work with one rod or spindle, and in making the stem or tube which connect them hollow, and serving as an eduction-pipe to the upper end of the cylinder. Two valves thus answering the purpose of four.

Fourthly, He constructs a rotative steam engine on a new plan, and to which it would be impossible for us to do justice without the aid of copper-plates. We shall therefore refer the curious and interested part of our readers to the drawings and specification at the Petty Bag Office, in Chancery.

MR. GILLISPIE'S FOR PRINTING
CALICOES.

Mr. WILLIAM GILLISPIE, of Anderson, near Glasgow, calico-printer, for an improved method and process of printing, colouring, or staining, linens, calicoes, or other cloths. Dated April 30, 1799.

The method or process which Mr. GILLISPIE invented, is chiefly distinguished from the method or processes already practised in printing cloths, by its enabling the printer, on coloured grounds, to produce figures or spots, consisting of white, with or without a variety of colour, or coloured figures or spots; and to place these figures or spots, whether they consist of white, or any colour or colours, upon the goods, in as exact and determinate correspondence of situation, with regard to each other, as the coloured figures printed on white grounds in the ordinary way. For obtaining which object, instead of using bleached cloths in their simple whitened state, and printing, impressing, or laying on them, in this state, such substances as are fit for making the particular spots or figures, meant to be impressed or represented on the said cloth, capable of being dyed, and of retaining colours; and instead of printing, impressing, or laying on the said cloths, in the said whitened state, such acids, or other substances, as are capable of preserving the particular spots or figures, so meant to be impressed or represented on the said cloths, from being dyed, that is, preventing them from retaining colours, and consequently keeping the said last-mentioned spots or figures white. He first, by means of a blotching machine, or by any other convenient method, impregnates the cloths he is to print with a proper mordant or colour-fixing substance. He then dries the cloths, and afterwards rinses or otherwise frees them from the gum, or other superfluous matter

mixed with the mordant. Then, after again drying and properly smoothing them, he prints, impresses, or lays on such parts of the cloths as he wishes to remain ultimately white, some vegetable acid, or other substance capable of discharging the mordant, or of destroying its effects in fixing colours on the parts so printed, impressed, or covered with such vegetable acid, or other substance. If he wishes to have another colour or other colours in the said cloth, besides the ground-colour and white, then, either before or after laying on the said acid, or other substance for destroying the mordant or its effects, he prints, impresses, or lays on the cloths, such other mordant or mordants as may be necessary and proper for producing, along with the ground-colour, and the figures or spots in white produced in the way above mentioned, when the cloths are dyed, a variety of colours, or spots or figures, on the part so printed, impressed, or covered with such other mordant or mordants. If he does not wish to produce any white figures or spots on the cloth, he omits the process above detailed for this purpose, namely, the printing, impressing, or laying on the cloths some vegetable or other acid, or other substance capable of destroying the mordant, or the effects of the mordant, with which they are at first impregnated; and, in this case, he prints, impresses, or lays on the cloths the other mordant or mordants above mentioned; which produce, when the cloths are dyed, a variety of colours or figures on the parts so printed, impressed, or covered with the other or last-mentioned mordant or mordants. The number and variety of spots and figures may be thus multiplied and varied at pleasure, by the application of appropriate or corresponding mordants. After the cloths have undergone the operations above mentioned, in the different cases above detailed, they are dried, and then rinsed and cleaned, and afterwards dyed, or the colours raised, in the usual or common way.

The following is a detailed account of an operation of printing by this method. After the cloths have been whitened, bleached, or fitted as usual for printing, they are run through a blotching machine, or otherwise impregnated with a mordant or colouring fixing substance; such mordant being varied, according to the particular colour intended to be afterwards dyed, or brought up, by means of proper dyeing stuffs, well known to printers. The cloths are next to be dried, and then rinsed through warm water, with or without
other

other ingredients commonly used for cleaning them from the gum, or other superfluous matter mixed with the mordant. They are then dried and calendered, or otherwise smoothed and prepared, so as to fit them for the application of the blocks or plates for printing. He then prints, impresses, or lays on such parts of the cloths whereon he wishes to produce white spots or figures, a discharging acid, or proper substance, thickened properly with gum, or other fit substance; and, if no other colour is wanted besides the ground-colour and white spots or figures, the goods are dried, then rinsed, and afterwards dyed as usual. If other colours, or coloured figures or spots, are wanted, then, before removing the goods from the table or press, the proper mordant or mordants for such other colours are printed, impressed, or laid on those parts of the cloths where such colours, or coloured figures or spots are wanted, with proper blocks or plates, so as to make these other colours, or coloured figures or spots, correspond with the white spots or figures that will arise from the application of the discharging acid or substance. Sometimes it is expedient, before printing, impressing, or laying on the discharging acid or substance on the parts of the cloths to

which it is to be applied, to print, impress, or lay the other mordant or mordants on those parts of the cloth where the other intended colours, or coloured spots or figures, are meant to be impressed or represented, which may be occasionally varied, as circumstances may require. In either way, an exact correspondence of situation is obtained between the white and coloured spots or figures. If no other white spots or figures are wanted, the use of the discharging acid or substance is omitted. When the goods have remained a sufficient time to fix or dry, after the operation, they are rinsed and cleaned, and afterwards dyed with the usual materials, and in the usual way fitted for raising the colours which are produced by the mordant or mordants with which they have been impregnated, impressed, or printed. When the dying is finished, they are to be rinsed in warm water with bran, or other cleaning material; and, in many cases, it is necessary and useful, both for clearing the white spots or figures, and reducing the colours to the intended shade, to pass the cloths through a proper quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid, or its compounds; after which, rinsing in clean water will make the goods fit for drying and finishing.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

Select Eulogies of Members of the French Academy, with Notes, by the late *M. D'Alembert*. Translated from the French, with additional Notes, by *J. Aikin*, M. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

COMMERCE.

Strictures on the Asiatic Establishment of Great Britain. By *William Playfair*, Author of the Commercial and Political Atlas, &c. Wherein is explained the true Interest of the East-India Company; and to reconcile, with advantage to that Body, the Pretensions of individual Traders to a Participation of Eastern Commerce. 4to. 14s. Carpenter and Co.

DRAMA.

The Tournament, a Tragedy, imitated from the celebrated German Drama, intitled *Agnes Bernauer*; which was written by a Nobleman of high rank, and founded on a fact that occurred in Bavaria about the year 1435. By *Mariana Starke*, Author of the Widow of Malabar, Letters from Italy, &c. 2s. Phillips. Management, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By *Frederick Reynolds*. Longman and Rees. The Wise Man of the East, a play, per-

forming at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, from the German of *Kotzebue*, by *Mrs. Inchbald*, 2s. Robinsons.

The Writing Desk, or Youth in Danger, a play, literally translated from the German of *Kotzebue*, 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

More Kotzebue! or, The Origin of my own Pizarro, a Farce, 1s. Bell and Dean.

EDUCATION.

An Abridgement of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments and Grammar of the Latin Language, with a Vocabulary, English and Latin. By *G. Chapman*, L.L.D. 1s. 3d. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

Annals of the French Revolution; or, An Account of its principal Events. With Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpublished. By *Bertrand de Moleville*, Minister of State. Translated by *R. C. Dallas*, Esq. from the original Manuscript. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Report of adjudged Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time Lord Chief-Justice Willes presided in that Court. With some new Cases determined in the House of Lords, the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer; taken

taken from the Manuscripts of Judge Willes. By *Charles Durnford*, Barrister, folio, 2l. 2s.

Butterworth.

Mr. Espinasse's Reports of Cases argued and ruled at *Nisi Prius*, from Michaelmas Term to Hilary Term 1799, 5th Number, which completes the 2d Volume. 5s. Butterworth.

A Treatise on the Law of Legacies. By *R. S. Donnison Roper*, Esq. Barrister, 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Butterworth.

Supplement to Viner's Abridgement of the modern Determinations of the Courts of Law and Equity. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards.

Practical Forms designed as an Appendix to the Practice of the Court of King's Bench, in personal Actions. By *William Tidd*, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Butterworth.

Observations on the Duty and Power of Juries, as established by the Laws of England. With Extracts from various Authors. 6d.

Symonds.

MEDICINE.

The Art of maintaining feeble Life, and of prolonging it in incurable Diseases. Translated from the German of *Christian Aug. Struvs*, M. D. 8vo. Murray and Highley.

The Medical and Physical Journal; containing the earliest information on Subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Natural History; and a critical Analysis of all new Books in those Departments of Literature; conducted by *T. Bradley*, M. D. and *A. F. M. Willich*, M. D. 2d volume, 10s. 6d. boards.

Phillips.

Observations on the bilious Fever of 1797-8-9. By *Richard Pearson*, M. D. 1s. 6d.

Baldwin.

METAPHYSICS.

A new System on Fire and Planetary Life; shewing that the Sun and Planets are inhabited. Also, an Elucidation of the Phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism. To which is now added, An Appendix. By *Robert Harrington*, M. D. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

MILITARY.

Memoirs of the Operations of the Army of the Danube, under the command of General Jourdan, 1799; taken from the Manuscripts of that Officer: Translated from the French. 4s. Debrett.

MISCELLANIES.

The January Fashions of London and Paris; containing Twenty beautifully-coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and of private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d.

Phillips.

Twelve Conversations in Italian and French. By *W. Germani*, Teacher. 3s. sewed.

Low and Law.

Count Rumford's Essays (No. X. Part I.), on the Construction of Kitchen Fire Places, and Kitchen Utensils. With Remarks and Observations relating to Cookery, &c. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Remarks on some Passages of Mr. Bryant's Publications, respecting the War of Troy. By the Editor of the Voyage of Hanno. 2s. 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans, in Northern and Western Africa, at the close of the 18th Century. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Vernor and Hood.

The Beauties of Kotschue, containing the most interesting Scenes, Sentiments, &c. on all his admired Dramas: freely selected by *Walley Chamberlain Oulton*, large 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Crosby and Letterman.

A Word for the Poor; or, Thoughts submitted to the Consideration of the British Public, on the late scanty Harvest, and dreary Prospect of a hard Winter. Interperfed with wholesome Hints to deep Speculators, greedy Monopolists, &c. 1s.

Hurst.

NOVELS.

Saint Leon, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century. By *William Gerlwin*, 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. sewed.

Robinsons.

Victim of Constancy, 2 vols. 7s.

Lane and Miller.

Winter's Tale, 4 vols. 16s. Lane and Miller.

Reginald, 3 vols. 12s. Lane and Miller.

Fashionable Involvements. By Mrs. *Gunning*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. boards.

Longman and Rees.

Suzet's Dowry, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Lane and Miller.

Henry of Northumberland, 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Lane and Miller.

Family Story. By Mr. *Smith*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Crosby and Letterman.

Lord of Hardwyle, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Trepass.

Count de Novini, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Robinsons.

Bahar Danush, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 15s.

Cadell and Davies.

Frederick Latimer; or, The History of a young Man of Fashion, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed.

Cadell and Davies.

Theodosius and Constantia. By Dr. *Langborn*;—a new Edition, with Frontispiece, &c. 7s. boards.

Vernor and Hood.

POETRY.

The Meteors, No. I. To be continued. 1s.

Black.

The Wife Man of the East; or, The Apparition of Zoroaster, the son of Oromafes, to the Theatrical Midwife of Leicester-fields, a Satirical Poem. By *Thomas Dutton*, A. M. 2s. 6d.

H. D. Symonds.

Poems on several Occasions, including the Petitioner; or, A View of the Red Book, with a Deduction to the Right Honourable W— P—, By *J. J. Vassar*, Esq. 7s.

Rivingtons.

POLITICS.

The Dutch Expedition vindicated. With Observations on the Emigrants. And the Supplement to the Armistice. 1s. Stockdale.

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

Scriptural Facts and Annotations on the Divinity of the Messiah. By the Rev. J. Brice, 8vo. 5s. Miller.

The Gospel its own Witness; or, The Holy Nature and Divine Harmony of the Christian Religion contrasted with the Immorality and Absurdity of Deism. By Andrew Fuller. 5s. 8vo. Ogle.

Expository Remarks on the Discipline of the Primitive Churches, by ditto, 3d. Ogle.

A short Vindication of Presbyterian Church Government, containing a summary View of the Evidence in support of it. By the Rev. G. Whytock. 6d. Ogle.

Songs in the Night. By Susanna Harrison, a young Woman under heavy Afflictions. 6th Edition, 18mo. 2s. Ogle.

The Edinburgh Clerical Review; or, Impartial Report of Sermons delivered in the established Churches of that City. No. I. To be continued Weekly. 6d. Cawthorn.

Christian Views of Death, considered in a Sermon preached at Bishop's Hull on the Death of the Rev. Pearl Jillard. By Joshua Toulmin, D.D. Johnson.

IN FRENCH.

Précis des Operations de L'Armée du Danube, sous les Ordres du Général Jourdan. Extrait des Mémoires Manuscrits de ce Général. 4s. De Boffe.

NEW BOOKS IMPORTED BY C. GEISWEILER, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

J. Severin, Hebräisches Lesebuch. Lip. 1799. 4s.

Nebel, Nosologiae brutorum cum hominum morbis comparatae. 1798.

Schneider, Historia amphibiorum. Jenæ, 1799. 7s.

Index in Fabricii Supplementum.

La Vie de Souvorow, 3 vols. 21 Plans and Prints. 1l. 16s.

Gotha Almanach for 1800. German.

Ditto ditto. French.

Göttingen Almanach for 1800. German.

Ditto ditto. French.

Lafontaines' Almanach, der Liebe und Freundschaft gewidmet.

Lafontaine, Kleine Romane, 6 vols. 1l. 4s.

Lafontaine, Familien Geschichte, Vol. VI.

Spies, Geheimnisse der alten Egyptier, 3 vols. 1799.

Der Ritter mit dem Horn. 1799.

Köppen, Die Bibel ein Werk der göttlichen Weisheit. 2 vols. 8vo. 17s.

Jacob über das Daseyn Gottes. 6s.

Untersuchung über Jesum den Sohn Gottes. 3s.

Schmidt, Heilige Dichtkunst der Hebräer. 5s.

J. C. Velthufen, Commentationes Theologice. 6 vols. Lipsiæ, 1799.

Birch, Variæ Lectiones ad Textum Actorum Apostolorum. 5s.

Griesbach, Pauli Apostoli Epistola Illustr. Ende. 1798. 2s. 6d.

NEW BOOKS JUST IMPORTED, BY T. ROOSEY.

Oeuvres de Machaivel, 9 vols. 8vo. Pap. velin. 5l. 5s.

Oeuvres de Claudien, Lat. et Franç. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Histoire de Thucydide, par Levesque, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Poésies d'Owen (Latin), 3 vols. 18mo. grand Raisin. 1l. 1s.

Sallust (Latin), édit. Didot, 18mo. 7s. 6d.

Pucelle d'Orleans, nouvelle édit. par Crapelet, 2 vols. 8vo. fig. 1l. 1s.

Maladies des Enfans, par Cambon, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Manuel des Abeilles, par Cambon, 8vo. 5s.

Essai sur L'Amour, Pap. velin, 3s.

Blanchiment des Etoiles, 8vo. 7s.

Livres Elementaires.

Dictionnaire Entimologique, par Jauffret, 2 vols. 18mo. 5s.

L'Art Epistola re; par le même, 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

Merveilles du Corps Humain; par le même, 2s. 6d.

Vies des Enfans Célèbres, 2 vols. 6s.

Nouveau Théâtre, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

MR. JUKES commences the year with a Second Set of Views on the Killenny Lakes in Ireland, from Pictures by Mr. Walmsley, an artist whose characteristic taste we have had frequent occasions to admire. His works are peculiarly distinguished by boldness and breadth; and, in these prints, these marks are transferred from the canvas to the copper with fidelity and spirit.

The great objections we have had to many works in aqua-tinta are, the foliage of the trees being great blots; the foregrounds being bald and unpicturesque;

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and the colours so gaudy that they swear at each other. From the two first of these faults these prints are quite free; but we think the greens and yellows, in one or two of them, might, without injury to the effect, be a little softened; or, in the artist's phrase, kept down.

The places delineated we have never seen; but, from the general accuracy of the artist, it may fairly be presumed they are accurate. The station of the draughtsman seems to be generally happily chosen. This series is to comprize Twenty Select Views, from the same artist.

6 M

Mr.

Mr. Jukes has lately published Twelve Aqua-tinta Views in India. These views are in themselves extremely picturesque, and at this time peculiarly interesting, as they are many of them delineations of some of the most difficult and dangerous passes in the route of the British army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, in its march to Seringapatam, being copied from designs made in that expedition by Mr. Ambury, an officer of the Bengal artillery.

In these scenes we contemplate with pleasure and conscious pride the arduous achievements of our gallant countrymen in India.

The prints are inscribed to the Marquis Cornwallis.

BONNOR'S Copper-plate Perspective Itinerary, or Pocket Port-folio. Published for the Author. Price 7s. 6d. each Number, to be continued Quarterly.

Number I. consists of Ten Views of the Interior of Gloucester Cathedral.

Number II. contains Ten Views of Goodrich Castle, its Environs, and Flansford Priory, on the Banks of the Wye, with various Miscellaneous Articles of Antiquity in the Vicinity. Illustrated with authentic History, Descriptions of their present State, &c. To which are added, Descriptions of picturesque Appearances in the Approaches to Ross and Goodrich, Copped-wood-bill, with its surrounding Scenery.

The first number delineates the most striking parts of Gloucester Cathedral; in which great attention is paid to the minuter parts of those delicate subjects which are displayed in what has been usually denominated the *gothic* architecture. The author very properly observes, that the term is improper, and declares himself determined not to blend the Saxon, Norman, and Saracenic architecture, but to distinguish each separate style by its proper name.

The second number displays a curious specimen of our ancient British grandeur, viz. all the different works which constitute a complete ANCIENT BARONIAL CASTLE.

It is proposed that each number should completely terminate the subjects it relates to, so as to form a complete work of itself.

The plan of this work is, by copper-plate engravings, after accurate drawings made on the spot, and by historical and accurate descriptions, appropriate anecdotes, traditions, applicable literary compositions in verse and prose, &c.; to present and explain a selection from all parts of the kingdom of the most picturesque and interesting views of castles, abbeys, cathe-

drals, palaces, mansions, ruins, and such other specimens of art, both of recent and remote date, as are best calculated to gratify the scientific taste of the antiquary; in addition to which, such of the more striking beauties and extraordinary features of nature, as have attracted particular admiration, or may be deemed worthy the contemplation of the curious, will occasionally embellish its pages.

Each number will contain ten views, which may be framed and glazed as articles of furniture; preserved as additions to the cabinet collections of the curious, or as an easily portable pocket companion on a tour; as each number will contain subjects that in no instance are more distant than a morning ride from each other.

A whole length Portrait of the Speaker of the House of Commons, from Copley, is just published. Price 2l. 5s. Proofs 2l. 2s.

A Print of H. R. H. Monsieur Comte D'Artois, engraved by Audinot, from a picture by H. P. Danloux. Price 7s. 6d. Proofs 12s.

WARD has made another engraving from Sir W. Beechey's very fine portrait of his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, at a Review.

Portrait of Mallet Du Pan, from an original picture painted by J. F. Rigaud, R. A. and engraved by James Heath. Price 7s. 6d. Proofs 15s. Thompson.

The print of Samson, engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R. A. from an original picture by J. F. Rigaud, R. A. in the council-room of the Royal Academy. (5. 2. 4.) Price 1l. 1s. Proofs 1l. 11s. 6d. Thompson.

The medals of the Royal Academy have been delivered to Messrs. Smirke, sons of the royal academician of that name. The first gold medal was for a painting, the subject *Samson betrayed by Dalilah*, a most exquisite performance; the second was a sketch, *Jacob wrestling with the Angel*. The second gold medal was for a drawing in architecture.

The silver medals were adjudged to Messrs. Findlater and Rainback, for the best academical figures; and for the best model to Mr. Tindarelli. Mr. Wilson complimented the young students, and exhorted them to persevere.

Medals are engraved and published at one shilling each, of Lord Howe, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Duncan, Lord Nelson, Sir J. B. Warren, Lord Spencer, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Marshall Suwarrow, Archduke Charles, and a Thank-giving Medal on the Victory of the Nile.

The passion for collecting portraits may probably

probably have arisen from an ambition of reading *the mind's construction in the eye*, and reasoning from the philosophy of physiognomy on the analogy between the features and the disposition. Be that as it may, the *rage* has considerably increased; and the publication of Granger's Biographical History giving a kind of clue to young collectors, where to find the different portraits; books of every description have been ransacked for portraits for the port-folio, which has been again despoiled to illustrate either history or biography; and Clarendon's History, or indeed any other book, has been decorated with those labours of Faithorne, Hollar, Paff, or Vertue, which were originally destined to volumes of inferior note. To such a pitch has this been carried, that the late Mr. Gulston told the writer of this article, that he possessed upwards of three and twenty thousand portraits of either Englishmen or such eminent persons as had at some period of their lives visited this island. But his prints were assembled at a time when collecting portraits was neither so universal, nor so violently followed, as it has been since; by which means the chosen few who were seized with the holy zeal of illustration, had a larger field than the labourers of the present day, who, coming at the tenth hour, find that, though the mine is not entirely exhausted, the most scarce and valuable articles are very rarely brought into the market. A grand opportunity will be presented next month, by the sale of a collection which took the proprietor more than forty years to assemble, and which, as the catalogue informs us, will be sold by auction by Mr. Richardson, in somewhat less than those many days. The sale of part 1st commences on Monday, February 3, and continues for the seventeen following days. The second part begins on the 3d of March, and continues for the twelve following days.

The catalogue contains a most extensive collection of English portraits, forming a regular series from Egbert the Great to the present time, and comprizing the choicest works of Delarum, Elskacke, Faithorne, Hollar, Loggan, Lumley, the Passes, Place, Smith, Robert White, &c. and nearly the whole that have been engraved after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other modern artists, most of them proofs, many private plates, and unique prints, not to be found in any other collection.

The catalogue, it must be supposed, is very large; it is sold at Richardson's; at Clarke's, Bond-street; and Cooper, 82, Lombard-street.

MISS STARKE, the ingenious and intelligent author of the *Widow of Malabar*, the *Tournament*, &c. has just published her *Letters from Italy*, written between the years 1792 and 1798; containing a view of the revolutions, &c. and pointing out the matchless works of art which still embellish Pisa, Florence, Sienna, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, &c. with instructions for the use of invalids and families who may not choose to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier.

Of the pictures there is a very good account, in which the fair authoress acknowledges herself to have been materially assisted by the judgment of Mr. Artaud, a young painter of much promise, who is travelling at the expence of our Royal Academy.

For Valetudinarians; who are averse to going into churches that are damp or unwholesome, and therefore at some seasons ought not to be visited, there are some very useful hints.

CAMBIAGI, a very active patron of literary undertakings, has redeemed from mortgage, at the expence of 800 scudi, five hundred and fifty plates of the vases of Ankarville. He will soon republish this work, like the first edition, in four volumes; the price will be from twenty to thirty ducats. To be dedicated to the Antiquary Hamilton. He means to dedicate another publication on the works of art in Transalpine Italy to the French Directory.

DORFMEISTER, a young Austrian painter, full of talent fire and originality, has presented a beautiful altar-piece, and has happily painted the family of the Grand Duke. He evinced much skill, particularly in the figure of the Grand Duchess, whom he has drawn in a lace-dress, by which he has greatly relieved the paleness of her countenance, and represented it faithfully and without flattery. His colouring is warm and pleasing; his drawing full of strength and invention: he is the pupil of Fügers, of whom he speaks with zeal and enthusiasm, and with a gratitude seldom felt, and never but in great minds.

MISS HUTH, from Frankfort on the Main, is a scholar of the excellent Schutz, and her genius was fostered under the noble La Roche, who loved her with the enthusiasm of a mother.

In the learned and industrious Puccini the Gallery of Intaglios and Antiquities at Florence has a director which it would be fortunate if every other collection of art could possess. Under his direction

tion 500 of the most remarkable engraved gems in the Grand Duke's cabinet have been modelled, and will now be sold to such amateurs as wish to purchase them.

At Naples, as at Pompeii, many singular curiosities have been rescued from their long confinement in the bosom of the earth. A young Hercules, in the best Grecian style, is the most valuable article yet procured.

As an appendix to the Papiri, there has appeared a second volume of the same size, under the title of *Dissertationes Hagiogicæ, pars prima*, with a chart of Herculaneum and notes. The next volumes will contain three rolls, which are already engraved, and fit for the press. 1st Rhetorica; 2d De Phœnomenis; 3d De Vitiis et Virtutibus oppositis; all by Philodamus.

Through mistake it was said, in a late article of intelligence from Naples, that Sir W. HAMILTON sold some paintings by *Duclos*, very dear in England. This is erroneous,—they were sold by the artist

himself; and though Sir William disposed of his first collection of vases to the Museum; he never sells to private individuals.

BUONAPARTE has made a present to the National Library at Paris of three Oriental manuscripts, which he brought from Egypt: two of them are in the Persian language. One of them is illuminated with twelve beautiful vignettes.

DAVID, the celebrated French painter, is now exhibiting in Paris a grand picture of the last action between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*. The price of admission was fixed at 36 sous, including a small sheet explaining the design. The Bureau of the police demanded a fourth of the receipts which they are empowered to collect from every scenic exhibition, &c. David complained to one of the *consuls*; the answer was,—“Charge six sous for admission, and thirty for the explanation.” David profited of this high opinion, defied the bureau, and pocketed the difference.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

“*The Turnpike Gate*,” a Comic Opera in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed by Messrs. Mazzinghi and Reeve. The Poetry by Mr. Knight, Comedian. 8s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D’Almaine.

We have, on a former occasion, remarked the congeniality of style in the operatical efforts of these composers; and the present production affords another instance of the propriety of the observation. In the “*Turnpike Gate*,” they have (to use a homely phrase) played into each others’ hands with much success, and by assimilating their ideas, have, from different sources, deduced a work uniform both in its design and colouring. The overture, by Reeve, though not particularly striking, is of a pleasing cast. The violin solo, as given by Mr. Mountain, produces a charming effect, and displays that gentleman’s execution and powers to great advantage; and the concluding *rondo* is at once pretty and novel. Most of the airs are agreeably and characteristically conceived; and the chorus sung at the gate, and the finale, (the former by Mazzinghi, and the latter by Reeve) are both hit off with particular felicity, and calculated to add much to the general excellence of this deservedly popular piece.

Three Sonatas for the Harp or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, and two French Horns, ad Libitum. In which are

introduced favourite Airs. Composed and Inscribed to the Miss Rigges, by F. Mazzinghi, 8s. Goulding, Phipps, and D’Almaine.

Mr. Mazzinghi has written these sonatas with his accustomed science and ingenuity. The introductory movements are characterised by an interesting consequence, and the familiar airs by which they are succeeded are judiciously introduced. The modulation, though at times somewhat diffuse, is easy and natural; the passages in general lie well for the fingers, and the accompaniments, which are printed separately, possess the quality to greatly heighten the general effect. In this collection we find the sonata performed with so much applause at the nobility’s concerts, by Messrs. Mazzinghi, Monzani, and the Leanders; which in itself possesses sufficient merit to recommend the work, independent of its other respectable claims to public notice.

“*The Grand Expedition*,” a favourite Ballad, composed by Mr. Hook. The Words by Dr. Houlton. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

“*The Grand Expedition*” is distinguished by the plain, simple boldness of its melody. Mr. Hook, by consulting, as usual, the cast and character of the words, has given new force to patriotic sentiments and good poetry.

Three

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or German Flute, composed and dedicated to Miss S. Frodsham, by D. Steibelt. 7s. 6d. *Proffon.*

In these sonatas Mr. Steibelt has displayed great taste of conception, and high powers of finishing. They are all rich in their style, though clear and simple in their effect; elaborate in their construction, yet easy to the finger and familiar to the ear. To this concealed labour, this artful facility, we profess ourselves to be partial; and are sorry that it is not made a more general object with composers. The accompaniment is so constructed as to form a great embellishment, and displays throughout an ingenuity correspondent to the merit of the several movements.

An African Song, taken from Mr. Park's Travels. The Words by a Clergyman, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find in this little ballad much pathos and expression. The familiar, unstudied style of the music accords happily with the words, and places the author's judgment, as well as his fancy, in a favourable point of view.

"Unless with my Amanda blest," a favourite Song, composed by S. Porter. 1s. *Simpson.*

The words of this ballad are from Thompson (author of *the Seasons*.) The air contains some pleasing passages; but we cannot say that they flow out of each other with that ease and nature necessary to a regular melody; nor is much science or judgment evinced in the arrangement of the bass.

Lord Howe's Hornpipe, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, with or without additional Keys, by T. Powell. 1s. 6d. *Riley.*

Mr. Powell has applied no less than nine variations to this pleasing hornpipe. They are, for the most part, progressive in point of execution, and ingenious in their construction, though we must, at the same time, observe that in some few instances the passages are more congenial to the character of the violin than to that of the piano-forte. Much improvement, however, may be derived from their practice, and we therefore recommend them to young performers.

A Collection of favourite Dances, with Accompaniments for the Tamborine, and with their proper Figures, for the Harp, Piano-Forte, or Violin. 2s. 6d. *Fentum.*

This collection comprises twelve dances,

most of which are particularly fanciful and engaging. The tamborine accompaniment is a desirable addition, and the basses are better arranged than those we generally find in this species of composition.

The favourite Song in Pizarro, as originally designed for Mrs. Jordan, composed and dedicated to Mr. Sheridan, by G. W. Chard. 1s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We can bestow no greater praise on Mr. Chard's present composition than to say, that, in point of melody and expression, he has done justice to Mr. Sheridan's charming lines. The points in the poetry have been embraced by this ingenious musician with a master-hand, and the piano-forte accompaniment is calculated to energize and enrich the effect.

"The Pleasures of Reflection," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte. 1s. *Fentum.*

"The Pleasures of Reflection" is a ballad above mediocrity, both in air and expression. Had the *arpeggio* style of the bass been somewhat more broken, the effect would have been more diversified and attractive; but the general goodness of the composition is sufficient to recommend it with all lovers of pleasing and familiar music.

"Village Love," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte. 1s. *Fentum.*

We find a very pleasing assemblage of passages in this little ballad. The melody is altogether rural and characteristic, and the harp accompaniment is constructed with judgment.

Two Sonnets in the manner of Ariosto and Metastasio, with a Pastoral Cantata in the manner of Gay, by John Greton, Esq. & The Music by Thomas Powell. 2s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

These sonnets are preceded by a short introductory symphony, in which we find much successful effort at expression. The first strain (an Address to Aana) is simple in its melody, and conveys the sense of the author with much strength of effect. The second (to Emma) is smooth and pleasing, and exhibits Mr. Powell's taste and judgment to great advantage. The cantata, or "The Lammas-tide Wedding of Kitty and Harry," comprises a recitative air and duett, in each of which we discover some attractive and characteristic passages; while the *tout-ensemble* is strikingly engaging. The words of all the pieces possess much

much poetic spirit, and reflect high credit on the ingenious authors.

Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, or Violin and Violoncello, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This thirty-ninth opera of Mr. Mazzinghi's is in every respect worthy the pen of its ingenious and scientific author. The opening movements are written with

spirit and perspicuity, the cantabile reliefs possess much taste and elegance, and the concluding movements are animated and striking. The passages in general lie uncommonly well for the hand, and, if decently executed, cannot but be productive of effect. The accompaniments are added with much skill, and display a thorough knowledge of the instruments for which they are designed, as well as great orchestral experience.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)
ABBOTT, Thomas, Wisbeach, liquor-merchant. (Hutchinson and Poole, Brewer's-hall, Addle-street)
BOONHAM, Samuel, Atherstone, carrier. (John Tebbutt, Staple's-inn)
BRADLEY, Anthony, Ashburn, and Thomas Marshall, Birdgrove, cotton-spinners. (Wm. and Samuel Edge, Manchester)
MILLS, William, Haymarket, grocer. (Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings)
BROMBY, Thos. M., Kingston-upon-Hull, stationer. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn)
BOOTH, Edward, Manchester, butcher. (J. Foulkes, Hart-street)
BROWNE, Wm. L., High-Holborn, linen-draper. (Mr. Walker, Shadwell)
CROMPTON, Adam, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer. (Ward, Dennetts and Greaves, Covent-garden)
CURRIE, Hugh and James, Liverpool, grocers. (Thomas Blacklock, Temple)
CURRIE, Hugh and James, and John Cook, Liverpool, merchants. (Thomas Blacklock, Temple)
CLEGG, Wm. Beverley, linen-draper. (Mr. Duesbery, Beverley)
COLE, Fra. North-Tawton, serge-maker. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
DURANT, Geo. North-Tawton, serge-maker. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
DILON, H. Fenryn, rope-maker. (Carpenter and Grey, Coleman-street)
DOUFE, Wm. and Thos. Coad's-row, Lambeth, haberdasher. (Hegden and Sym, Currier's-hall)
DUNTON, Rd. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Thos. Blacklock, Temple)
DEVER, James, Shrewsbury, upholster. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn)
DEBEER, J. Sun-street, merchant. (Mr. Hall, Bucklersbury)
FRITH, John, Walkway, Lambeth. (Tyler and Humphreys, Tooley-street)
GEORGE, Daniel, Rofs, innholder. (G. Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn)
GILLO, John, New Sarum, whip-maker. (Thos. Chubb, Sarum)
GAMBLE, Wm. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Garnett, New Basinghall-street)
GLOVER, Geo. Paternoster-row, warehouseman. (George Barrow, Temple)
HOLD, Cha. and Edw. Davis, Hatton-Wall, jewellers. (Gem and Son, Birmingham)
MARBY, Wm. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Mr. Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate)
HAIGH, James, Kent-street, stage-master. (Booth and Edgewood, Craven-street)
HEAP, Geo. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edmund Hayworth, Barton)
HEATH, Sam. Burford, maltster. (Heelis and Griffinhoofs, Gray's-inn Square)
BREW, John, Craven-street, Hoxton, merchant. (Mr. Finchett, Prescott-street)
HEDDOP, Margaret, Manchester, hofier. (Chas. Barrett, Manchester)
JACKSON, Thos. Kingston-upon-Hull, baker. (J. K. Picken, Hull)
KERSHAW, John Arnfield, Chester, cotton-spinner. (Messrs. Newton, Stockport)
KIRKMAN, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (R. Batty, Chancery-lane)
MITCHELL, Thos. Hatton court, Threadneedle-street, merchant. (Wadekun, Hardy, and Barlow, Austin friars)
MERCER, Wm. Tounbridge, miller. (Mr. Biggs, Hatton-garden)
MANNING, Edw. Chorley, grocer. (Mr. Startinfant, Preston)
MASON, Robert, Whitechapel, oil and co-ourman. (Shepherd and Cook, Dean-street, Southwark)
MASON, Matthew, Jun. Huddersfield, woollaple. (Mr. Batty, Chancery-lane)
MERRICK, John, Mark-lane, merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton-street)
MURRAY, J. Mos, Liverpool, draper. (Wiat and Forrest, Liverpool)

MARSHALL, James and Joshua Trowinard, of Bermoodsey, brewer. (Mr. Dwy, Bermoodsey-street)
NEWBY, Geo. Bagshot, woollen-draper. (Gregson and Smart, Throgmorton-street)
PIERCE, John, Bread-street, warehouseman. (T. C. Jackson, Wallbrook)
PARKER, Benj. Birmingham, money-feriverer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
PENNANT, Richard, Jun. Wakefield, merchant. (Mr. Sykes, New-inn)
POOLE, James, Preston, grocer. (J. W. Barrett, Temple)
PENNY, Wm. T. Sloane Terrace, mariner. (Blondford and Sweet, Temple)
PARKER, John Samuel, Well-street, fiddler. (Mr. Willis, Canle-street, Holborn)
EIDENT, Wm. King's-street Mews, Park-lane, horse-dealer. (Mr. Crouks, Dean-street, Soho)
ROCKETT, Mary, Rochester, shopkeeper. (Mr. Collins, Spital-square)
ROSE, Thos. Portsmouth, carrier. (Roger Callaway, Portsmouth)
SMALLBONES, Thomas, Buckingham-street, Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Thos. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings)
SMART, J. P. Hanover-street, tailor. (Mr. Barber, Thancet-place)
SLIDEBOTHAM, Wm. Ashton-under-Lime, shopkeeper. (Mrs. Batty, Chancery-lane)
TWYCRUFT, Thos. Thaves-ton, money-feriverer. (Scott and London, Poultry)
VINER, Cha. Kent-street, baker. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster-row)
VAN SPANGEN, Nich. Wells-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry)
WOOD, John, and James, Bolton, muslin-manufacturers. (Mr. J. Croft, Bolton)
WELCH, John, Hammond's-court, Hay-market, cordwainer. (Henry Chester, Millina-place)
WHITEHOUSE, Jos. Blackman-street, linen-draper. (Flahman and Fringle, Ely-place)
WRIGHT, Thos. Eaffington, coach-maker. (Mr. Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings)
WOODS, Wm. Liverpool, starch-maker. (W. Clements, Liverpool)
WALKER, Thos. Ashton-under-Lime, cotton-manufacturer. (Mr. Higgenbottom, Ashton-under-Lime)
WEK, John and Thos. Davis, New Bond-street, silversmiths. (Mr. Furton, Fleet-street)
WARRING, Samuel, Doretend, Birmingham, button-maker. (Mr. Fox, Parliament-street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ADDINGTON, Philip, Hereford, haberdasher, Dec. 17.
ANGLIE, John, Devizes, clothier, Dec. 30.
BROOK, John, Pontefract, Dec. 31.
BOYNTON, James, Eastbourne, innholder, Dec. 14.
BARROW, Joseph, Bristol, carrier, Dec. 18.
BROCK, John, Ashton, Dec. 20.
BLAKEMAN, Jor. Chigwell, timber-merchant, Dec. 31.
BLACKLIN, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper, Dec. 16.
BADLEY, Sam. and Joseph, Walpole, bankers, Dec. 23.
BRAMLEY, Jos. Hallifax, taylor, Dec. 27.
BRACEBRIDGE, Geo. Leicester, druggist, Jan. 3.
BAGLEY, J. H. Ipswich, grocer, Jan. 3.
BIMM, Rachael and James, Bristol, sugar-bakers, Dec. 31.
BEECHAM, Nath. Sloane-street, Smith, Dec. 21.
BOUCHER, Charles, Exeter, dyer, Jan. 9.
BRIDGE, Lawrence, Old Change, straw-hat warehouseman, Jan. 4.
EDDIE, Wm. W. F. & Geo. Verjar, Lambeth, stocking-manufacturers, Jan. 14.
BLANCHARD,aleb, and Thos. Lewis, Coleman-street, merchant, Jan. 11.
CHAPMAN, Wm. Wetherham, shopkeeper, Dec. 14.
COCK, Samuel, Jun. Marlborough, clothier, Dec. 28.
CHAPMAN, Henry, Savage Garden, merchant, Jan. 14.
CRIPPEN, John, Tower-street, stationer, Jan. 18.
COOTE, Thos. Arundel, merchant, Jan. 18.
DAVISON, James, Oxford-street, man's-merchant, Dec. 17.
EXLEY, Jas. Lanchhead, Yorkshire, bone-merchant, Dec. 26.
EIGIN, Sept. and Sarah Pepyt, Chiswell-street, bookfellers, Jan. 14.
FIELDER, Wm. Bunhill-row, builder, Dec. 28.

Forster,

Forster, Geo. John-street, Mary-le-Bone, smith, &c. Dec. 31.	Frear, John, Prescot-street, corn-chandler, Dec. 28.
Felson, Wm. Long-acre, coachmaker, Jan. 22.	Folchampton, Tho. Essex, grocer, Dec. 17.
Goodall, John, Nottingham, butcher, Dec. 24.	Plasck, Peter, Long-acre, refiner, Dec. 21.
Gordon, Henry, Bath, haberdasher, Jan. 11.	Pryon, Richard, Bath, draper, Dec. 21.
Green, Wm. Wethoughton, sutton-manufacturer, Jan. 12.	Paty, Byrchall, and Tombs, Union-street, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 18.
Herenberg, E. C. and Dan. Boileau, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Dec. 26.	Parkins, John, Sheffield, cast-steel maker, Jan. 8.
Rutisha, Tho. Little James-street, hackneyman, Dec. 28.	Reid, Alex. Great Russell-street, army clothier, Dec. 22.
Hartley, Tho. Litchbury, merchant, Dec. 7.	Railton, Edw. Southwark, hop-merchant, Dec. 21.
Hippus, Jacob G. Thromorton-street, merchant, Jan. 7.	Robius and Anderson, Water-lane, glass-blowers, Jan. 7.
Harrison, John, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 2.	Rolic, Robert, Bath, baker, Jan. 11.
Harris, Samuel, and John Clarke, Wormwood-street, ironmongers, Jan. 14.	Reilly, Luke, Strand, vintner, Jan. 22.
Heywood, Fra. and Geo. Palfreyman, Manchester, callico-printers, Jan. 10.	Shars, Joseph, Stourbridge, ironmonger, Dec. 17.
Hill, Walter and Fred. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Jan. 27.	Seabrook, Robert, Southminster, Dec. 31.
Hague, Jonathan, Walkley, merchant, Jan. 8.	Southan, Thomas, Worcester, shopkeeper, Dec. 25.
Jolly, Tho. Wm. Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker, Dec. 21.	Stevens, Wm. sen. Bristol, glass-maker, Jan. 9.
J'Anbo, Wm. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Dec. 11.	Sale, J. B. & J. Liverpool, coal-merchants, Dec. 28.
Johnston, Thomas, and David Jones, Norton-Falgate, chemists, Dec. 28.	Senior, Wm. Berkeley-square, haberdasher, Dec. 14.
Kirkup, Tho. Jun. Sunderland, ironmonger, Jan. 7.	Townson, Wm. Clappergate, plate-merchant, Dec. 24.
Kent, Tho. Exeter, cabinet-maker, Dec. 7.	Terry, John, Wimbledon, bricklayer, Dec. 22.
Kinn, Geo. L. London-rose, merchant, Jan. 21.	Timberlake, Rd. N. Audley-street, butcher, Dec. 31.
Moore, Daniel, Middleswich, mercer, Dec. 23.	Thompson, Samuel, Greenwich, coal-merchant, Jan. 14.
Osborne, Mark, Bldford, chandler, Dec. 20.	Thomas, Timothy, Bristol, tallow-chandler, Jan. 29.
	Wood, John, Rippon, Dec. 19.
	Wardell, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant, Dec. 30.
	Wheldale, John, Houlston, broker, Jan. 11.
	Yate, Dan, Parker & Yate, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 27.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
TYPHUS Gravior - - -	4
Typhus Mitior - - -	3
Pneumonic Inflammation - - -	7
Scarlatina Anginosa - - -	6
Acute Rheumatism - - -	4
Hepatitis - - -	1

Menorrhagia Lochialis - - -	4
Dolores post partum - - -	3
Ephamera - - -	4
Mastodynia - - -	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Catarrh - - -	15
Cough and Dyspnoea - - -	17
Cough - - -	10
Hæmoptoe - - -	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	4
Pleurodyne - - -	3
Hydrothorax - - -	2
Dyspepsia - - -	5
Vomitus - - -	2
Gastrodynia - - -	4
Diarrhoea - - -	10
Dysentery - - -	3
Enterodynia - - -	2
Colica - - -	2
Scrophula - - -	2
Icterus - - -	2
Prurigo - - -	3
Dropsy - - -	4
Anasarca - - -	4
Hemiplegia - - -	1
Epilepsia - - -	1
Nephralgia - - -	1
Dysuria - - -	3
Chlorosis - - -	5
Hysteria - - -	2
Amenorrhoea - - -	4
Menorrhagia - - -	2
Fluor Albus - - -	4
Chronic Rheumatism - - -	15

Measles - - -	5
Scarlatina - - -	3
Whooping-Cough - - -	3
Rathitis - - -	2

The number of febrile diseases, particularly of the contagious kind, has lately increased to a considerable degree. The different species of typhus have prevailed, and in some parts of the town have proved uncommonly fatal. The scarlatina anginosa has also been very general, though not in many instances attended with its most formidable symptoms, nor in any of those referred to in the list has it proved fatal.

The very striking change which has taken place in the state of the weather, whilst it promises to lessen if not to remove the tendency to complaints of an infectious or contagious nature, is likely to produce, or to aggravate diseases of a different class. The easterly and north-easterly winds, which have lately prevailed, have as usual increased the number of patients labouring under diseases of the chest. The bastard peripneumony has affected a number of patients in the decline of life, to some of whom it threatens to prove fatal; whilst a hard and dry cough has proved very troublesome and obdurate in many cases of persons at an earlier period.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1799.

FRANCE.

WE noticed in our last the total overthrow of the French Constitution, of the third year of the republic. It is generally supposed that another constitution will be speedily presented to the people for their acceptance; and if a late celebrated writer * may be credited, there is an ample store ready provided for that purpose. "Abbé Sieyès" says he "has whole nests of pigeon-holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered, suited to every season and fancy; some with the top of the pattern at the bottom, and some with the bottom at the top; some plain, some flowered, some distinguished for their simplicity; others for their complexity; some of blood colour; some of *boue de Paris*; some with directories; others without a direction; some with councils of elders, and councils of youngsters; some without any council at all."

The consuls soon after this violation of the constitution, proceeded to a violation of all law and justice by their sole authority, without any communication with the shapless skeleton of the two councils; they issued on the 17th of November a decree for the transportation of thirty-seven individuals to Guiana, and twenty-two to be imprisoned in the commune of Rochelle.

A few days after they had passed this execrable decree, however, the consulate were induced either by a sense of policy or of remorse, to reconsider their unjustifiable step, and at length to repeal it.

The minister of justice made a report to the consuls on the accounts he had received of the promulgation of the law of the 18th Brumaire; and on the following day—He stated "that those two acts of the legislative power had been received every where with that satisfaction they were calculated to inspire, and that, with the exception of a few disaffected or prejudiced minds, the immense majority of the French people viewed in the changes which had been effected, nothing but the salvation of the republic, the happy presage of the destinies which that great event prepared for it—that the faction which was desirous to create an *imperium in imperio* no longer existed—the men who were misled had voluntarily abjured their errors and the public confidence surrounding the Consu-

late with all the efficiency of its means, it was no longer necessary for the preservation of public tranquillity to do more than keep a vigilant eye over those individuals, who by more energetic measures were prevented from disturbing it." In accord with these sentiments, the minister of justice proposed the following decree.

"That the individuals, who agreeably to the arrest of the 26th of Brumaire, were called upon to quit the continental territory of the Republic, and those who were ordered to repair to the department of Lower Charente, are placed under the vigilance of the minister of police. They shall repair to the communes to be pointed out by that minister, where they shall remain till otherwise directed."

On the 17th of November, Arnould (de la Seine) in the committee of the Council of Five Hundred presented a plan of a resolution upon the message of the consuls, received the day before, relative to the rents. It imported that a loan should be opened for 39,500,000 francs for the national treasury, to pay the rents and pensions for the last semestre of the 7th year. On the next day he brought forward the detailed plan of his resolution, respecting the payment of the annuities of the last half year of the 7th year, and both these plans were adopted.

On the 26th of November, Buonaparte had a meeting at his apartment of the bankers and principal merchants of Paris, to the number of about seventy.

He addressed them in an extemporaneous speech, in which he pointed out the urgent wants under which the government laboured, and insisted on the claims which he ought to have, and which had already been obtained on the public confidence: and threw out hints of the speedy return of a glorious and equitable peace. He also assured them that the reign of robbers and plunderers was no more; that those who had property should no longer be dispossessed by those who had none; that intrigue should no longer supply the place of talent and learning; but that, in order to accomplish the salutary objects he had alluded to, the public treasury was under the necessity of calling on commercial men for an advance of money, till such a time as the new contributions should come in. In consequence of this address, the bankers and principal merchants immediately voted by acclamation a loan of twelve millions of livres, which was instantly filled up, and a commission of

* Mr. Burk's Letter on the Duke of Bedford in 1796. Page 63.

of seven was appointed to put the plan into execution.

The Minister of General Police, on the 29th of November, made a report to the Consuls, relative to the banished priests.

This report stated "that undoubtedly there was a great number of priests, dangerous disturbers, whom authority must watch with unceasing vigilance, and sometimes punish; but there were also among them men of peaceable dispositions, and obedient to the laws, who would have served the republic if they had not, by some oppressive measures, been compelled to emigrate." In consequence of this report, the Consuls passed the following decree. "Those who have taken all the oaths prescribed by the law for ministers of worship, and at the periods of time which the laws require, and also those who have married, and are now actually detained, whether at the isle of Rhé or Oleron, shall be set at liberty, after proving their right to one of the above exceptions before the municipal administration in the district from whence they come. Those who seek to deliver themselves from deportation shall justify their claims to this dispensation, before the central administration of their departments."

This decree repeals all the arrêts of the Executive Directory, singular and collective, relative to the 24th article of the law of the 19th Fructidor of the 5th year.

The commission of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of December, received a message from the Consuls, proposing to open a credit of fifteen millions to the Minister at War for the pay of the army of the East, which was sanctioned.

On the next day Jacquemenot introduced a motion to sanction the acts of the provisional board, during the suspension of the municipalities of the canton of Paris. The reporter stated how necessary it was, in Paris especially, to take away from the factious any organ by which they could act; of course how advantageous it had been to suspend the municipalities of Paris, while the factious were thus deterred from the prosecution of absurd pretensions which could not be realized. This motion was also sanctioned.

On the 5th of December the Consuls notified to the English Government, "that from the 22d of December all the expences necessary to the maintenance of the French prisoners in England, shall be at the charge of the British Government."

On the report of the Minister at War, the Consuls, considering that the common

dants of the Fortrefs of Pefthiera, of he Castle of Breſcia, Pizzighione, the Caſtle of Milan, and the Citadel of Turin, ſurrendered before the enemy had deſtroyed the counterſcarp for paſſing the ditch, and without waiting till the breach was made, at leaſt till it was practicable; conſidering likewiſe that the Commander in Chief having left garrifons in thoſe places, they muſt have been ſupplied with artillery and proviſions; and if they have not been properly ſupplied, the fault muſt have been with the Commiſſary or Officer of Artillery — They therefore decreed, that an extraordinary military committee ſhould be appointed to inquire into the ſituation of the places above-mentioned, at the time of their being inveſted by the enemy; and that this inquiry ſhall ſerve as the ground of accuſation againſt thoſe who may be ſent for trial before a council of war.

In the ſitting of the Commiſſion of the Council of Five Hundred on the 4th of December, it was ſtated, that, when General Duphot was aſſaſſinated at Rome, it was decreed, that an indemnification of 150,000 livres, taken from the contribution on the Campagna di Roma, ſhould be paid to his family. The wants of the army did not permit more than 8000 livres of that ſum to be paid. The family of the General now demanded the remaining 142,000 livres to be paid in national domains. This demand was ſupported by the Consuls.

In the law juſt paſſed, allowing a further delay to the purchaſers of national domains, it was enacted that they might pay in ſpecie, according to the current repreſentative value of mandats on the day of ſale. The Miniſter of Finances repreſented to the Consuls in a report, that he ſuppoſed that the legiſlature meant to ſay, "on the day of ſubſcribing their offer." The Miniſter conſequently propoſed a modification, which the Consuls agreed to by a meſſage.

General Moreau in the beginning of December left Paris, to take the command of the army of the Rhine; and General Maſſena was on the point of leaving Zurich, to ſucceed to the command in Italy.

The Republican arms have been attended with great ſucceſs againſt the Royaliſts in the Western departments. On the 19th of November a corps of Republicans ſet out to attack the band of Grignon, 900 ſtrong. They found them at Chambertaud, and beat them completely. Among the dead was found the Count de Grignon. General Travot on the ſame day went to La Vendée, where he received

months. The royal authority devolves to his son Kien Hing, who has reigned nominally for upwards of two years past. The Chinese are consequently all in white, and remain, we believe, with unshaven heads and beards, for six months out of the twelve.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The over-land dispatches contain the articles of partition respecting the territories of the Sultaun Tippoo, by which the British empire in the East acquires a considerable extent of dominion, with the important fortrefs of *Seringapatam* and its adjacent dependencies. The remainder of Tippoo's territories have been divided between young Raja Oodivaver, the Nabob Nizam, and the Nabob Wuddiar, our allies.

The proclamation of the British General Harris, &c. states that, "Whereas the deceased Tippoo, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army for the purpose of commencing war against the *Honourable East India Company Bahadur*, and its allies; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the *Honourable East India Company*, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the French; and as the said allies were disposed to exercise the rights of conquest with great moderation, they order that of the territories in the possession of the late Tippoo Sultaun, *Seringapatam*, and the provinces adjoining, shall belong to the East India Company: and that certain provinces shall be subject to the Nabob Nizam: and that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, under Mithloor Maharajai Wuddiar, a descendant of the ancient Rajas of Mysore." Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close was appointed President at the court of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

The Brains had fixed upon the 30th of June as the most auspicious for placing the Rajah on the Musnud of Mysore; the ceremony was accordingly performed on that day. The Rajah and his family removed some days before from *Seringapatam* to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their ac-

commodation, which circumstances would permit. On the morning of that day the members of the commission, accompanied by Meer Allum and his son Meer Douran, and escorted by his Majesty's 12th regiment, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed upon the Musnud about noon, under three volleys of musquetry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns at *Seringapatam*. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant-General Harris, as senior member of the commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highness on the occasion. The spectators were numerous, and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible on the countenances of all the Hindoos present.

The library of the late Tippoo Sultaun is to be presented by the army to the Court of Directors, through the Commander in Chief, for the collection of Eastern literature founded by them in London.

Near the latter end of November, a Court of Common-Council was held in the Guildhall in the City of London, conformably to previous notice having been given; when Mr. Waithman addressed the Court to the following effect: That as the late expedition to Holland had been prepared and carried on at an enormous expence of blood and treasure, and that as the city of London bore a considerable part of that expence, and as the citizens of London, among other of his Majesty's other loyal subjects, had been led to suppose, by what was held forth to the Public by his Majesty's Ministers, that the above-mentioned expedition would be attended with the most salutary effects, and to the honour of his Majesty's arms; and that whereas on the contrary the most disastrous effects were the consequences of that unfortunate expedition; it was therefore humbly moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that an inquiry might be instituted, for the purpose of discovering the cause why the most sanguine expectations of the Public were disappointed.

This motion was strenuously opposed by the majority of the Common-Council, and considered by some as an insult to his Majesty, and was therefore rejected.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At St. Brides, Fleet-street, William Dods, esq. of Gosborton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Anne Spurr, of Sleaford, in the same county.

At Wimbledon, Colonel Charles Barton, of the 2d Regiment of Life-Guards, to Miss Susannah Johnston, daughter of N. Johnston, of Wimbledon.

At St. James's Church, T. H. Latham, esq. Captain of Marines, to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Thomas Williams, esq. of Haringstone, Dorsetshire.

At Islington, the Rev. Richard Pockethwaite, Rector of Darlaston, Staffordshire, to Miss Appleby, daughter of Mr. Appleby, of Islington.

Frank Nicholls, esq. eldest son of J. Nicholls, esq. of Mitcham, to Miss Katencamp, only daughter of H. Katencamp, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Mr. Henry Hall, Stationer, of Birchington-lane, Cornhill, to Miss Cavell, of Charlottetown, Walworth.

At Battersea, Doctor Marceet, to Miss Haldimand, daughter of A. F. Haldimand, esq. of Clapham.

At Ealing, James Harris, esq. of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, to Miss Lucy Trimmer, of Brentford.

At Marybone, Michael Newton, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Miss Bagshaw, of Duchess-street, Portland-place, daughter of the late Colonel Bagshaw.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. D. J. Bunning, surveyor, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to Miss Bunstone, daughter of Robert Bunstone, esq.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Conduit-street, to Miss Hakewell, of Conduit-street, Cavendish-square.

Major O'Loughlin, of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, to Miss Dupre, daughter of Mrs. Dupre, of Portland-place.

At St. Mary, Walworth, Lombard-street, Joseph Bally, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Adams, of Spital-square.

At Camberwell, George Kerr, esq. of Milbourn-place, near North Shields, to Miss Walton, of St. Olaves, Southwark.

At Walbrook Church, Mr. William Cranston, grocer, to Miss M. Mitchellson, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Horace Townsend, esq. of Bridgemount, Ireland, to Miss Townsend, of Upper Wimpole-street, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Townsend.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. Shortland, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Garrett, of Wincanton, Somersetshire.

Mr. Thomas Buchanan, saddler, of White-chapel, to Miss Fairbairn, of Lincoln's-inn fields.

Died.] At Kensington, Mrs. Forsyth, wife of Mr. Forsyth, gardener to the King. At Lambeth, aged 69, W. Ward, esq.

In Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Mr. Smyth.

At Islington-spa, F. P. Mallet, esq. of Edmonton.

At Kensington, aged 88, Isaac Goffet, esq. Mr. Goffet's family came originally from Jersey, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London. The late Mr. Goffet invented a composition of wax, in which he modelled portraits in an exquisite manner. His works are numerous, and include the Royal Family, and many of the Nobility and others, from George the Second to the year 1780. He was justly termed a *unique* in his art, having invented the materials with which he worked. In private life he was amiable and unassuming.

At Islington, Mr. James Phipps, formerly of Gutter-lane, silversmith.

In Seymour-street, General George Morrison, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot: he was the oldest staff officer in the Service, having been appointed Quarter-Master General in the year 1761.

At Croydon, William Shambrook, esq.

At Gravesend, Edward Watts, esq.

In Union-row, Little Tower-hill, aged 66, Mr. Steel, bookseller; he was the proprietor of that well-known publication the "Navy-List."

In Fenchurch-street, Mr. Henry Man, stock-broker, and formerly deputy secretary to the South-sea Company; he was a gentleman of considerable literary talents, specimens of which have appeared in several periodical publications. Among others, the Supplement to the Tobago Gazette, a piece of exquisite humour, is the production of Mr. Man. He had an uncommon flow of spirits, and was a most excellent companion in the hours of conviviality; his many amiable qualities have endeared his memory to a large and respectable circle of acquaintance.

In Goodman's-fields, aged 79, Mrs. Lafont, wife of J. Lafont, esq.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Francis Ruddle, esq.

In Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, aged 62, Mrs. Esther Mocatta, wife of A. Mocatta, esq.

At Brompton, Wilshire Emmett, esq.

In Bucklersbury, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. Tate.

In Ludgate-street, aged 14, Miss H. Wallis, daughter of Mr. J. Wallis.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 84, Mrs. Douce, widow of the late F. Douce, esq.

In the Poultry, Mr. C. Harper, stationer.

In Bryanstone-street, Mrs. Gullstone, widow of J. Gullstone, esq.

In Piccadilly, Mr. J. Gerrard; he was many years an attendant in the King's library.

In Leadenhall-street, Mr. Daniel Bowie, saddler

PROVIN.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 23d November, a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Durham was held at the Town-hall, to take into consideration the Bishop of Durham's circular letter; when a variety of resolutions were adopted with a view to lessen the consumption of wheat at home, and to encourage its importation from foreign countries.

The neighbourhood of Newcastle has lately been much infested by thieves. Several persons have been robbed lately in the middle of the day.

Married.] At Hexham, Mr. Andrew Thompson, of Sunderland, merchant, to Miss Ann Keir.

At Tynemouth Church, Captain W. Major to Miss Dagnia.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Longdale, paper-maker, to Miss Sarah Stephenson.

At St. John's, Mr. W. Ewington, of the Barns near Hexham, to Miss Mary Rutherford.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. William Wolfall, a respectable merchant. Aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Shafts. Suddenly, aged 20, Mr. Robert Clark, a young gentleman of uncommon effluency in study, and of very promising talents.

Aged 68, Miss H. Ellison. Mr. John Hindmarsh, merchant. Aged 79, Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Scott. Mr. Mark Pattinton. Mrs. Smith. Mr. Donaldson.

At Durham, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Rookby.

At North Shields, aged 66, Mrs. Sommerville, widow of the Rev. T. Sommerville.

At Gateshead, suddenly, Mr. Robert Atkinson.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Millar, brick-maker. His death was occasioned by his leaping out of a two pair of stairs window whilst asleep.

At Shields, John Embleton, messenger, in the service of the Customs, between Newcastle and Shields, in which situation he had been more than 13 years. It is computed, that, during that time, he has walked at least 83,000 miles.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Heavyside, grocer.

At Elftob, Mr. Todd, relict of the late Mr. Todd.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, aged 23, Anthony Hall, esq.

At Darlington, Mr. Wm. Angle, of London. Mr. Thomas Hodgson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The wet state of the weather for some time past has occasioned considerable quantities of corn to remain in the fields both in Cumberland and Westmorland. The heavy

rains have also retarded the sowing of winter corn, and, in some places, have made the fallows so wet as to render them totally unfit to receive the seed this season. *Carlisle Journal.*

At Carlisle, on Martinmas-Saturday, was held the winter hiring-day. Wages were rather low, as is generally the case when grain is at advanced prices. Good men for the country were engaged, at an average, for £.7 the half year, and women from £.3 to 3l. 5s.

A subscription has lately been opened at Workington for the purpose of stocking a warehouse with the common necessities of life at the cheapest rate, which are to be retailed to the poor at the wholesale price.

The Carlisle Journal and other northern papers abound with accounts of forgeries on various country banks. They are chiefly counterfeit one pound notes; some on well-known bankers, and others on banks that have no existence. Of the latter description is the following, which we print for the information of our readers.

No. 603. London Bank, Nov. 6, 1798.

I promise to pay the Bearer on Demand One Pound. Value received.

For Garforth, Taylor, Harrison,
Cooke, Horwely, and Co.
Thos. Wright.

One Pound.

No. 603. Entd. D. W. Storer.

On the left side of the note is a ship. The whole is well engraved; but the writing, which is all indifferent, appears to be done by the same person.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Robert Howe to Miss Hodson, of Bowness. Mr. Joseph Hendrie to Miss Mary Holliday.

At Whitehaven, M. Hartley, esq. merchant, to Miss Lewthwaite. Mr. Robert Neale to Mrs. Casson.

At Darnock, Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Butterdales, to Miss Rebecca Potter, of the same place.

At Kirkhampton, Mr. Richard Hodgson to Miss Mary Sturdy.

At Appleby, Mr. William Moffatt, of Ashby, to Miss Rebecca Porter, of Hosirow.

At Lorton, near Keswick, Mr. S. Norton to Miss E. Pearson.

At Brompton, Mr. J. Mangham to Miss Ann Pattenfon.

At Kirklington, Mr. John Hewitt, of Broomfield, to Miss Jane Graham.

At Workington, Captain W. Moore, of the Favourite, to Miss Falcon.

At Kendal, Mr. George Hopper to Miss Pearson. Mr. J. Rirkitt to Miss Hacker.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Wilson, of the Joiner's

Joiner's Arms. Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Armstrong. Mrs. Boak, wife of Mr. Boak, ironmonger.

At Whitehaven, aged 52, Mr. Nicholson, wife of Mr. Nicholson. Mr. William Harrison. Aged 58, Mrs. Spittal, wife of Mr. Spittal. Mrs. Coupland, wife of Mr. Coupland, bookseller.

At the Banks, near Brampton, in the prime of life, Samuel Addison, M. D.

At Kendall, Mr. Samuel Gill. Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. A. Fisher.

At Annan, Mrs. Dickson, wife of Mr. Thomas Dickson.

At Moorhouse, aged 88, Mrs. Moor, wife of A. Moor, tobacconist.

At Cockerimouth, Mr. Lot. Barwise.

At Appleby, suddenly, aged 56, J. Ward, esq. deputy-lieutenant for the county of Westmoreland.

At Cumwhitton, near Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Earl, widow.

At Wigton, aged 55, Mrs. Ray.

At Workington, Mrs. Postlethwaite.

At Parton, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Plasket.

At Egremont, Mr. John Hindmarsh, merchant.

YORKSHIRE.

Public meetings have lately been held at Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, &c. &c. to take into consideration the consequence of the present high price of the necessaries of life; at which it was agreed to establish soup-shops on the plan which is now almost universally adopted in the principal towns in every part of the kingdom.

A most barbarous murder was lately committed at Pontefract Park upon Mrs. Dennison, wife of Mr. Dennison of that place. Mrs. Dennison was discovered dead in a cellar under the dwelling-house; and her head appeared to have been bruised with a hammer. The supposed murderer has since been committed to York Castle.

The value of the Baltic fleet, which has just arrived in Hull harbour, is estimated at £.700,000. Five thousand quarters of wheat, and a considerably larger quantity of other sorts of grain, form part of this freight.

Married.] At York, Mr. Skepper to Miss Benfon. J. Walker, esq. of Leeds to Miss Othic, of Scarborough. Mr. William Batty to Miss Hellay. John Dodsworth, esq. to Miss Wovrell.

At Leeds, Mr. White, of Leeds, to Miss Golling, of Middleton. Mr. H. Hall, jun. to Miss Butterfield, of Halifax. Mr. T. S. B. Redde to Miss Paley, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Paley. Mr. William Taylor, of Beeston, to Miss Susannah Hartley. Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Holbeck, to Miss Rayner, of Leeds. Mr. Cawood to Mrs. Denton.

At Beverly, Lieutenant Mott, of the 5th Lancashire Regiment, to Miss Harrison, of York.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Wilkes, aged 84.

to Miss Elizabeth Longden. Mr. J. Hawkeley, merchant, to Miss Harmer, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harmer.

At Hull, Mr. Samuel Dickinson to Miss Coulson.

At Doncaster, Mr. Samuel to Miss Mary King.

At Whitby, Mr. Barnshaw to Miss Walford. At Hirly-moor-side, Rev. J. Petch to Miss Hayes.

At Perkington, Mr. George Bagley to Mrs. Rusten.

At Knaresborough, Mr. T. Clemeshaw to Miss Ann Dickinson.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Hirst to Miss Clay.

At Connington, J. Heathcote, esq. M. P. for Rippon, to Miss Thornhill, daughter of George Thornhill, esq. of Doddington, Huntingdon.

At Scarborough, Captain William Kirby to Mrs. Creswell, of Hull. Mr. Marshall to Miss White, of York.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wall, attorney, of London, to Miss Stedman, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Stothard. Aged 87, Mr. Burgeess. George Perrott, esq. son of the late A. Perrott, esq. Mr. John Green. Mr. William Watson.

At Leeds, Mrs. Strothers.

As Beverly, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. J. Wilkinson, hostier.

At Hull, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Peake. Mr. Jackson, baker; Mrs. Medd, wife of Mr. Medd. Miss Mary Smith.

At Sheffield, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Browne. Mr. Thomas Sykes, baker.

At Knaresborough, Mr. S. Parkinson, fellmonger.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Wright, attorney.

At Huddleston-Hall, near Leeds, Mr. Clapham.

At Woodhouse, near Leeds, aged 100, Mrs. E. Gill.

At Doncaster, aged 19, Miss Ann Hallifax, daughter of Mr. Alderman Hallifax.

At Neep's End, near Sheffield, Mr. Scholes, hatter.

At Halifax, John Hamer, esq.

At Pontefract, Mrs. E. Swinney.

LANCASHIRE.

Soup shops for the relief of the poor are opened, or about to be opened, in Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places in this county.

In the neighbourhood of Manchester the poorer class of people have lately evinced a great disposition to riotous proceedings, on account of the excessive high price of corn and flour. On Monday, the 18th of November, a considerable body of men, armed with sticks, attended by a number of women, paraded the principal streets of Manchester, but committed no act of violence. Early in the day, a part of the Airshire light dragoons

dragoons were ordered out, to prevent a junction of the mob.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. John Baldwin to Miss Saul, eldest daughter of the late G. Saul, esq. Mr. Bainbridge to Miss Ellen Rowlandson.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Mills, of Blackrod to Miss Elizabeth Barlow, of Manchester. Mr. Moat, merchant, to Miss Squires, of Ashton. Thomas Potter, esq. of Ardwick Green, to Miss Moore. Rev. George Checkley to Miss Tourchett. Mr. Elliott, surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Rathbone. Mr. Beever, of Withington, to Miss Oldknow, of Manchester. Mr. J. Dixon to Mrs. Burton. Mr. Thomas Ward, of Macclesfield, to Miss Ann Pyke. Mr. J. H. Heron to Miss E. Spear. Mr. Simister to Miss Mary Wood. Mr. Thomas Whitfield to Mrs. Rimmer.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Wright to Miss Ward, of Prescott. Mr. John Richardson, of Chesterfield, merchant, to Miss Lucy Luill, of Liverpool. Mr. Robert Tatterfall merchant, to Miss Haworth. Mr. John Rymner, merchant, to Miss Hartley. Mr. Sale, merchant, to Miss H. Benn. Mr. J. Belveridge to Miss Ann Dutton. Mr. Gilleray to Miss M. Wright. Mr. C. Okill to Miss Woodhouse. Mr. McCloud to Mrs. Moore.

At Blackburn, Mr. C. Wright, of Marple, Cheshire, to Miss Sarah Ford, of Darwen Mill, near Blackburn.

At Preston, George Bolton, esq. to Miss Davenport.

At Standish, Mr. Robert Swift, of Adlington, to Miss Hart, of Coppule.

At Wigan, Mr. Joseph Turner, of Liverpool, to Miss Birch, of Wigan.

At Leyland, Mr. J. Howard to Mr. Jane Beardsworth.

At Billinge, Thomas Woodcock, esq. of Wigan, to Miss E. Holme.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Dr. Wright.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Walker, second son of Mr. Peter Walker. Mr. Albitton, currier. Aged 48, Miss Dawson. Mrs. Pilling. Nathaniel Crompton, esq. merchant. Mr. James Chippindale, apothecary at the Lying-in-Hospital; he was a young man of amiable disposition, and promising talents.

Mrs. Mary Harrison. Aged 85, Mrs. Lowe. Mr. Thomas Leftwich. Mrs. Littlewood. Mr. William Meredith, son of Mr. Meredith. Mr. John Marshall, only son of Mr. Marshall, corn merchant. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker. Mr. J. Wright. Mr. Rhodes, senior. Aged 70, Mr. R. Higginson. Miss Bevington, daughter of Mr. Bevington.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Holt, merchant. Mr. Hughes, printer. Mr. P. Fairweather. Miss Bevington, daughter of Mr. Bevington. Mrs. Russell. Mr. J. Blundell.

At Whalley. Mrs. Riley.

At Sand-hills, Mrs. Berton.

At Broughton, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. J. Stanley, nurseryman.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged 90, Rev. S. G. Bordley.

At Rochdale, Mr. Adam Whitworth.

At Grinstead, the Rev. J. Moss.

At Salford, Mr. Thomas Kay.

At Shaw-Hall, Mrs. Farrington, wife of W. Farrington, esq.

At Warrington, Mr. Rush, of Liverpool. M. W. Turner, attorney. Mr. R. Crabtree.

CHEESHIRE.

The principal parishioners of St. Mary on the Hill in Chester have presented the Rev. Mr. Willan, their late curate, with a purse, containing fifty guineas, "as a token of the lasting impression his humane, unexceptionable, and exemplary conduct in the performance of that office for twenty years hath left upon their minds."

Several persons have been committed to Chester cattle for negotiating forged bank notes at Altringham and Stockport.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Shepherd to Miss Coxon. Mr. John Reeve, of Mickle Trafford, to Miss Dutton, of Thornton-in-the Moors.

At Nantwich, Mr. W. Martin, jun. to Miss Burgin.

At Malpas, Mr. Caldecott, of Bickley, to Miss Seacombe, of Hampton.

At Stockport, William Moore, esq. of Bolton, to Miss E. Hollingworth, of Stockport.

At Eastham, Mr. J. Wade, jun. of Storeton, to Mrs. Hill.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Phillips, brewer, to Miss Lenas, of Bollington.

At Tintwistle, Mr. D. Hyde to Mrs. Ann Shepley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late Robert Barnston, esq. Mrs. Haley, wife of Mr. J. Haley. Mr. Edward Bateman, butcher.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

At Stockport, aged 60, Mr. J. Slater.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mr. Powell; he was accidentally killed by the explosion of a loaded musket.

At White-gate House, Miss Sarah Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. S. Lowe.

At Altringham, Mr. George Burgefs.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. C. Brown, of Weston-upon-Trent, to Miss Ann Cox, of Derby. Mr. Lee, brazier, to Miss Whittingham.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Taylor, mercer, of North Shields, to Miss Thacker.

At Bakewell, Mr. Gurnsford, of Sheffield, to Miss Robinson, of Haslop.

At Ashbourne, Mr. Sutton to Miss Ann Bradley.

Died.] At Derby, aged 35, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson. Aged 75, Mr. Hodgkinson, gardener.

At

At Lullington, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of Christopher Simmonds, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Pepper to Miss Woolley. Mr. Sturt, hofier, to Miss Smoke. Mr. Johnson to Miss Walker.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. C. Swan.

At Newark, suddenly, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Stuart.

At Thorpe, near Newark, Mr. A. Toder.

At Goverton, near Southwell, the Rev. K. Mawer, many years curate of Thurgarton and Hoveringham.

At Sibberton, Rev. R. Gardner, many years vicar of Sibberton and Welford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Tuesday, the 12th of November, about six in the morning (the day and hour in which the meteors, as described in our last, were seen at Hartlepool, Whitehaven, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester and Woodstock), the inhabitants of Hamcoates, near Crowle, in Lincolnshire, were alarmed by the most vivid flashes of lightning ever remembered, and by a long train of fixed fire, which continued visible for about thirty seconds, and then gradually disappeared.—*Lincoln and Staffordshire Mercury.*

Once more we take the liberty to direct the attention of our intelligent correspondents to this very curious subject, and to invite the communication of all the authentic particulars which they are able to collect in their respective districts.

From a temporary want of wind, wheaten flour lately sold in Lincoln at 5s. per stone.

At a late meeting held at Spalding, it was resolved to proceed forthwith in draining and inclosing the Commons of Deeping, Crowland, Langtoft, Bafton, Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Cowbit.

The supplementary or 3d Regiment of Lincoln Militia have been disembodied, and the officer allowed six months pay in advance.

We observe that a Subscription Library has been established at Stamford, which is conducted by a Committee, and that Mr. Newcomb is the Librarian. The Subscription, 12s. per annum, is certainly too small for an object of such great public importance.

Married.] Mr. J. Bird, of Newstead, to Miss Gamble, of Barnack. W. Dods, esq. of Gossberton, to Miss Ann Spurr, of Sleaford.

At Lincoln, Mr. G. Skelton, to Miss Francis.

At Westborough, Mr. Westmoreland to Miss Rafor. Michael Newton, esq. of Cpl-verthorpe, to Miss Bagshaw, daughter of the late Colonel Bagshaw. Mr. W. Ward, of Spalding, to Miss E. Dunstan, of Gainborough.

At Gainborough, Mr. Isaac Chafer to Mrs. Harper. Mr. Thomas Cavey, of Haxey, to Mrs. H. Ward, of Gainborough. Mr. A. Greenwood, of Waingate, to Miss M. Ashworth, of Grimsforth.

At Fulkow, Mr. J. Hurton to Miss Freshney.

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Died.] The Rev. R. Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton, vicar of Swinhead, and fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge. He was a lineal descendant of Sir M. Hale.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Gibson.

At Sleaford, aged 58, Mr. James Buller. Aged 68, Mr. William Harmston.

At Duddington, aged 66, Robert Young, gent.

At Driby, aged 52, Mr. William Cartwright.

At Woll Newton, Miss Searle, of Tetney. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.

Mr. Greaves, of Uffington. Aged 80, J. Bellaers, esq. of Uffington.

At Bourn, Mrs. Baybrook.

At Sleaford, Mr. Job, of the George Inn. At North Witham, aged 84, Mr. R. Wat-son.

At Kettlethorpe, aged 65, the Rev. H. Palmer, of which place he had been Rector 20 years, and greatly beloved.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Christian to Miss Speed, of Cottesmore.

Died.] Mrs. Parker, of Empingham. Mrs. Belgrave, of Ayston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Leicester Journal of the 6th of December contains an ingenious paper on the subject of transplanting wheat, as a means of providing against the expected scarcity of that necessary of life. It is recommended "to sow, in dry land, as much corn as may be deemed necessary to plant in the spring any number of acres which may be occupied with that article in the following year.—When the soil is prepared, a furrow is to be made with a very small plough and one horse, in the center of the ridge or land, returning back in the same track (this time only of every ridge), then turn towards the left hand, and plough another furrow, about eight or nine inches from the first furrow, turning always to the left hand, till the whole ridge is finished; it will then be formed into trenches, in parallel lines, of about eight or nine inches asunder, and imitate what gardeners term drawing of drills. In these furrows the plants are to be laid." Mr. JOHN AINSWORTH, of Glen, the experienced author of this communication, says he has practised this method with the most complete success.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the intended Female Asylum, at the Exchange, Leicester, on the 25th of November, it appeared, upon the report of the Treasurer, that the annual subscriptions amount to 94l. 12s.; and that 22l. 3s has been received from various persons as donations.—Mr. Robinson reported, that Mr. WILBERFORCE, M. P. is willing to advance two hundred pounds out of a charitable fund at his disposal, and to add one hundred as his own contribution; and that Mr. HENRY THORNTON, M. P. proposes also to give fifty pounds towards raising a fund for the purchase

purchase or erection of a building to be appropriated to the design of this institution; the interest, in the mean time, to be applied to its support.

Ahby-Woulds will speedily be inclosed.

Married.] At Kibworth, Mr. Wartnaby, jun. of Market-Harborough, attorney, to Miss Haymes.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hill, of Cotterbatch, to Miss Footman.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. S. Roberts, jun. Aged 88, Mr. Hacker.

At Ahby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Sowter. Mr. T. Brown; he was seized with an apoplectic fit at the funeral of Mr. Sowter, and survived the interment of his friend only a few hours.

At Desford, Mrs. Mansfield.

At Long-Whetton, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hook.

Suddenly, Mr. Bennet, an eminent grazier, of Kirby-Muxloe.

Suddenly upon the road, within a few yards of the White-Horse, Leicester Forest, Mr. Moore, of Blaby.

At Leicester, Mrs. Corbet, widow, aged 69.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

£. 64: 10s. were lately given to the Staffordshire Infirmary by Mr. Nunn, the manager of the theatre, being the receipt for one night's performance.

Several of the provincial papers were last month imposed upon by a description of a tin spire on the church of Wolverhampton. We copied the paragraph into our last number.

Married.] Mr. Webster, of the Swan, Stafford, to Miss Mary Harding, of Walton. At Cheadle, Mr. Bourne, surgeon, to Mrs. Child.

W. P. Warburton, of Woolstanton, to Miss Emery, of Newcastle.

At Wolverhampton, R. Edwards, esq. to Miss Mary Wenman.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Yoxhall, to Miss M. Sharrer.

At Hints, Mr. John Greenfall, of Birmingham, to Miss Smith, of Hints.

At Hednesford, Mr. T. Carr to Miss Sanders.

At Newcastle, Mr. William Daniel to Miss M. Robison.

Mr. James Tellwright, of Stanfield, to Miss Ferneyhough, of Ford Green.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. Burrow, wife of W. Burrow, esq.

At Benton, Mr. Worthington.

At Bath, Mrs. Fitzherbert, relict of the late Basil Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton.

At Wolverhampton, 77, Mrs. Deakin. Advanced in years, John Levett, esq. of Wichnor Hall.

At Stafford, Mrs. Hopley.

At Tutbury, 57, Mr. Potter. Fisher Littleton, esq. brother of Sir Edw. Littleton.

Mr. Francis Lee, of Stafford.

At Walsall, aged 57, Mr. Edw. Matthews.

At Caldon, aged 100, Mr. John Millner.

In Stafford, aged 69, Mrs. Lycett.

At Norton, Mrs. Gildart.

At Banchill, Mrs. Blick, wife of the Rev. F. Blick.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 19th of December the Warwick and Birmingham and Napton canals were opened, when a boat load of coals passed along the former from the Staffordshire collieries to Warwick.

The master of the workhouse at Sutton lately applied to a magistrate of that town, to know what was to be done with the corpse of a dead man, which lay on the Coldfield. The magistrate, of course, directed, that it should be taken to the workhouse, but not stripped till after the Coroner's inspection. The body was accordingly laid by the side of a corpse already in the house. A short time afterwards, some children, from motives of curiosity, went to look at the dead men, when they discovered that the unstripped one still continued to breathe. A surgeon was sent for, animation was restored; and, on the following day, the man, who was a traveller, proceeded on his journey. He was subject to fits, which occasioned his *apparent death*; and it was only in consequence of the magistrate's directions, that his body was not immediately stripped, and placed in the belly, according to custom, where it might have remained unnoticed for several days.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Ballard to Miss Stean.

At Stoneleigh, Mr. M. Clark, jun. to Miss Weston.

At Aston Cantloe, Mr. Checketts to Miss Brookes.

At Birmingham, Mr. Walker to Miss Richards. Mr. J. Wright to Miss E. Hamton. Mr. Brandish to Miss Werlocks. Mr. Ryland to Miss Smith. Mr. Salt to Miss Steen. Mr. Cooper to Miss Armfield.

At Alcester, Mr. J. Johnson to Miss Chare. Mr. Hemming to Miss Greathead. Mr. Greenfall to Miss Smith.

At Hillmorton, Mr. Richard Cleaver, an eminent butcher, to Miss Whitmill.

Died.] At Coventry, Mr. Reeves. Miss Lapworth. Mrs. Ryley, wife of Mr. Ryley.

At Birmingham, Mr. Robert Wootton. Mrs. Eginton. Mrs. Tankard, wife of Mr. Tankard. Mrs. Keeling, wife of Mr. Keeling. Mr. John Margavay, Mr. Worton.

At Sherbourn, aged 92, Joseph Mead, esq. Captain in the Navy.

At Beasfall, Mrs. Pearce.

At Foleshill-place, near Coventry, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Mr. Gilbert.

At Whirley Mills, near Coventry, Mr. Packer.

At Packington Hall, the infant son of the Earl of Aylesford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Rodington, Mr. Shingler, to Miss Brilbourne.

At Chitton, Mr. W. Purton, of London, to Miss Pardre, of Faintree.

Mr. Tho. Southern, near Ross, to Miss Allen, of Hunkington.

The Rev. H. Crump, of Leighton, to Miss Pryce, of London.

At Beekbury, Mr. Barnfield, to Miss Bayley.

Mr. Cha. Beddce, of Withy Pool, to Miss J. Asprey, of Kinet.

Mr. Beire, of Bertington, to Miss Evans, of Belfwardine.

Died.] In Shrewsbury, Mr. Afterby, glazier. Mr. Cheshire, of St. John's-hill. Mr. Nicklels, glazier. Aged 85, Mrs. Yeomans, 54 years a widow. Mrs. Eveliegh, wife of the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh. Mr. Drury, maltster. Mr. Jones, bricklayer.

At Preston, near Wellington, Mrs. Radnall.

At Glazeley, near Bridgnorth, aged 56, Mr. John Scarratt. Mr. F. Bradbourn, of Norton. He lost his life by falling into a well near the road side, which had been most culpably omitted to be covered or fenced in. Mrs. Glover, of Ruyton.

At Wellington, aged 67, Mr. Edw. Houlstone, a respectable bookseller and stationer of that town. He had been during many years a patient martyr to the tortures of the stone. He has left behind him the character of an honest man.

In Martol, Shrewsbury, Mr. Hudson, flax-dresser. Same place, aged 87, Mr. Griffiths, late of the Bell Inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Magistrates of Worcester have prohibited the Bakers of that city from making for three months any Bread of a finer quality than standard wheaten.

The Mayor of Worcester lately, fined a man 7s. for playing at cards in a public house.

Married.] At Inkberrow, Mr. Granderton, to Miss Care.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Geo. Shirt, to Miss Smith.

At Bewdley, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Langford, of Worcester.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Joseph Braddey, of Stourbridge, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Tahourden. Suddenly, John Mountfort, Esq.

Mr. Knight, brazier.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Caswell, wife of Mr. Caswell. Mr. Jones.

At Kempsey, aged 83, Mrs. Brooke.

At Upton-old, Thomas Fretwell, Esq.

At Newland-Green, Mr. Tho. Crewell.

At Kidderminster, aged 17, Miss Mary Ann Griffin, daughter of Mr. Tho. Griffin.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Watson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

State of the Duty on Hops for the present Year.

Rocheester	-	-	11,978
Canterbury	-	-	22,380
Cranbrook division	-	-	10,803
Suffex	-	-	11,980
Worcester, Hereford, and Wolver-	-	-	
hampton	-	-	10,452
Farnham, Surrey, Hants, and Salop	-	-	4,810
All England besides	-	-	4,823

£.77,527

Fifty Guineas have been refused for the three years old Bull, which obtained the late prize of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Jay, of Derndale, to Miss Taylor, of Tillington.

Mr. S. Price, jun. of Eardley, to Miss Harper, of Upcott.

The Rev. J. Freeman, vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford, to Miss Gardiner, of Castle Froome.

Died.] Aged 64, generally regretted, the Rev. William Horne, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, officiating in the city of Hereford.

The Rev. James Bull, Rector of Presteign, Vicar of Sternesfield and Leintwardine, Herefordshire, and a Justice of the Peace in Radnorshire.

Mrs. Leech, of the Mitre, aged 88. Mr. Turner, aged 22. Mr. Henry Griffiths, son of Mr. W. Griffiths, Proctor.

At Leominster, aged 77, the Lady of the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart. Aged 58, John Whitmore, Esq. of the Hereford Corporation, and a respected justice of the Peace for the County.

At Petstow, Mr. W. Griffiths.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] R. Willis, jdn. Esq. to Miss Apperby, of the Forge.

At Monmouth, R. Eckley, Esq. of Credenhill, to Miss Leota.

At Usk, Mr. A. Jones, to Miss E. Jones.

At Monmouth, Mr. John Mills, of Stroud,

to Miss Anne Powell, of Monmouth.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Cole, musician. At Abergavenny, Miss Powell, sister to W. Powell, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrebbesford, Mr. Gwinnett, of Cheltenham, to Miss Watmore, of Bewdley.

Mr. Edwards, of Bewdley, to Miss Langford, of Worcester.

At Gloucester, Mr. Tho. Moore, of Dursley, to Miss E. Cowles, of Gloucester.

Mr. John Chandler, of Boxwell, to Miss Gardiner, of Weston-Birt, Herts.

Died.] Mrs. Toghill, of Doynton.

At Gloucester, Mr. Thornton, of the Upper George. Mr. Jas. Pearce, Clerk of Gloucester Goal.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Henry Markham.

At Painwick, Mr. Richard Cox.

At Dudley, Mrs. Ann Green, aged 92.

At Horsley, Rev. Benj. Francis, the Baptist Preacher.

At Henbury, Mr. Mountjoy, jun.

At Hasfield-Court, Mr. John Coles, Iron-merchant, late of Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. David Brocklesby, to Miss Hyde.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Rd. Guest, aged 84, many years gardener of New-College.

Mr. Sylvester, formerly of Burford, aged 90.

At Bampton, Mrs. Ann Dutton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weldon, Mr. Gray, to Miss Gibbey.

At Daventry, Mr. Watkins, to Miss Clay.

At Burton-Lattimer, Mr. Joseph Patrick, Parish-Clerk and School-master, to Miss Mary Driver; the joint-ages of this couple amount to 145 years.

At Fineden, Mr. Thomas Barker, to Miss Mary Vincent.

At Weldon, Mr. Robert Lambert, to Miss Jane Gray, of Spring-Gardens, London.

At Oringbury, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Thong. *Died.* At Northampton, Miss Dickinson, daughter of Mr. T. Dickinson.

At Raunds, suddenly, the Rev. J. Smyth.

At Yardley-Hastings, Mr. Wm. Blower.

At Cooknor, aged 68, Mrs. Sibley.

At Standford-Baron, aged 76, Mr. T. Hyde.

At Wellingborough, Mr. John Gibbs, jun. fell-monger.

At Lutton, Mr. Gregory.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A new and very important application of canals has lately been made in this country, under the direction of the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM. He proposes that in future cattle and sheep be conveyed to the London markets, by means of the Grand Junction Canal, instead of being driven as heretofore. The first experiment was made upon the prize bullock belonging to Mr. Westear, which, with several other fine fat oxen and sheep, have been safely and commodiously conveyed to London in barges. They were put on board at Wendover, on Tuesday the 10th, and they arrived at the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, near Blackfriars Bridge, on Thursday the 12th. The distance of Wendover from London, by the high road, is 35 miles, and by the canal 60; it is obvious, therefore, that these cattle arrived in London, free from any fatigue, in two-thirds, or one half of the time which would have been taken up in driving them by land. The expence is also reduced in an equal or greater proportion.

Mr. Westear's bullock, alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, obtained the price of one hundred guineas at Smithfield; and he afterwards sold it for another hundred. It weighed three hundred stone, of eight pounds was eight feet eleven inches long; six feet seven inches high, and ten feet four inches round the girth.

At the quarter sessions held at Aylesbury, Mr. Thomas Bartams, an opulent farmer, was convicted of regrating, by buying twenty-four quarters and a half of oats in Olney market, and selling them again in the same market at six-pence per quarter profit: he was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days, and pay a fine of 200l.

Married. At Chessham, Mr. John Pope, of Whelpley-hill farm, to Miss Sophia Nash, daughter of Mr. J. Nash, of Chessham.

Died. At Great Marlow, aged 79, Mrs. E. Bell, widow.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Harold, aged 80, Mr. J. Pratt, laceman, an esteemed and upright character.

Three of his sisters survive him, whose respective ages are 84, 82, and 80.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At Huntingdon, the Rev. John Francis, M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and fourteen years curate of Huntingdon and Offord.

Aged 75, L. Desborough, esq. Suddenly, Mr. William Howson.

At Offord, Mr. Leach, a quaker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Seaton's prize is this year adjudged to Wm. Pollard, M. A. for his Poem on St. Paul preaching at Athens. This is the third Seatonian prize obtained by Mr. Pollard.

Died. At Cambridge, Mr. Wallis, baker. Mr. Dench; he kept the Bowling-green House, called the House in the Fields, more than twenty years.

Mrs. Hayles, relict of Mr. Hayles, surgeon.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Edmondson. Mr. William Westley.

At Gazeley, near Newmarket, Mr. Francis Death.

At Little Everfien, Mr. Holbea.

NORFOLK.

Married. At Norwich, Mr. J. Hunt to Miss Harper.

Died. At Norwich, aged 37, Mrs. C. Harwood. Mr. John Howes. Aged 79, Mrs. Hensman. Mr. Nelson, publican. Aged 56, Mr. T. Booth, of the Castle Inn. Mr. Thomas Parslee, of the Bell Inn.

At Aylsham, aged 33, Mrs. Engall.

At Croftwick, Mr. Ladell.

At Long Stratton, Miss Abigail Ringer.

At Pulham, Miss Fuller.

At Fakenham, aged 26, Mrs. Suggett, wife of Mr. Suggett. James Jones, esq.

At Postwick, aged 26, Miss West.

At Gressenhall, aged 68, Mr. J. Makins.

At the parsonage in Downham Market, the Right Hon. Lady Martha Dashwood, wife of the Rev. James Dashwood, and second daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Charles Earl of Banbury.

At Frettingham, Miss S. Ladell, daughter of Mr. Ladell.

SUFFOLK.

A number of forged drafts on bankers in London, have been lately attempted to be circulated in Suffolk, by a man, who called himself Samuel Bridges: he is of a genteel appearance, and has not yet been taken.

The parish of Ousden, has adopted the following as a scale of necessities for a poor family, consisting of ten persons, exclusive of wheat, flesh, and house rent.

Fire 2s. Candle 5d. Soap 5d. Butter 1rd. Cheese 9d. Tea and sugar 7d. Salt 3d. Mending, &c. 2d.—Total 5s. 5d.

The flour called thirds is estimated at 3s. 6d. per stone, and each person to consume half a stone.

House rent, clothing, firing, and candles are supposed to be provided for by harvest, hay-making, &c. &c.

Married.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. John Ridley, merchant, to Miss S. Womack of Difs.

At Sudbury, Mr. Strutt, jun. to Miss Dorothy Ray.

At Great Weltnetham, Mr. Chinery, jun. to Miss Woodgate.

At Needham Market, Mr. Hunt to Miss Owers of Toftock.

At Farnham, near Bury, Mr. Frost, farmer, of Monks Eleigh, to Miss Stutter, daughter of Mr. W. Stutter.

Died.] At Bury, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Nunn. Mr. Nathan, miller. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker of the Fox Inn; she was found dead in her bed. Mrs. Pafton, wife of E. Pafton, esq. Aged 66, John Symons, esq. vice admiral of the red.

At Ipswich, aged 76, Mrs. Gainham. Digby Dent, esq. Aged 41, Mr. George Jermyn, a respectable bookseller and printer.

Miss Mary Peckover, daughter of Mr. Peckover. Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. J. Wright. Mrs. Parkhurst.

At Eriswelle, aged 73, Mr. J. Sparkes, farmer.

At Brandon, aged 91, Mr. Thomas Darkin. Aged 16, Miss A. Snare.

At Little Weltnetham, Mr. Geo. Biddell, an opulent farmer.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Tomp, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tomp.

At Botefdale, Mr. Edmund Norman.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Wenden to Miss Street. Mr. H. Whiffin to Mrs. Shuttleworth. Mr. R. Dixon to Miss Haridge. Mr. T. Clark to Miss M. Butler.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Mason to Miss Barwell. At Witham, Mr. Lufkin to Miss P. Skinner.

At Duddinghurst, Mr. W. Reeve to Miss Bridges.

At Stebbing, Mr. J. Lay to Miss Ward of Porter's Hall.

At Romford, Mr. Tyler to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Chetter, relict of the Rev. Mr. Chester.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Guy.

At Maldon, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, auctioneer.

At Great Waltham, aged 65, Mr. Martin Willis, sen.

At Brentwood, aged 51, Mrs. Truiston, wife of Mr. W. Truiston. Mr. James White.

At his house at Woodford, in the 89th year of his age, Silvanus Grove, esq. Sub-Governor of the London Assurance Company, a most respectable character, and universally esteemed.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Moulden of Greenwich to Miss Hibbon of Canterbury. Mr. Clark to Mrs. K. Miles. Isaac Slaughter, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss H. Browning. At Rochester, Mr. G. Rachel to Miss Ann Coleman.

At Deal, Mr. S. Reader to Mrs. M. White.

At Farnham, Mr. Crosby to Miss Hunt. At Faversham, Rev. Mr. Cooke to Miss Clark.

At Ashford, Mr. Hutton to Miss Wheatley. At Wrotham, Mr. W. Harrison, of Bromley, to Miss H. Donne.

At Frinsbury, Mr. D. H. Day to Miss Hopkins.

At Swalecliff, Mr. J. May to Miss E. Wages.

At Sandwich, Mr. Stones, of Margate, to Miss J. Temple of Sandwich.

Died. At Canterbury, aged 78, Mr. G. Lane, forty-eight years wool-registrar of that city. Aged 81, Robert Pope, esq. sen. jurat. Miss Hayward, daughter of Mr. Hayward. Mrs. Stow, wife of B. F. Stow, esq. collector of customs at Dover. At the Rose Inn, Mr. Mould, cheesemonger, of Newgate-street, London; he went to bed in good health, but was soon afterwards seized with a violent sickness, which proved fatal.

At Rochester, aged 84, Mrs. Franklin. J. Matthews, esq. alderman.

At Chatham, aged 70, Mr. Howell, formerly of the rope-yard.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sims. Mr. J. Patterson.

At Margate, aged 84, Mr. Robert Grant. Aged 73, Mr. J. Boys.

At Folkstone, aged 20, Miss Claris, second daughter of Mr. Claris.

At Otham Mill, Mr. Simeon Pine, surgeon.

At Crayford, Miss Jane Walter, third daughter of the Rev. P. Walter.

At St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, the lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P.

At Gravesham, Mr. Watts, an eminent attorney.

At Walmer, Mrs. Oatley, wife of Mr. Oatley, game-keeper to Mr. Pitt.

At Dover, Mrs. Bazeley. Mr. Edward Rutter.

At Deal, Mrs. Murray.

At Milton, Mrs. Goord, wife of Mr. Goord, farmer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Brown.

SURREY.

A navigable canal is about to be constructed from Croydon to the Thames, at or near Rotherhithe, for which subscriptions are now receiving at Messrs. Masterman's and Co. bankers, London; and at Mr. Drummond's, solicitor, Croydon. No person is allowed to hold more than five shares, of 100l. each; and the total of the subscription is limited to 40,000l. A meeting was lately held, of the friends of the undertaking, and a committee appointed, containing some of the most respectable names in the county; among whom are Lord W. Russell, Lord Auckland, Lord Gwydir, Sir John Frederick, &c. &c.

Married. At Wimbledon, Colonel C. Barton to Miss S. Johnston.

At the Rookery, Richard Fuller, esq. to Miss Boulton, daughter of H. Boulton, esq. of Thornecroft.

At Ewell, Mr. A. Hatherell to Miss Williams;

liams; and, at the same time, Mr. W. Jackson to Miss H. Williams, daughter of T. Williams, esq. of Ewell.

At Mitcham, F. Nicholls, esq. to Miss Katercamp.

At Chertsey, John Andrews, esq. to Miss Day.

At Walton-upon-Thames, James Fletcher, esq. to Miss H. Burt.

SUSSEX.

A meeting has been lately held at Northiam, to take into consideration the propriety and practicability of rendering the river Rother navigable from Blackwall to Smallhithe, in 'Tenderdon'; and also the channel from the Strand to Rye, through the parishes of Brede and Westfield to Seddlescomb. Sir Godfrey Webster, President, and the meeting adjourned till July 13, 1800.

A communication by pipes is about to be established between Brighton and the Metropolis, (a distance of fifty miles, in a straight line) for the purpose of conveying pure sea-water into commodious salt-water baths at Lambeth, and for other medicinal and useful purposes.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Burns to Miss Hack.

At Semping, Mr. Luke Upperten to Miss Fuller, of Thakeham.

At Hufpiper-point, Rev. Dr. Cooke to Miss Clark.

Died.] At Cooksbridge, near Lewes, Mr. Berry. At Burwash, Mrs. Constable.

At Horsham, Captain Williamson, of the 53d foot; in consequence, as it is said, of a misunderstanding with a superior officer he retired into his barrack-room and shot himself.

BERKSHIRE.

The two sheep which gained the prize at the annual exhibition at Smithfield, were of the true old Gloucestershire breed, bred by Mr. Haines, and grazed by Mr. Poulton, of Cricklade, and considered by amateurs as the finest sheep ever seen in Smithfield. They were slaughtered at Reading, and the largest stood twenty-six inches high, was six feet five inches and a half in girth, twenty inches across the back, and twenty-two over the shoulders. Two bullocks were killed the same day in Reading, the one of which, a Herefordshire one, weighed 260 stone; and the other, a real Glamorganshire, weighed 220 stone.

Married.] At Carswell, F. W. C. Perfect to Miss Hayward, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hayward.

Died.] Mr. William Westbrook, sen. of Abingdon.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 4th instant, a meeting was held at Ringwood, in consequence of a circular letter from the Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society for that neighbourhood. This meeting was attended by many very respectable gen-

tlemen, yeomen, &c. when the institution was unanimously resolved on, and subscriptions for its establishment were liberally advanced.

The most prominent and pleasing feature in the provincial news of this month, not only in this but in every other county, is the numerous and ample subscriptions set on foot for the relief of the poor, during the present scarcity, and severely cold weather. At Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, and other great towns in this county, this benevolent principle operates with the most pleasing effect, and even in many lesser places. At Fletching, Lord Sheffield has set on foot a plan of this nature, and purposes to relieve the industrious poor with meat, broth, potatoes, rice, &c. and to reduce, as far as may be, the consumption of wheaten bread. The magistrates of this, and several adjoining counties, have, by order of sessions, directed that no other than *standard wheaten* bread shall be made; whereby it appears that there will be a saving in the consumption of eleven bushels upon ten sacks, or forty bushels, of wheat. Meetings of gentlemen have also been pretty generally held, purposely to devise and to recommend means for reducing the consumption of wheaten bread, by substituting rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, rice, potatoes, and other articles in its stead; and particularly enjoining the attention of all persons to the relief of the indigent, in their respective neighbourhoods. The magistrates in many places have vigilantly inspected and detected many of the millers, bakers, shopkeepers, farmers, and others, in selling their several articles of provision short of weight, and have fined them accordingly. A miller at Southwick, was burnt in effigy by the enraged populace. These salutary exertions in those who have the means and the power, will, we trust, be every where adopted, and have the desired effect. Public kitchens are established and establishing in many parts of the kingdom, for the relief of the poor, upon the plan of Count Rumford.

The canal from London to Basingstoke, which has been completed some years, conveys goods thither at 15s. per ton, for all parts of Hants and Wilts, and many parts of Dorset and Somerset, to the very great convenience of the manufacturers, tradesmen, and inhabitants of these parts. The canal from Southampton to Salisbury is in a state of great forwardness, and it were much to be wished, that it may be continued on to Bristol, and thereby form a short and easy communication between the English and Bristol Channels, as has been frequently proposed, which would not only contribute greatly to the local advantage of that county, but to the general interest of the whole kingdom.

Married.] At Heerstip Point, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miss Clerk, daughter of the late Dr. Clerk, provost of Oriel. Lambert Fowler, esq. of Soho

Soho Square, to Miss Deane, eldest daughter of the late John Deane, esq. of Monk Sherborne.

At Wareham, Mr. Conway, of Ringwood, to Miss Browne of Stoborough, Dorset.

At Winton, Mr. Joseph Kernot, chemist of London, to Miss Johanna Harfield, daughter of the late James Harfield, merchant, near Winton. Mr. Hewlet, surgeon, to Mrs. Charles, widow of the late R. Charles of Winton. The Rev. James Harrington, rector of Thruxton, to Miss M. Moffatt of Rochester.

At Kingston, Mr. William Gilbert of Portsea, to Miss Mary Gain. Mr. T. Adams of Portsea, to Miss Gilbert. Captain Saradine of the royal navy, to Miss Williams, second daughter of Mr. Williams of Stokes Bay.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Abraham Ezekiel, upwards of fifty years a tradesman at Exeter. J. Russell, late clerk of the rope yard, in his majesty's dock yard.

At Southampton, Mr. George, currier. Major-General D'Auvergne, one of the Aldermen of that town, and uncle to the Prince de Bouillon. R. Reeves, esq. formerly of the royal navy. Mrs. Garret of St. Crofs, aged 96 years.

At Winton, the Rev. B. Tawney, rector of St. Thomas's, minor canon of the cathedral, and chaplain to the college. Mrs. More.

At Milton, Mrs. Harkum.

WILTSHIRE.

On the 3d a mud cottage in the parish of Stapleford, suddenly fell down, and buried its three wretched inhabitants Charles and Mary Lawrence, and their son, in its ruins. The mother and son were killed; the father, though much wounded, survives.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. B. Arlett, of London, to Miss Woolfreys, daughter of Mr. Woolfreys, Brewer of Sarum. Mr. Thomas Due, to Mrs. James, both of Donhead, St. Andrew. W. W. Currey, Esq. of Thornton, Cheshire, to Miss Thomaſina Smyth, sister of F. G. Smyth, Esq. of Wilbury-House.

Died.] At Bradford, Mr. T. Gillet, clothier. At Whiteparish, The Rev. Mr. Watkins, curate of that Parish.

At Westbury, Mrs. Batchelor, upwards of 20 years landlady of the Abingdon Arms there.

At Salisbury, Suddenly, after having attended a meeting of the Magistrates, James Easton, Esq. one of the Aldermen, and a Justice of the Peace for that City.

In Frowd's Alm's-House, Salisbury, Matthew Morris, near 100 years of age.

At Melksham, Mrs. Wiltshire.

DORSETSHIRE.

The late favourable weather has enabled the growers of potatoes, to secure them much better than they expected; and the crops are much more abundant and greatly superior in quality, to what has been lately imagined.

There were imported at Lyme, between the 1st and 15th instant, 7340 bushels of foreign wheat. A ship is also arrived at

Bristol with a cargo of American wheat; and advices are received, that immense quantities are shipping there for this country: the crops there having been exceedingly great, and the price being in some places so low as 1s. 1½d. per bushel.

Married.] At Beaminster, Captain Wm. Coward, to Mrs. Poyas.

At St. Martin's Church, London, Henry Redhead York, Esq. to Miss Andrews, daughter of Mr. Andrews, keeper of Dorchester goal.

At Piddletown, Mr. Rd. Tripp, of Bristol, to Miss Stevens, of Druce, Devon.

At St. James's Church, Westminster, T. H. Latham, Captain of Marines, to Miss Williams, of Herringstone.

At Preston, Lancashire, Mr. Libb, of Dorchester, to Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Preston.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. Pullen, of Devizes, to Miss Dowland, of Sharton.

Died.] At Dorchester, Wm. Churchill, Esq. of Colliton-House. Also, in the prime of life, Miss Style, of Knighton.

At his seat at Shute, near Axminster, Sir John W. de la Pole, Bart. a descendant from one of the most eminent and respectable families in Devon.

At Fordington, aged 75, Mr. Hayme.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Deering.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Winter Meeting, was held on Thursday the 5th instant, Sir John Smith, Bart. in the chair. It was attended as usual by a considerable number of the nobility and gentry, its members and patrons. His Grace the Duke of Bedford was unanimously elected president, and Lord Somerville and B. Hobhouse, Esq. were chosen to fill the vacancies in the list of Vice-presidents. Many lots of superior articles of live stock, both fat and for breeding, were exhibited for the prizes; and on the following day a new fair or mart was holden for the public sale of the said stock. This society, from its long establishment, its increasing popularity, and the great respectability of its members, must be considered of national importance, and from which very beneficial effects to the interest of the country may be expected.

The Coal Canal from Timbury to the Junction with the Kennet and Avon, near Bath, will, unless its completion be retarded by the frost, be ready for the transfer of goods within six months.

At Shepton Mallet the best potatoes are sold at 7d. per score pound; and fresh butter, at the distance of only 12 miles from Bath, sold at 10½d. per lb.; while at Bath market, it yielded from 18d. to 20d. per lb.

Married.] At Thomas Stenbridge, to Miss Priscilla Osborne, of Norton-Sub-Hamdon.

At Templecombe, Mr. Musgrave, of Taunton, to Miss Eliz. Garrett. Mr. W. Bartlett, jun. of Bristol, to Miss Harriet Emery,

Emery, of Keynsham. Mr. Hardwyck, of Westbury, to Miss Beale, of Cannard's Grave Inn. Mr. John Shorland, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Garrett, of Wincanton. Mr. Chaffey, to Miss Wood, both of Martlock. Joseph Williams, Esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Mrs. Webb, of Wincanton. Mr. J. Hillyard, lace-merchant, of Bath, to Miss Clement, of Frome.

At Wells, the Rev Robert Mander, rector of Strawford, Devon, to Miss Penny, of Wells. At Marston, near Frome, Mr. Compton, to Mrs. West of that place; their joint ages make 149 years.

At Wimdon, Lieut. Trever, to Miss Latham.

At Bath, Mr. John Nedburn, of Stalbridge, to Miss Clara Cave, of West Stower. Mr. James Mayo, of Motcombe, to Miss Burt. Mr. Trotman, of Bathaston, to Mrs. Andow, of Bath. Mr. Cooke, to Mrs. Fisher. Seward Crawford, Esq. M. D. to Miss E. Forster. Mr. Howard, to Miss Adlam.

At West Stower, Mr. James Gray, butcher, to Miss Fitz.

At Bristol, Mr. Tho. Neems, brazier, to Mrs. Ford, both of Bath. Arthur B. Jones, Esq. Lieut. of the Bath Volunteers, to Miss Winckley, of Great Pulteney-street. Wm. Hurle, linen-merchant, to Miss Clark, both of Bristol. Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Bower, of Newent. Mr. John Gabriell, to Mrs. S. Saunders. Mr. James Foy, of Dorchester, to Miss Maddock, of Cathay.

Died. Rev. Mr. Sayle, Rector of Stowey.

In London, Henry Chichester, Esq. a respectable Magistrate of Northover.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Noake, of Bridgewater.

At Crewkerne, Miss Ann Churchill, only daughter of R. Churchill, Esq. of Poorten. —She was descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Dorset.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Tesh, rector of Childray, Berks. Mr. Cha. Godfrey, stone-mason. Hector Beaton, Esq. Miss E. Kemp. Mr. Marrett. Mrs. Grossett, sister of Colonel Grossett. Mrs. Kirkham, of Pathwick-street. Mrs. Mandell, of Milford-street. Mrs. Gillam, of the Grove. Mrs. Jeffreys, of Cornwell-buildings. Mr. J. Mills. James Weldon, Esq. In the 82d year of his age. P. Chester, Esq. late Governor of West Florida. Capt. French, of the Somerset Fencible Cavalry. Admiral Sir Philip Affleck, in his 74th year. Mrs. Wickens.

At Wells, Lady Mackworth, relict of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, of the Knoll, Glamorganshire.

In Henrietta-street, Bath, Mark Robinson, Esq. Senior Rear-Admiral of the Royal Navy, and a gentleman of the most distinguished merit in his profession. He was born on St. Mark's day, 1722, Old Style, and at the age of 14, entered into the service of his country. The exertions and consequent distinctions of

this gallant veteran merit a brief detail. He was actively engaged in most of the combats under the command of Sir Peter Warren and Lord Hawke, as commander of the Falcon; his conduct and bravery were eminent and conspicuous at the reduction of Guadaloupe, where his ship sunk under him. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Towey, on the coast of America, where he had the satisfaction of preserving Charlestown from the effects of an alarming conflagration, —a service for which the merchants of South-Carolina expressed their gratitude by a public vote of thanks, and a very large piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription. Under Lord Keppel he commanded the Worcester, whence he was transferred to the Shrewsbury, in which ship he led the British fleet five times into action. In the last of these engagements, off the Capes of Virginia, he was disabled by a severe wound in the hip, and the loss of a leg. Yet, notwithstanding all these services and sufferings, his promotion was wholly neglected during the naval administration of Earl Howe, on the positive assurance that his two sons, one of whom is a Commander and the other a Lieutenant in the Navy, should experience the gratitude of the country in his stead; an assurance which, however, has been wholly unregarded to this moment. Admiral Robinson had for many years resided in Bath, passing the decline of his life, and enjoying the fruits of his labours in a peaceful and honourable retirement. He was of a cheerful happy disposition, easily contented under every circumstance and dispensation, and possessed of a considerable share of that practical philosophy, which belongs to gentlemen of the navy in general, but which distinguishes its veterans in particular.

At Bristol. Geo. Armstrong, Esq. in consequence of his falling over the Quay Wall, into the river. William Bevan, victualler. Robert Furze, victualler. Mr. Thomas, formerly of the Hotwells. Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Narraway, wife of Mr. Narraway, in Broadmead. Mrs. Webb. Mrs. Green. Mr. John Arnold, of Bridge-street. Mrs. Clay. Mrs. Tucker. Lieut. Walsh, of the Royal Navy. Mr. J. C. Hurle. Mrs. J. Whitchurch, in her 93d year.

At Week, near Brinsington, Mrs. Pullen.

At the Hotwells, John Ingilby, Esq. son of Sir John Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley-Park, York-shire. Miss White, eldest daughter of C. White, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Chewstoke, Mrs. Pope, mother of Mr. Pope, of the Academy there.

At Overton, Mr. N. Poole.

At Hallatrow, Mr. Jos. Broadribb, a man of very respectable character, whose death was occasioned by his being suddenly pulled over his horse's head, while drinking at a rivulet near his own house.

DEVONSHIRE.

During the week ending the 14th, Plymouth was filled with merchants from London, Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to attend the immense prize-sales of goods and ships; and nearly £.100,000 worth of that species of property was disposed of.

Married.] At Dawlish, W. Kennaway, esq. merchant, of Exeter, to Miss Glas.

At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Dingle, corn-factor, to Miss Tremlett.

Died.] At Dartmouth, Mrs. Sarah Nofworthy, widow of the Rev. John Nofworthy, vicar of Townfall and S. Brent.

At Exeter, Mrs. Daniell, wife of Dr. Daniell, of that city, and sister to Sir Charles Bampfylde, bart.

At Starcross, Mrs. Woolcombe, wife of Mr. W. L. Woolcombe, formerly an eminent Proctor in Exeter.

At Plymouth Dock, John Campbell, esq. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Nelson, in consequence of a wound he received in the battle of the Nile.

Miss Mary Bond, daughter of the Rev. John Bond, of Crediton.

At Exmouth, Miss Lucia Brownlow.

At Exeter, Mr. John Tothill, surveyor to the chapter of the cathedral.

Miss Branscombe.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Totnes, Baldwin Fulford, esq. to Miss Adams, daughter of W. Adams, esq. M. P. for Plympton.

At Falmouth, Mr. Jonathan Wood to Mrs. Groves. Mr. Allport to Mrs. Richards.

Died.] Hender Moleworth, esq. youngest son of Sir John Moleworth, bart. of Renncarrow.

WALKS.

Married.] At Ruthin, Mr. James Parry, attorney, to Mrs. Jane Ellis.

At Llanycil, the Rev. R. Ellis, of Gwnfryn, Carnarvonshire, to Miss Jones, of the Lodge, near Bala.

At Dolgelly, Mr. Thomas Richards, to Miss E. Highway, of Afted, near Birmingham.

At the same place, Mr. H. Williams, to Miss Jones, of Tyddyn.

At Cadoxton, Glamorganhire, John Edwards, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Williams, of Courtherbert.

Died.] Mr. George Johnson, Black Lion, Mold.

At Wrexham, Mr. Eddowes, tanner.

At Carmarthen, Captain Russell, formerly of Bristol.

At Hamner, in Flintshire, in the prime of life, Miss Birch.

At Bangor, in Carnarvonshire, Mrs. Rachel Lloyd.

At Glynne, in Montgomery, Mrs. Glynne.

At Guanynog, near Denbigh, the infant son of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton.

At Llanfyllin, Denbigh, Rev. Mr. Jones.

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Rev. Mr. James, the pious and diligent curate of that place.

At Aberystwith, Mr. John Jones, an eminent merchant.

At Pontypool, in his 85th year, Mr. Nathaniel Beadles.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Joseph Black, M. D. and professor of chemistry in that University. This eminent natural philosopher was, by birth, a native of France, but, from his long residence in Scotland, has been, and will probably continue to be, ranked among the most illustrious characters of North Britain. He was born about the year 1738, at Bourdeaux, and, after passing through the usual elementary parts of education, entered as a student of medicine at Edinburgh: he graduated here in 1754, and was soon after appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Glasgow. On a similar vacancy in Edinburgh, by Dr. Cullen's resignation of the chemical chair in 1764, Dr. Black was appointed his successor: here he continued giving lectures to crowded classes till his declining health obliged him, a few years ago, to resign the fatigue of lecturing to Dr. Hope. By judicious management of his constitution, his health became gradually so far improved, especially during the last summer, as to afford his friends and himself a reasonable expectation of a few years more of comfort and usefulness. In the beginning of December, however, a sudden period was put to his life while drinking a basin of milk, after returning from his customary walk. He died in the sixty-second year of his age, leaving behind him a reputation inferior, perhaps, to none of his predecessors in the important and interesting department of philosophical chemistry. Dr. Black's first publication was his inaugural dissertation "*de humore acido a cibis orto, et Magnesia alba.*" 1754. In this he gave promise of that excellence which appeared so conspicuous in a Dissertation of his, published the succeeding year, among the *Physical and Literary Essays, Edinb. for 1755*, on the Subject of Magnesia Quicklime, and other Alkaline Earths. In this paper he demonstrates, that the process of rendering alkaline substances caustic, consists simply in freeing them from fixed air, and not in combining them with fire, or the *acidum pingue*, as Myer, and most of the chemists of that day, supposed; that their causticity depended on the rapidity with which they entered into combination: that in this state they were nearly pure, whereas when mild they were in the same situation of a neutral salt. This he proved by showing the acid properties of fixed air, and that the effervescence produced by the mixture of mild alkalies with a mineral acid was owing to the disengagement of this weaker acid in a gaseous form. He also

showed the first example of an acid preferring an alkaline earth to a proper alkali, by the decomposition of the mild alkalis through the medium of quicklime. And, by the discovery of this new acid, he enriched chemistry with a whole genus of neutral, earthy and metallic salts, the *carbonates*. Another important discovery contained in this paper is that of the peculiar properties of magnesia, distinguishing it from chalk, with which it had before been confounded; hence presenting to chemists a new genus of salts, with a magnesian base. The application of the above important discoveries to almost every part of chemistry is perpetually recurring, and enables us to give, by means of them, an easy and satisfactory elucidation of numberless phenomena which otherwise would be wholly inexplicable. These, however, are only a part of the obligations which science is under to Dr. Black. To him, in conjunction with Dr. Irvine, we owe the beautiful theory of *latent heat*, which has since been further illustrated by Crawford and Laplace. He first taught, that a substance, in changing its form of existence from the solid to the liquid or gaseous, had its capacity for heat enlarged, and, in consequence, actually absorbed a great quantity of heat from all surrounding bodies, without increasing its own thermometric temperature; and that, when this gas returned through the liquid to the solid form, it gave out in a state of activity the whole of that heat which, while latent, maintained it as a liquid or gas. Besides the two dissertations already mentioned, Dr. Black published nothing under his own name, except some Experiments on the Freezing of Water in the London Philosophical Transactions for 1776. It was not, however, through the medium of the press, but in the lecture-room that Dr. Black delighted to unfold his copious stores of information: here he was in his proper element, and the easy simplicity of his manner, his luminous arrangements, and the exquisite accuracy of his experiments, will never be forgotten by his pupils. He long adopted the system of Stahl, and was a strenuous opponent of the innovations as he then esteemed them of Lavoisier; being at length, however, convinced that the French theory was a nearer approximation to truth, with the true spirit of a genuine philosopher, he ever after bore public testimony to its superiority. His associates, who, in conjunction with him, have so signally raised and upheld the honour and high reputation of the University, will doubtless themselves take charge of the fame of their late illustrious coadjutor, by presenting to the public a minute account of his actions and character.

Mrs. Prentice, wife of Mr. Prentice.
Mr. J. Menzies. Miss Isabella Dalrymple,
daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple.
Miss Flora McFarquhar.

At Dundee, Mrs. Ann Grant.

At Glasgow, aged 76, Mrs. Mary McLaurin. Mr. J. Garthshore. Mrs. S. P. Wilford.
At Arbroath, Rev. P. Rose, of the Episcopal church.

At Craighall, Perthshire, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ratray.

At Ayr, Mrs. J. D. Adam.

DEATH ABROAD.

Memoirs of Captain Miller, who was killed on board of the Theseus, on the coast of Syria, during the last summer.—Captain Miller was born in New-York, the 24th of January, 1762, and was the only son of an American gentleman, who still survives to deplore the irreparable loss he has sustained in his son. Captain Miller was early sent to England for education, in the different seminaries of Blackheath, Harrow, and the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, where, having completed his nautical studies, he went on board the Ardent in 1778, and sailed with Admiral Gambier for America. At this early period, his zeal and abilities were so conspicuous as to recommend him to the particular attention of the Admiral, who appointed him his aid-de-camp, and frequently employed him in the flat-bottomed boats against the rebels, and in every active situation that occurred; the remainder of the last war he served in the West Indies and America alternately, where he volunteered for every service in which advantage could arise to his country, or credit to himself. In this part of his naval career he was three times wounded. In the year 1781 he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant by Lord Rodney. At the commencement of the present war he sailed as Lieutenant of the Windsor Castle, with Admiral Cosby, for the Mediterranean, in April 1793. On this station he was in all the active service on shore at Toulon, and more particularly at the destruction of the French ships on the evacuation of that place. His zeal and enterprise to execute this important duty effectually, was very near proving fatal to him, which was manifested by Sir Sidney Smith's public letter.

His extreme zeal for the service being made known to Earl St. Vincent, when he arrived on that station as Commander in Chief, he was removed to a more active situation, by being appointed to the command of the Unite, and dispatched on a confidential service to the Adriatic, which he continued to execute until the evacuation of Corfica, when it became necessary to recal him from that important station to join the fleet: soon after which he was appointed to the command of the Captain, bearing Lord Nelson's broad pendant, which ship had a very distinguished share in the memorable action of the 14th of February, 1797. Captain Miller's merit on this occasion has been very handsomely acknowledged by the Commodore and the Commander in Chief. At the blockade of Cadiz, he was frequently employed in the boats to oppose the attacks of the gun-boats belonging to the enemy.

enemy; and, in one of those engagements, after having subdued his opponent, of superior force, was successful in saving Lord Nelson, who was in his own boat, hard pressed by the enemy; and, by his assistance, captured the assailants; he was also employed in placing the bomb-vessels, whenever such service was necessary. He was removed to the *Thebeus* with Lord Nelson. On the expedition against Teneriffe, at storming the town of Santa Cruz, he was the first who entered the enemy's works at the Mole; and in forcing his way into the town to join the other parties, after having driven the enemy from those works, he narrowly escaped, his cloaths being torn, and himself much bruised and cut by the stones which the enemy's shot threw over him. On Lord Nelson's return to England, he continued in the command of the *Thebeus*, and was employed, as before, in the blockade and bombardment of Cadiz, and was twice engaged with the enemy's gun-boats in Gibraltar Bay.

He was appointed one of the Squadron to reinforce Lord Nelson when the French fleet, with Buonaparte's army, went up the Mediterranean. At the battle of the Nile, the first and second of August, 1798, he was engaged with the van ships of the enemy until they were subdued, when he took a second anchorage in the rear, and assisted at their capture; and afterwards, more particularly, in the capture of the *Tonnant*. In the course of this action he was wounded in the face. His was one of the ships having

charge of the prizes to Lisbon, and was removed from that situation at the particular request of Sir Sidney Smith, and ordered by Earl St. Vincent to follow that officer up the Mediterranean. He was dispatched by Sir Sidney Smith to Acre, four days previous to his own arrival there, to consult with and assist Gezhar Pacha, in putting the place in the best state of defence to resist the attack of Buonaparte, who was then advancing to the siege, and was in treaty for the surrender of the garrison at the moment of Captain Miller's arrival there, which, with the assurances of further support from Sir Sidney Smith, at once determined Gezhar Pacha to defend the place to the utmost. During the siege of Acre he was directed to command the naval force, while Sir Sidney was carrying on the operations on shore, and contributed much to defeat the attacks of the enemy. He was frequently landed, to act on shore in concert with Sir Sidney Smith. On the 13th of May he was dispatched to intercept a Squadron of French frigates, that had sailed from Alexandria to Joppa, with ammunition and stores for Buonaparte: in performing this service he was unfortunately killed by the bursting of some shells on board the *Thebeus*. He has left a widow and two daughters, one of eight, the other seven, years of age, to lament the loss of an incomparable husband and father, ennobled by the most exalted private worth and public heroism.—*Portsmouth Telegraph*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a late report we remarked that according to the most recent accounts that have been made public, it appears that the *fur-trade*, between this country and our remaining colonies in North America, is of less value and importance than is commonly imagined; and that the inhabitants of the United States are rapidly obtaining a considerable share therein. We are rather surprised, that amidst the avidity which has been shewn during the present war for obtaining possession of the enemy's commercial establishments, no attempt has been made to secure any possession by which this branch of trade might be protected and extended; especially as the object appears to offer a much more advantageous prospect than any benefits which this country can derive from the capture of an additional sugar island, of which perhaps we possess too many already. Was the city of New Orleans, on the entrance of the Mississippi, in the hands of the English, it would not fail to bring down the principal part of the skin trade from the vast extent of country through which that magnificent river flows, as the Indians would by this means obtain British goods at a much cheaper rate than they can get them, through the channels by which they are at present supplied. A vast extent of inland trade and navigation might be opened on this river to the banks of the Missouri on the one hand, and on the other up the Ohio, and thence to the lakes; and the various tribes of Indians would take off great quantities of coarse woollens, paints, guns, gunpowder, rum, and Birmingham and Sheffield goods. It cannot be said that it would be an infringement on the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, as it is well known that these privileges have never been confirmed by Parliament, and therefore the Company have no legal right whatever to an exclusive trade; which, if really beneficial in any case, is certainly not so in the present state of this branch of Commerce.

At the conclusion of the year, most manufacturers being engaged in taking stock and making up their books, and foreign trade being generally rather slack, produces a temporary stagnation, both in the demand for manufactured goods and in the prices of raw materials; though the latter usually decline a little when not kept up by speculation or extraordinary circumstances. The staple article of wool is at present very low, and there is a large stock of Spanish wool on hand. *West Country Superfines* are upon the decline, and are about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than they were a month since. *Yorkshire Narrows* have fallen nearly in the same proportion, chiefly in consequence of the little demand for foreign markets. *Norwich Stuffs* have lately advanced nearly 15 per cent.

The MANCHESTER-TRADE is in a very distressed situation, the market being quite glutted

glutted with goods. Cotton goods are consequently sold not only under their fair price, but, in some instances, at near 20 or 30 per cent under prime cost. Cotton-wool continues falling.

The SILK-TRADE, which for some time past has been very good, begins to slacken a little except in black handkerchiefs or fringes, which are a very good article. Sarinets are also of considerable demand for pelices and gowns, and Persians for linings; but the Persian manufacturers still find much difficulty in getting silks proper for their purpose, which continue very scarce and dear. The market is fully supplied, or rather overstocked with velvets, and there is at present little demand for five-eighths and three-quarter modes, from the general wear of shawls, pelices, and cloth handkerchiefs, which have almost entirely superseded silk cloaks as an article of female dress at this season. There has been no material variation in the price of raw or thrown silks, but raws will probably soon advance a little.

The TRADE OF BIRMINGHAM is, at this time, very flat, from the few foreign orders, and the uncertainty attending them, arising from the late pecuniary difficulties which have more or less injured every manufacture that depended much on foreign markets.

Sugars, which have lately fallen so considerably, are at present pretty steady, and seem likely to keep their price. Black Teas are from 4d. to 6d. per lb. lower, and Boheas nearly 1s. per lb. Greens have not experienced much variation. The new Fruit which has arrived, is at present scarce and dear; but more arrivals are expected. Malagas are from 48s. to 52s. Sun Raisins, 60s. to 64s. Blooms, 90s. to 94s. Muscadels, 108s. to 112s. Currants, 68s. to 74s. Figs, none in the market. Spices are about 15 per cent lower. Cinnamon, from 8s. to 11s. Cloves, 8s. Mace, from 24s. to 30s. Nutmegs, from 18s. to 24s. Pimento, 10d. to 12d. Pepper, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. White Pepper, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild open weather that prevailed about the close of the last and beginning of the present month, has enabled farmers in most parts of the kingdom to put a much greater quantity of wheat into the ground than they expected, which is a circumstance of the most favourable kind; it has also been highly advantageous in lessening the consumption of all sorts of fodder. Though in many cases, the last year's wheats have, upon being threshed, turned out unsound, they are on the whole far better than there was reason to expect. The barley and oats are likewise, taking them generally, in a better condition than the badness of the late season promised. We therefore confidently hope that the present *disproportionately* extravagant price of grain will be considerably lowered, as the farmers find time to get it threshed out in larger quantities, which will set in of the frost must be favourable for.

Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 94s. 2d. Rye, 59s. 7d. Barley, 45s. 4d. Oats, 33s. 3d. and Beans 64s. 3d. Fine Flour sells in London at 90s. per sack. Seconds 76s. to 84s.

Before the commencement of the frost, winter fallows in many places were beginning to be broken up and prepared for the reception of the spring crops. These operations cannot however now proceed; but manure of various sorts may be put upon the ground, though frosty weather, except in wet situations, is by no means the properest season, as under such circumstances much of the powers of the manure is destroyed.

Potatoes are in common not in a situation to keep, consequently those that are good fetch a high price.

Turnips are also high in price, and much wanted.

The first annual-prize show for cattle and sheep was held in Smithfield on the 13th, 14th, and 16th, and the meeting was very numerous and respectably attended. Mr. WESTCOTT of Buckinghamshire, obtained the premium of ten guineas for an Ox, of the Herefordshire breed, which had been wholly fed upon oil cakes. Mr. EDWARDS of Cirencester, obtained the premium of ten guineas for an Ox also of the Herefordshire breed, which had been fed upon grass, hay, and vegetables. The DUKE of BEDFORD obtained the premium of five guineas for the best Heifer, which was of the Devonshire breed. Mr. POULTON of Cricklade, obtained the premium of ten guineas for a Sheep, fed upon oil cakes, of the Gloucestershire breed. And the DUKE of BEDFORD obtained another premium of ten guineas for the best wether, fed upon grass and vegetables. Prizes will be distributed in the same manner on Monday the 15th of next December, when it is expected the candidate will be more numerous.

Cattle. The advance of prices in lean stock has of late been very considerable. Fat cattle are somewhat higher. They were however lower in Smithfield in the market of Friday the 13th, when beef sold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.

Sheep. Good mutton is advancing, and mutton sells in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Bone of eight pounds.

Horses are still cheap, except good ones for the saddle.

Hay. In St. James's Market, 3l. 6s. to 5l. 18s.

Straw. Ditto. 2l. 3s. 6d. to 2l. 11s. 6d.

On the Fifteenth of January will be published the usual Supplementary Number, containing the critical Retrospects of ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH LITERATURE, with the Title Page, Preface, and Index, to the Eighth Volume of this Work.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE
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VOL. VIII.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

ON a former occasion we stated the utter inadequacy of any research to detect every publication which, in a Retrospect of Literature, might fairly be considered worthy of notice; we are aware that in our last, some few of literary eminence eluded us; the only attends we can offer, is to take the present opportunity of arranging them under their proper heads.

HISTORY.

Mr. WRAXALL, an historian by no means unknown in the republic of letters, has published in two octavo volumes, "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna, in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779." It is natural to ask the reason why Mr. Wraxall has deferred the publication of these memoirs until many of them have lost their interest? He was influenced it seems by motives of delicacy: his "reluctance to disclose anecdotes and facts relative to so many distinguished living characters induced him to postpone the publication for twenty years." But our author has excited the curiosity of his readers, and offers a very insufficient reason, a very inadmissible apology for disappointing them: 'However remote the time may appear, I have still chosen,' says he, 'to be wholly silent on many points, equally curious and interesting; for the persons to whom they relate are either dead or forgotten.' We see, therefore, that in the first instance Mr. Wraxall delayed the publication of his memoirs during twenty years, because many of the characters to whom they referred were yet living, and now he entirely suppresses the publication of others, because the characters to which these latter refer are dead or forgotten. Or forgotten! We have the assertion of Mr. Wraxall, that the memoirs are curious and interesting; high personages, surely, with whose characters are connected historic anecdotes of curiosity and interest, ought not to be forgotten; and

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Mr. Wraxall would have laid us under obligations to him, had he revived the memory of their former exploits, and their former fortunes. But it is unhand-some to quarrel with an author for what he has not done, and omit thanking him for what he has: the present volumes unquestionably contain variety of information and variety of amusement: the characters introduced are, many of them, drawn with much spirit and correctness; and of the memoirs, if many are known, others are yet new to us, and all are related in a lively and interesting manner.

Mr. R. HERON has completed in fit octavo volumes, his "History of Scotland, from the earliest times, to the era of the abolition of the hereditary jurisdiction of subjects, in the year 1748." Mr. Heron treats the histories of Hume and Robertson with so much ignorant superciliousness, that he will probably receive with considerable satisfaction and complacency the prophecy, that his own volumes will never be stationed on the same shelf with theirs. It is a very mistaken policy in any man, even if his own genius were above the level of mediocrity, to depreciate the works of such writers with a view to enhance the merit of his own: he invites a comparison which must always be hazardous to himself; and, in the present instance, it has proved to have been peculiarly unfortunate. The graces of composition, perhaps, Mr. Heron thought beneath his attention; for the style of his confused and tedious compilation is remarkable for its dullness and prolixity, and the reader is throughout disgusted by a degree of over-weening conceit and vanity, which have very seldom been equalled. But the writer, it seems, prides himself on the originality of his remarks: he has not, we are told, like Mr. Hume and Dr. Robertson!—drawn merely facts, but reflections, and general views from the ancient writers whom he quotes. Mr. Heron's

original reflections, however, and his general views, evince, we are afraid, so little acuteness and so little philosophy, that the merit of them is too equivocal to give the author the smallest claim to historic honours.

We are indebted to IRA ALLEN, Esq. Major-General in the Militia of the State of Vermont, for "The Natural and Political History" of that State. The object of the present publication is professedly to disclose the origin of those disputes, which for many years existed between the Vermontese and the government of New-York, and to state the reasons "which induced the former to repudiate both the jurisdiction and claims of the latter, before and during the American Revolution." The amicable and final adjustments of these disputes took place in the year 1790, shortly after which time, the state of Vermont was acknowledged and admitted into the Federal Union; since which acknowledgement and admission, it seems to have continued in a state of progressive prosperity. In the year 1792, the population amounted to 85,589 souls, and the militia was computed at 18,500; in the year 1798, the militia alone amounted to nearly 30,000! The suspension of political manœuvre and intrigue gave opportunity for attention to more important subjects: several schools for instruction were founded, and an university was established on the East-bank of Lake Champlain, endowed with 50,000 acres of land, and supported by voluntary contribution to the amount of 10,000l. An Englishman scarcely knows how to credit that the whole expence of government in the State of Vermont, from October 1, 1791, to October 1, 1792, amounted only to 3,219l. 9s. 9d. currency, (about 2415l. sterling), and that the expences have not generally differed since: Mr. Allen assures us, that such was actually the case, and "that when the sum in 1791 was divided between the inhabitants of the State according to the census, it was found that each person paid only *three farthings* to government for the protection of his *person, liberty, and property!*" Well may he conclude his volume with a prayer, that all mankind were as happy this minute as the Vermontese.

Mr. TOOKE's "View of the Russian Empire, during the Reign of Catharine the Second, and to the close of the present Century," could not have appeared at a more seasonable time: in the politi-

cal convulsions of Europe, the Russians have taken a very active concern; and their alliance with us naturally creates an interest in their general character and customs. Mr. Tooke (who published, anonymously, the *Life of the late Empress*) resided many years in the empire, and was very amply supplied with materials for the present work, which contains a vast fund of information relative to the natural as well as the political history of Russia.

It will be learned with pleasure, that a new edition has appeared, revised and corrected, of that most valuable work, Dr. FERGUSON's "History of the Progression and Termination of the Roman Republic."

Major OUSELEY has published a duodecimo "Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia, extracted and translated from the *Jeha Ara*, a Persian Manuscript." The translator of this little work presents it to the public, rather as the herald of another, than as claiming attention from its intrinsic merit: we have, indeed, learned from those far better skilled in oriental lore than we are, that the intrinsic merit of this chronicle is highly questionable: its originality is suspected: the chronological confusion which is observable in it, has given rise to an apprehension, that it is a compilation by some modern writer, insufficiently acquainted with the antiquities of his own and of neighbouring nations. The Chronicle extends from *Caimuras*, said to be the first Persian monarch, to the death of Mohammed, a series comprehending 72 reigns and 3031 years. The work which Major Ouseley has in contemplation to publish, relative to the history and antiquities of Persia, and for which he has already collected the materials, will form two large quarto volumes, each containing at least 400 pages, besides maps and views, plates of inscription, medals and gems, engraved alphabets of ancient characters, and specimens of writing, fac-similes from miniatures in MSS.

We have seldom completed our semi-annual article without enjoying the opportunity of noticing some publication of that laborious orientalist Mr. MAURICE. In our last we announced the first and second parts of the second volume of his "History of Hindostan;" this work is now brought to a conclusion, and evinces to the last the same ardent spirit of research which distinguished it at first. In this third and final part, the *Life of Cressna*

Creshtna is continued : his exploits, after the destruction of Cana till the death of Jarasandha, are recorded, together with his farther exploits, till his beatification, and the utter extinction of the tribe of Yadavas. Mr. Maurice has concluded his ancient history of India, with a very interesting account of its invasion by Alexander : this invasion has lately excited the attention, and employed the talents, of some of our best scholars, and, as would be expected, the author of the present work has taken advantage of their various investigations to throw light upon his subject.

The public has so liberally patronized translations from the German Dramas and the German Novels, that we, who occasionally delight in more sober and instructive reading, have felt somewhat alarmed at the influx. It is with great pleasure that we have at last found one gentleman, who is solicitous to render our countrymen acquainted with *other* branches of German literature. Captain BLAQUIERE, of the Royal Irish Artillery, has most judiciously tempted us to the perusal of a work of *less* excitement than most of those are to which we have hitherto been introduced, by selecting for translation a production from the very popular pen of FREDERIC SCHILLER, "The History of the Thirty Years' War in Germany." This admirable dramatist has evinced the versatility of his talents in a rich display of the powers and acquirements which are requisite to form the historian; his matter is patiently drawn from various and authentic documents; his arrangement is clear and correct; his style vigorous and emphatic; his descriptions glow with poetic ardor; and his moral reflections are deep and philosophical, and show that the author of them has successfully explored that most intricate of labyrinths, the human heart. The translator, who styles himself a young and inexperienced writer, has executed his task with considerable spirit; and we hope, that the public encouragement to this, his early effort, will prompt him to the prosecution of more arduous labours.

We know not where we can with more propriety arrange, than under the head of 'History,' "The New Annual Register for the Year 1798." This work has, in its progress, been so long before the public, that we are not called upon now to state its general character and principles; we may, however, be allowed to say, that its character and

principles continue as they began : this will justly be considered by our readers as an encomium. A considerable portion of the historical department is devoted to Irish affairs; the pre-disposing causes of the rebellion are investigated with candour and acuteness; and what is more important, the author has thrown out some judicious hints on the best modes of appeasing it. Respecting an union of the two kingdoms, our author, while he avows a partiality to that measure, as the probable source of remote advantages, acknowledges himself unable to discover in what way it can prevent the revival of those desolating scenes which, in the course of his narrative, he has had occasion to review. It cannot, says he, remove the prejudices of the Catholics; it cannot enlighten the people, or relieve them from their burdens; on the contrary, it may for the moment increase one of the principal grievances of which the Irish, at present, complain, namely, the expenditure of Irish property at a distance from the country where that property is acquired. He wisely proposes, as measures far more conciliatory in their operation, the transfer of capital to the Irish coast; that we should excite in the people the spirit of commerce and manufactures; that some commercial concessions should be granted by Great Britain; that schools should be established for the promotion at once of knowledge and of industry; that the gentry of Ireland should be "persuaded to embody themselves in a patriotic union, for the protection and the aid of the poor;" that they should follow the example of a society in this kingdom, whose generous efforts in the cause of humanity, to use his expression, are above our praise; and lastly, that they should *reduce to practice* some of the judicious speculations which that society has promulgated.

The last work which we have to mention in this division of our Retrospect are, "Historical and Philosophical Memoirs (translated from the French) of Pius VI. and of his Pontificate, down to the Period of his Retirement into Tuscany." This very interesting publication is the production of no vulgar pen: the author displays great powers of reasoning and reflection; his remarks are acute and sagacious, his style is eloquent and seductive; so eloquent and seductive, that some caution is requisite in reading these memoirs, that we lend not too easy and credulous an ear to the artful and injurious insinuations of an historian, the evi-

dant and able advocate of democratic philosophy. In tracing the causes which led to the subversion of the papal throne, the author presents us with a very spirited description of the Roman government, and the manners and morals of the Roman people: he considers the overthrow to have been precipitated by the timid indecisive measures of the court. But whatever conjectures may be hazarded as to the immediate causes of this memorable event, we are of opinion with the historic writer of the New Annual Register, whose words on this occasion we shall take the liberty of quoting, that "the primary cause is undoubtedly the progress of knowledge, the steady foe both of religious and civil despotism; and which, unlike that revolutionary fanaticism, which borrows its name, and deals alike its fury on truth and error, makes even its enemies the instruments of good." This latter author places in the list of secondary causes the abolition of the Jesuits; which order, he styles, in a tone of animation, the nobility of the papal monarchy, the praetorian guard of its spiritual despotism. The character of the holy pontiff, Pius VI. is drawn by our memorialist with a spirited but hasty hand. Many of his qualities are allowed to have been brilliant; his capacity is acknowledged to have been considerable; his manners at once noble and prepossessing, and his taste for the arts to have been tolerably correct. His ruling passion was an excessive love of fame, which, in the character of the unfortunate pope, is said to have degenerated into puerile vanity: it seems not a little unfair, however, to attribute the various splendid acts of public utility which were industriously pursued in the pontificate of Pius to so very mean a motive as the gratification of his vanity: the constant protector and munificent patron of the fine arts is not to be rashly censured; and he who seeks to immortalise his name by deeds of no less arduousness and utility than the draining of the Pontine marshes is amply entitled to the gratitude of posterity.

From History we proceed to notice the few publications which have appeared on the subject of

FINANCE.

Mr. PITT's Income Bill has provoked considerable investigation, and directed the public attention to the state of the revenue, and the ability of the people to replenish an exhausted treasury. In our last Retrospect we noticed several pamphlets on the subject of this calamitous

assessment, and we perceive that some others yet remain to be mentioned.

The Rev. Mr. BEEKE has published the first part of his "Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and on its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain, &c." Mr. Pitt has not, that we remember, even by his bitterest enemies, been accused of depreciating the resources of the nation. The author of the present publication, however, who certainly is a warm friend of the minister, contends, that his estimate falls far short of the real income of the country; the population of which, moreover, exceeds every calculation which has been yet made. From Mr. Beeke's own data, however, it appears, that the income-tax, which possibly, he thinks, may not produce more than 6,500,000*l.* certainly cannot produce more than another million in addition to that sum.

An anonymous writer has given us an "Estimate of the Produce on the Tax upon Income, with a few Observations on the Impolicy of the Measure." The net produce of this tax, according to a calculation, whose basis is the account delivered to the house of commons of the number of persons paying assessed taxes, divided into classes according to the amount from six shillings to 400*l.* and upwards annually, cannot exceed 6,279,222*l.* One observation our author makes, which ought to be deeply impressed on the mind of every individual: it is of a most ominous and important nature, namely, that the war in which we are now engaged, in the year 1796, demanded an expenditure nearly equal to the whole income of the nation!

One of the commissioners for executing the late acts has published, "Thoughts on Taxation, with some Suggestions relative to the Means of raising Supplies for the present Year." The ingenious author of this pamphlet has laid down the following principles of taxation, namely, that all taxes should be *productive, optional, equal, easy of collection, invariable, and not on industry, manufacture, or exportation.* He has suggested for adoption a few taxes, in which are united these several essentials.

An author, who boasts of his independence on ministers, and of his disunion with every public office, has given us what he considers to be "Tests of the National Wealth and Finance of Great Britain in December 1798." The statements in this tract are intended to show that the opulence of this country has, since the Ame-

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rican war; progressively increased in a greater proportion than its expences. In our youthful days we remember being taught, that the result of any sum in arithmetic, if correctly calculated, must always be the same, whatever variation there might be in the process: political arithmeticians, however, are, we perceive, in the habit of drawing very different and contradictory conclusions from the self same data. We are neither qualified nor required to correct their statements; but may certainly be allowed to hint the danger of any false and flattering estimate on financial subjects. Diffidence is far more becoming in a minister than positiveness and presumption as to the resources of the kingdom: economy is the natural consequence of the first, extravagance and beggary of the last. Those writers therefore, who, in order to support our spirits in these trying times, delude us with a display of fancied affluence, are guilty of an offence whose enormity is only to be measured by the misery which their works are calculated to produce. We do not, by any means, intend to apply this remark to the author of the present pamphlet; his statements may, for aught we know, be sufficiently correct, and his writings may result from the purest patriotism; our's is a general observation, and naturally refuted from contemplating the different, and, as we before said, contradictory conclusions, which from the same data are drawn by our modern financiers according to the tone and temper of their politics!

Mr. GRILLIER has published "The Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last Fifty Years; with an introductory Account of the principal Loans prior to that Period, and Observations on the Rate of Interest paid for Money borrowed." This useful publication affords a bird's-eye view of the progression of ministerial extravagance. In the year 1776 a loan of two millions was raised: for seven years prior to that period there were no sums borrowed, nor were there any for the four succeeding years. In 1789, 1,002,500*l.* were raised; in the three succeeding, nothing. The following table of loans, borrowed since the commencement of the present war, affords a subject of most serious and melancholy contemplation:

1793	-	-	£.4,500,000
1794	-	-	11,000,000
1795	-	-	18,000,000
1796	-	-	25,500,000

1797	-	-	£.31,500,000
1798	-	-	17,000,000
1799	-	-	20,500,000

The only publication which remains to be noticed is, a compilation whose long title page shows the important and multifarious information which it contains: "A complete State of the British Revenue for the Year, ending January 5, 1799: being an authentic Copy of the several official Accounts presented to the House of Commons, placed under the following Heads: Public Expenditure; Public funded Debt, and Reduction of the same; unfunded Debt, and outstanding Demands; Exports and Imports; Arrears and Balance of Public Accountants; Account of the hereditary and temporary Revenues of the Crown, and of the Civil List Grants; an Account of the Revenues which would have been applicable to the Civil List had they been reserved by his present Majesty—of the Amount of the Annuity reserved by his Majesty in lieu of those Revenues, and of the Difference to the Public; and, an Account of the Expenditure of the Money granted for the Service of the Year 1798."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. DANIEL WAKEFIELD has attacked the French economists in "An Enquiry" into the truth of their two positions, that labour employed in manufactures is unproductive, and that all taxes ultimately fall on land. This very important subject—for so we consider it—as affording the only just standard of taxation, which for a considerable time lay dormant, has of late been revived: their system was opposed by Dr. Adam Smith, with many ingenious and strong arguments; which arguments are some of them placed by the present author in a new and striking light.

The subject has also been touched upon by Mr. WALLACE in his "Essay on the Manufactures of Ireland," and very minutely canvassed by Dr. GRAY in his pamphlet, entitled, "Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, &c." of both which publications we have taken notice in our former Retrospects. It is obviously impossible that the question should be discussed within the narrow limits which are prescribed to us: we can only say, that notwithstanding the ingenuity and acuteness of Mr. Wakefield, we see no sufficient reason to relinquish our favourable opinion of the system of the economists.

A Citizen of London has published
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"A Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor on the High Price of Coals; in which the Causes of such High Price are considered, and a Plan proposed to prevent the sudden and excessive Rise of that necessary Article of consumption." The plan is, to purchase in summer a certain quantity of coals, and in the winter time to supply the poor with them at the same price. This plan, which the worthy citizen of London has proposed for the relief of his fellow-creatures in distress, we are happy in being able to say, is adopted in many villages of this country.

Mr. ACKLON INGRAM has published "A Syllabus, or Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy," to which he has prefixed a dissertation, recommending that the study of political economy be encouraged in the universities, and that a course of public lectures be delivered on that subject. We are entirely of opinion, that political economy is as essential a branch of education as any which can be taught in our universities: if lectures were publicly delivered on this important subject, the senate and the bar would both of them reap abundant benefit.

POLITICS.

M. RAMEL has published a "Narrative," which has been translated into English, "of the Deportation to Cayenne of M. M. Barthélemy, Pichegru, Willot, and la Rue, &c. in consequence of the Revolution at Paris, of the 4th of September, 1797." This interesting volume, which is written by one of the unfortunate victims to directorial despotism, relates such a series of sufferings, and the history of such complicated cruelty, as it is hardly possible to conceive that people who arrogate to themselves any portion of civility and refinement could have wantonly inflicted on their fellow-creatures. The French revolution, however, has familiarised us to the perpetration of enormities with which we had hitherto been happily unacquainted: in the course of it

— "Murders have been performed Too terrible for the ear."

But the reign of terror was professedly abolished when the merciless proscription which is narrated in these pages took place: the speedy execution of the guillotine was only exchanged for the more lingering horrors of *deportation*. The sixteen state prisoners left the prison of the Temple, at Paris, on the 8th of September: they were conveyed in four

carriages, which formed a kind of cage, secured on every side with bars of iron, breast high, bruising them with every shake or jolt. Escorted by 600 men, infantry and cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, they arrived, on the 21st, after having submitted, at almost every place they passed through, to the foulest insults, at Rochefort, where they were embarked in the space of two days, under the command of Captain Le Porte. Their treatment on board the vessel, *La Vaillante*, was the counterpart of that which they had already received. The detachments which were appointed to guard them chiefly consisted of men who had formerly been selected from among "the revolutionary bands of the committee of Nantes, so famous in the annals of terror by the massacres and the drownings of the priests who were sentenced to deportation;" and M. Ramel asserts, that himself and comrades occasionally heard these monsters relate to each other, with an air of triumph, the various atrocities which they had committed. After a quick passage they anchored, on the 10th of October, in the great road of Cayenne; their confinement here, however, was not thought sufficiently rigorous; and, on the 22d of November, they were sent to a fort in Sinamary, where they were separated into seven rooms. The first occupation of the prisoners was to clean these out; for it seems they were full of venomous insects, scorpions, millepedes, musquitoes, gnats, &c. &c. &c. &c. Their food was an allowance of biscuits, a pound of salt meat, and a glass of rum, to correct the extreme bad quality of the water. The bread which was given them was sometimes full of worms and ants; and the portion of wine had grown four in the magazines. Some of these unfortunate beings fell a sacrifice to the hardships which they suffered; others (eight of them), it is well known, by the assistance of Captain Tilly, an American, whose vessel had been taken by the French, having previously intoxicated their guards, seized a canoe that always lay near the fort, and escaped from their confinement. This narrative of M. Ramel, as to its leading facts, is of unquestionable authenticity; but himself has been so great a sufferer in this perilous deportation, that for the honour of humanity we hope, that the feelings of the writer may have hurried him into occasional exaggeration.

A member of the Germanic body has published "An Examination of the Conduct of the European Powers since the Commence-

Commencement of the French Revolution, and of the natural Consequences by which that Event must be followed." The anonymous author of this tract evinces very extensive political information; he has penetrated into the interior of almost every European cabinet, and criticised its operations in regard to the French revolution with great keenness and severity. The writer, whose antipathy against the republican form of government is most deep and deadly; very justly attributes the victorious progress of the French arms to the irritating and ill-concerted opposition which, in the early period of the revolution, was made against them; and he now considers, that nothing but the steady coalition, the vigorous and compacted efforts of all the European powers, can save them from falling victims, each in its turn, before the colossal strength of France.

The author of a tract, entitled "Neutrality of Prussia," is, in common, we believe, with politicians of every opinion, disgusted with the duplicity which has marked the measures of that power in relation to the war: he reprobates the neutrality of Prussia, and urges her to rejoin the coalition against France, and forget the natural rivalry of Austria and herself; a rivalry which ought to be lost in one common exertion to crush the Republic. This pamphlet, which is translated from the German, is said to have excited considerable attention on the continent. A French author has translated from his own original, a pamphlet, entitled "Necessity of destroying the French Republic proved by facts and arguments." The author asserts, that no reliance can be placed on any treaties which may be made with that power for peace: and it must be acknowledged that the frequent changes which take place in the constitution of that country would make it necessary to be ever prepared against a renewal of hostilities: the party who is in power, to-day may be *deported* to Cayenne to-morrow. The late operations in Holland, however, have convinced Englishmen that the French are not incapable of making treaties, and of making treaties which are honourable to humanity. We feel no diffidence in this assertion, since it is very well known that the troops engaged in that unfortunate expedition were at the mercy of the enemy, and must inevitably have perished, (had they not received permission to return), even if the French had neither drawn a sword nor

fired a musquet. This pamphlet, whether written by a Frenchman or an Englishman (on this subject, we have our doubts), has very little novelty of remark or strength of reasoning to recommend it.

"The Failure of the French Crusade, or the advantages to be derived by Great Britain from the restoration of Egypt to the Turks," is a pamphlet by EYLES IRWIN, Esq. who long since predicted the failure of Buonaparte's expedition to the East. In the present publication, Mr. Irwin gives us a flattering picture of the advantages which the literary world will derive from this restoration, and from the speedier communication with our settlements in the East. It must have been since this pamphlet was written, however, that the Turkish power has received a considerable shock from the French arms.

In compliance with a request of the West-India merchants and planters, and the mercantile interest of Liverpool, his Royal Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE consented to have published "The Substance" of his speech in the House of Lords on the motion of the recommitment of the slave-trade limitation bill, 5th of July, 1799. Our opinion on the subject of the slave trade has, on many occasions, been too peremptorily stated, to require any confirmation at present. The great argument which his Royal Highness adduces against the measure of total abolition, is, the gross barbarity of the Africans! Alas, how long is this most miserable of arguments to be valid? So long, it will be answered, as the Africans remain in their present state. And how long, it may be rejoined, will the Africans remain in their present state? The obvious replication is, so long as the merchants and planters perceive the validity of their arguments, so long as they perceive that it is calculated to uphold their tyrannical and iniquitous usurpation. The Negroes, therefore, are retained in slavery because they are barbarous, and they are retained in barbarism because they are slaves! What odious logic! What wretched reasoning! The Duke of Clarence endeavours to prove that the traffic, as carried on by the British merchants, is far less oppressive to the Negroes, than as it is carried on by any other country which is engaged in it: an immense capital, moreover, upwards of 80,000,000 being employed by our merchants in the West-India plantations, he argues on the *score of humanity* for the continuance of the trade: abolish it—the merchant would be ruined, and the Africans,

Africans, in their present state of barbarity, would receive no adequate benefit. The merchants and planters would have stood much higher in our estimation than they do now, had they instructed his Royal Highness to assure the Noble House that means were already taken for the civilization and instruction of these miserable, these degraded beings, and that a final period to their servitude was *bona fide* intended, so soon as should be consistent with the welfare of the slaves, and the safety of the masters.

The "Substance" of the Earl of WESTMORLAND's speech on the same occasion, and on the same side of the question, is also published at the request of the triumphant West-India merchants and planters. Whoever reads these pamphlets, should also read another *which was not printed at the request of the West-India planters and merchants*, namely, the "Substance" of the BISHOP of ROCHESTER's speech in the House of Peers on the same day, and on the same occasion. The prelate argues against the unspeakable iniquity of this cursed traffic, with a tone of animated indignation becoming his character as a Christian teacher, and as a man of feeling for the distresses of his fellow creatures.

Major CARTWRIGHT has published "An Appeal, Civil and Military, on the Subject of the English Constitution." The first part of this work has long been before us: the second and third have the same object in view, namely, the vindication of universal suffrage, and the establishment of an universal armament. Major Cartwright is not a political Hotspur; his propositions are not those of an hasty ignorant enthusiast; they are the result of deep and laborious research into the legal and historical antiquities of this country. To the universality of arms our author attributes the flourishing state of the kingdom during the reign of the illustrious Alfred; the resistless authority of his laws, the energy of his civil and military power. Let any man, says he, compare the internal tranquillity of those distant times, with the frequent turbulence and confusion which have appeared among us: "let him take a retrospect of what happened in St. George's Fields, of the infamous conflagrations at Birmingham, and of the infernal proceedings in the capital in the year 1780; and then let him ask himself, if any of those events, so alarming and so calamitous to the people, and so disgraceful to Englishmen, could possibly have taken place, had the system of the immortal Alfred been in use and vi-

gour?" The abolition of mercenary soldiers, and standing armies, constitutes, of course, a part of Major Cartwright's plan.

An anonymous writer has undertaken a work of no common difficulty and danger; he has undertaken to trace "The Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the new Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France." In this publication is a most strange mixture of sense and nonsense, of tolerable reasoning, and empty contemptible declamation: we were surprised that a man who displays occasional flashes of intellect, should yield the most unhesitating credulity to all the tales of the Abbé BARRUEL and Professor ROBISON; and that he should actually recommend to government, as the means of arresting the dangerous progress of French philosophy, the abolition of the society of Freemasons, the regulation of the press, the qualification of bookellers, and a limitation of their number! The author, proposes moreover, that reviewers shall be under the necessity of disclosing their names: "for readers," says he, "will be highly censurable, and guilty of the most criminal negligence and dangerous credulity, if they place confidence in the advice or assertions of a writer of whose judgement and honesty they are entirely ignorant." Now, the judgement of a writer is very easily estimated by his compositions, and as to his honesty—but readers, mark the consistency of this gentleman; *his own publication is anonymous*.

Dr. THORNTON has published a third volume of his "Politician's Creed; or Political Extracts, being an answer to these questions: What is the best form of government? What is the best administration of government?" In this third volume the following important topics are touched upon, accompanied with much excellent advice, and many valuable hints: the severity of our penal laws; penitentiary houses; employment of convicts; transportation; prevention of crimes; police; receivers of stolen goods; receiving of base money; begging; public establishments for the poor; the administration of justice with respect to the poor; slavery, &c. &c.

Mr. CHARLES TWEEDIE, junior, has attempted to vindicate "The Conduct of Great Britain against the Calumnies of Foreign Enemies and Domestic Conspirators." Mr. Tweedie has unfortunately employed his pen on a subject which has so frequently been canvassed, that we know not how to estimate the merit of his performance: the portion of original matter
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indeed which it contains, must, of necessity, be very confined. Mr. Tweedie, however, with an immaturity of judgment, shows himself to possess considerable abilities.

"Considerations on the impolicy of treating for Peace with the present Regicide Government of France," is a pamphlet written in the moment of success by a shallow and intemperate politician, who, probably, has long ere now seen the emptiness of his speculations, and lamented the foolishness of his advice.

The Rev. FRANCIS WOLLASTON has published, in the character of a country parson, an "Address to his Flock, to caution them against being misled by the Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing, or receiving Jacobin Teachers of Sedition, who intrude themselves under the specious Pretence of instructing Youth and preaching Christianity!" This zealous churchman, on hearing that the *Union Society of Greenwich* intended opening a Sunday school at Chislehurst (the parish of which Mr. Wollaston is rector), where the children were to be "taught reading and spelling, to reverence God, and to obey their parents," instantly took the alarm, and "declared most decidedly his disapprobation of the thing (to use his own polished phraseology), together with his reasons for so doing, both in the church porch before divine service, and in a vestry after it." What led Mr. Wollaston to suspect that this Union Society was a junto of Jacobin emissaries we know not: this we know, that the suspicion was highly injurious, and that Mr. Wollaston has by no means made a proper apology for his rash and intemperate conduct on the occasion. In an extract from his address, entitled, "The Origin and insidious Arts of Jacobinism, &c." a cold, ungracious, and sullen apology (if apology it may be called), has been wrung from the reverend author with no small difficulty: we shall copy the passage in justice to the calumniated society; but we cannot consider so reluctant an acknowledgment of error as an instance of candour or contrition in the offender: "Having many times been desired to make the following extract, I now feel inclined to comply with that request: because, after several weeks observation of the conduct of the *Union Society of Greenwich*, against whom I thought it behoved me to caution the flock committed to my care, it seems but doing justice to *that society* to take this opportunity of declaring, thus publicly, that I acquit them of all charge of sedition. Their behaviour at Chislehurst has not, as far as I hear and be-

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lieve, had any tendency that way; neither do I understand that any thing of the kind has been proved against them in any place."

Some few political pamphlets of insignificant importance, which are not mentioned, may have appeared in the course of the last half year; but we are not aware of having omitted any which are entitled to enumeration: from ENGLISH POLITICS, therefore, properly so called, we proceed to the

POLITICS OF IRELAND.

Since the disaffection of so large a proportion of the people of Ireland to the connexion with England has become too glaringly manifest to be any longer concealed, and since the attempt of the English minister to effect an Union, an attempt not to be baffled by the majority of the Irish House of Commons declaring against it, the subject of Irish politics has become more than usually important: hence the vast number of productions on this subject, under which the press has lately groaned. Notwithstanding the multitude of pamphlets which we noticed in our last retrospect, we have still more to attend to in the present; but as, in fact, these numerous publications contain only the same arguments repeated in different language, and the same facts distorted into various shapes, we shall content ourselves with a very slight notice of them.

"The Speech of the Right Honourable JOHN FOSTER, delivered in the Committee of the Irish House of Commons," is the most able of the publications in favour of the independence of Ireland. In his celebrated speech, Mr. Pitt's arguments are closely combated, and many arcaic observations made on that gentleman. Allowing Mr. Foster the ground which he has taken to make his stand upon, it is impossible to deny his carrying every one of his points triumphantly; but we think that he assumes what ought not to be granted to him, viz. that the settlement of 1782 was a *final* one. We have no conception how *final* settlements can be made between states which form part of an ever-changing world. It would be the extreme of arrogance in any generation to pronounce their own work perfect, and to forbid posterity to make any change in it. If the two parliaments be the representatives of their respective people, who will deny that they have a right to do in 1800 what their predecessors might not think right in 1782? The real point to be agitated is, whether an Union be useful and agreeable to the people of the two countries? if this be granted, the terms

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of the Union will then come to be discussed: and this is a point, in the settlement of which we see no great difficulty; perhaps the enormous national debt of the one country is the greatest obstacle.

"Observations on the Speech of the Right Hon. JOHN FOSTER," are the production of a bold and petulant controversialist, who treats his antagonist with unmerited severity and contempt, and gives a much higher place to the king and the privy council than is given to them by the English constitution. If this author be correct in his assertion that, because the British parliament gave legislative independence to that of Ireland in 1782, it has a right to take it away at present, it was but a solemn mockery to submit the question to their discussion.

Another member of the Irish House of Commons, Mr. W. SMITH, has published "The Substance of his Speech" on the Union. His sentiments are in favour of this measure: his speech is prolix, disgraced by asperity of language, and contemptuous towards the body he addresses: he uses, however, occasionally forcible arguments, and his sentiments on the advantages which the catholics will derive from the measure are liberal and candid.

No less than five members of the British Parliament, besides those mentioned in our last compendium, have published the "Speeches" which they delivered on this important subject, and all of them are in favour of the Union; these are LORD AUCKLAND, LORD MINTO, LORD SHEFFIELD, Mr. SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, and Mr. PEEL. Lord Auckland's affords many interesting facts relative to the commerce of the two countries, and contains, in an appendix, some very useful tables illustrative of this point; we think his lordship has fairly made out, that, in a commercial point of view, the measure of an Union will be advantageous to Ireland. The speech of Lord Minto is a very elaborate performance, occupying no less than 155 full pages: it contains much sound argument in favour of the measure, but its style and manner are quaint, heavy, and inanimate. Lord Sheffield, who is already well known by his political inquiries relative to Ireland, cuts the matter very short, being of opinion that an Union is a measure of *absolute necessity*. The speech of Mr. Douglas is one of the best productions on the subject which have yet appeared: it combats, with great success, the arguments of Mr. Foster. Mr. Peel opposed the com-

mercial propositions in 1785, but supports the present measure on account of its advantages, both political and commercial; he objects, however, to the equalisation of duties, being of opinion that our manufactured goods cannot be afforded on equally low terms with those of the Irish, from the weight of our taxes, and the higher price of our labour. This is a melancholy consideration for this country.

Having thus noticed the great senatorial productions relative to the Union, we shall simply enumerate the other publications on the subject. *In favour* of the measure have appeared, "Reasons for adopting an Union;" a temperate and sensible performance: "No Union, but unite and fall," a ludicrous pamphlet, remarkable for its low humour and powerful arguments: "A Letter to a Member of the Irish Parliament," the author of which is bold enough to assert, that because only one fifth of the people of Ireland have the right of voting, their parliament is not a popular representation: "Strictures on the Union," by NICHOLAS GAY, Esq. *Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, ut urbes*, a very odd and rather diverting performance: "Three Letters to a Noble Lord on the projected Union," by a Nobleman, which are temperate and candid, and evidently written by an able man: "Union or Separation," by R. FARREL; who recommends to his countrymen, of two evils to choose the least: "Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs in 1799, Ireland," which those who wish to see the expediency of the proposed incorporation of Ireland placed in a luminous point of view will do well to peruse: "Constitutional Objections to the Government of Ireland by a separate Legislature," by THEOBALD M'KENNA, Esq. a violent Philippic against the Irish Parliament: "Ireland profiting by Example," in which the advantages of the Union to Scotland are pointed out; and lastly, a "Fair Representation of the present political State of Ireland," by PATRICK DUIGENAN, L.L.D. which shows that the connecting bond of the Unionists is but a rope of sand; for great part of this work consists in a severe attack on lords Minto and Sheffield, brother Unionists, for their liberal sentiments respecting the catholics.

Much less numerous are the publications *against* the Union since our last compendium: indeed we consider the cause of the Anti-unionists to be a dying one. "The Case of Ireland re-considered,"

is the work of a Roman-catholic, whose grand objection to the Union is, that the continuance of the exclusion of those who profess the same religion with the great majority of the Irish people is to form one of its articles: if this were to be the case, it would be a serious objection indeed! but we hope for better things: this work does great credit to the author's candour and abilities. "Considerations on National Independence," by a member of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, is a well-written and argumentative performance, evidently the production of a man well versed in the history of his country; he combats, with great ability, several of Mr. Pitt's arguments. "The Power of Parliament considered," is an animated production, which decides in the negative the important question of which it treats. "A Demonstration of the Necessity of a Legislative Union," &c. by a Philosopher, is a very striking performance; its author deems the Union, which he laments as the political death of Ireland, to be inevitable. This is a masterpiece of eloquent writing. Mr. BOVSFIELD has published "A Letter" to the citizens of Cork against the Union, which has produced an answer from one of them. The coarse and malevolent PETER PORCUPINE has published what he calls a "Detection of a Conspiracy formed by the United Irishmen to subvert the Government of the United States of America;" we should much rather suspect Mr. Cobbet himself of conspiracy to overturn what he so much hates, a republican government, than the unfortunate and persecuted men whom he honours by flinging his dirt at.

"Sketches of Irish political Characters of the present Day," and "Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the Irish Rebellion," are two very indifferent Performances.

"An impartial Relation of the Military Operations in Ireland," by an Officer, attempts to explain the extraordinary circumstance of Lord Cornwallis having suffered the handful of French soldiers who landed with General Humbert in Ireland to remain in the country for seventeen days, without coming to a decisive engagement: this explanation proves that the hostile mind of the Irish nation, and even of the soldiers, towards this country, was, at that period, great indeed. The defeat of General Lake, at Castlebar, was, it seems, owing to our troops giving way at the critical moment, without any apparent reason: of 182 men

of the Longford and Kilkenny militia, who were missing on that day, the greater number deserted to the enemy. Lord Cornwallis dared not venture on a decisive engagement, until his corps should be composed of troops in whom he could confide, namely, the Queen's and the 29th regiments.

THEOLOGY.

Though there has been an abundance of theological works since our last, there are but few of sufficient merit and interest to require a particular notice. "A Supplement to the Remarks on the Signs of the Times," by EDWARD KING, Esq. contains a number of resemblances between predictions of ancient prophecy and the striking events of the present day, which could only be discovered by an ardent and perhaps rather whimsical mind, bent on finding out similitudes. The confessedly obscure eighteenth chapter of Isaiah he explains in a very curious manner:—*the land shadowing with wings*, according to Mr. King, is France; and why? because, let any one cast his eyes on a well-coloured map of the world, and he will find that France, and France only, has two extended wings, Spain on one side, and Germany on the other!!! The Bishop of ROCHESTER has not thought it beneath him to notice this extravagant interpretation, and, in his "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah," has presented us with a mixture of religion, politics, and criticism, in which he denies that France, "with the accursed spawn of Jacobins swarming out of her own bowels," is the country meant by the passage: but supposes it to refer to a people living to the West of the Nile, or the East of the Tigris, which time must discover. The liberal and sincere commiseration which the right reverend author professes to feel at the subversion of the Gallican church, and his eloquent indignation at the insults and sufferings which have overwhelmed the late sovereign pontiff, excite our warmest sympathy and approbation.

The Bishop of LINCOLN has published, "Elements of Christian Theology:" this work forms an easy and familiar guide to young students in their theological pursuits; and as such a guide was wanted, the right reverend author is entitled to their gratitude, for the masterly manner in which he has performed his undertaking.

"The Fall of Babylon," a sermon preached by WILLIAM MOSELEY to

an independent congregation, teaches that the spiritual dominion of the pope will subsist almost seventy years longer; that his temporal dominion at Rome may be for a short time restored, but that the destruction both of the papal power and of the city of Rome itself within this period are inevitable!!! We do not forget Mr. Brothers's Prophecy, relative to the destruction of London: Mr. Moseley is more politic, in postponing that of Rome for seventy years.

"Christian Institutes," a work professedly written by a clergyman of the church of England, contains some opinions relative to the Trinity, which we do not believe that church maintains; nor do we believe that it allows of the latitude which is here given to the observance of the Sabbath.

"Nine Discourses on Prayer," by JOHN TOWNSHEND, though they do not, as compositions, rise above mediocrity, and though they breathe the spirit of Calvinism, may yet be read with advantage by the enlightened Christians of every denomination. The arguments in favour of that excellent and too much neglected practice, family prayer, are forcible, and calculated to produce an effect.

"Two Sermons preached before his Majesty, during Lent, by BROWNLOW, Bishop of Winchester," though they blend two things which we think should be always kept separate, politics and religion, are in other respects excellent discourses, and prove in the strongest manner the folly of infidelity.

"OWEN'S Christian Monitor" is the work of a zealous and ardent Christian, and will, we trust, serve to stimulate the luke-warm, who so much abound in the present day, to greater exertions in the cause of religion: the remark on the different spirit with which afternoon-worship is conducted, in churches and in dissenting chapels, is a very just one, and ought to be attended to by those high in ecclesiastical rank.

"MR. THOMAS'S Funeral Sermon, pronounced at the interment of the Rev. W. Blake, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Crewkerne," states, in forcible language, what renders a man truly estimable: as a composition it is entitled to much praise.

A second edition, with additional illustrations, of MR. PARTRIDGE'S Explanation and Vindication of the Hundred and Ninth Psalm has made its appearance. Some Christians it seems have scrupled to join in the service of the

church when this psalm has been recited, on account of the maledictions contained in it. Mr. Partridge has proved, on the authority of several learned commentators, that these are uttered not by David, but by his enemies.

We do not so much approve another Sermon, pronounced by the same gentleman, at the consecration of the colours of the Boston armed association; we know not what business the paraphernalia of war have in the temple of the Prince of Peace.

"A Sermon on the Excellence of British Jurisprudence," by the Rev. WILLIAM COXE, would make an excellent political pamphlet; and the same may be said of two Assize Sermons, one by JOHN LODGE, B.A. and the other by JOHN HAYTER, A.M.

"Eight Sermons preached as Lady Moyer's Lectures at St. Paul's, so long ago as 1733, by WM. CLEMENTS," have now been published: they were composed expressly as a vindication of the doctrines of the Athanasian Creed. Was the doctrine of the Trinity thought to be in danger, that discourses like these, which, though sound and elaborate, contain no new matter, should be published after so long an interval had elapsed?

MR. SCOTT, already advantageously known to the Christian world by his reply to the *Age of Reason*, has published "Observations on the Signs and Duties of the Present Times," which breathe a liberal and candid spirit, and speak highly for the goodness of the author's heart: this publication has excited attention from its giving an account of a society of clergymen in London, who have agreed to preach in rotation weekly lectures in each other's churches and chapels, in order to promote *vital* godliness at this alarming period. It appears that the high-churchmen view with a jealous eye this plan of reform, adopted without the privity of the bishop of the diocese, as well as some sentiments contained in the publication before us, which favour too much of modern universal philanthropy.

"Two Sermons by the Bishop of KILMALOE," are remarkably eloquent and nervous performances.

A second edition of MR. FELLOWES'S admirable work, "A Picture of Christian Philosophy" has made its appearance. The pamphlet is converted into a large volume: perhaps the subject has not gained by the expansion.

Three Jews having been lately converted

verted to Christianity, the Rev. Mr. JONES, of Nayland, has published a "Letter" to them, which refutes, in a forcible and satisfactory manner, the erroneous opinions peculiar to this very singular people.

The Bishop of London's "Charge," which has for its object to exhort his clergy to counteract, to the utmost of their power, the pre-disposing causes of infidelity, seems to have been loudly called for by the silent but rapid growth of this evil. We are surprised that the right reverend author of this Charge should so far lend an ear to the romantic effusions of Barruel, as to suppose that there are societies instituted among us for the purpose of propagating infidelity and profligacy through the island, and especially among the lower classes of people; when it is considered how much our property and security depend on the belief of these last in future retribution, who could find any interest in endeavouring to destroy this belief?

Mr. HALL has published the "Sermons" which he preached at the Bampton Lectures in 1798; and Dr. BARROW has likewise published his on the same occasion in 1799: both these gentlemen have proved themselves to be able reasoners and judicious divines.

"Devotional Exercises and Contemplations," by ALEXANDER CLEEVE, A. B. form an elegant and useful duodecimo volume.

A rhapsodical, but apparently well-meaning enthusiast, has published "A Letter to the Pope on the probable Cause of the War, and that it waits on his Holiness to invite the Blessings of Peace:" CHRISTOPHILUS, for, so he styles himself, thinks that if the pope would allow priests to marry, we should have peace!!!

Dr. CARDEW's "Sermon, preached at Truro, before the Governors of the Cornwall General Infirmary," inculcates, in very forcible language, the duty of beneficence to the poor, whose wretchedness, necessarily existing in a state of dependence on daily labour for the bare necessities of life, is feelingly expatiated upon.

Mr. SMITH's "Tax upon Income," is a sermon as whimsical as its title.

"Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper," by VICESIMUS KNOX, D. D. is a highly interesting and important work, which attacks the opinions of bishop Pearce, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Balguy, and Dr. Bell,

respecting this great sacrament, as derogatory of its high dignity.

Dr. KNOX has also published "Family Lectures," in two volumes, which consist of sermons selected from the works of no less than sixty-three divines, all of whom cannot surely merit the title of *most celebrated*, which the compiler has given them.

The society calling themselves Unitarian Christians, established in the west of England, for promoting Christian knowledge, and the practice of virtue by the distribution of books, have published "Morning and Evening Prayers," which breathe a spirit of piety and virtue.

Mr. ROWLAND HILL has published the "Journal of a Tour through the North of England and Part of Scotland, with Remarks on the established Church of Scotland;" in consequence of this tour, Mr. Hill has been nick-named, by the high-church party, and not without cause, the Spiritual Quixote: the journal of this *old stager in the itinerant work*, as he calls himself, is a very tiresome performance, and exhibits great marks of spiritual pride and contempt of every other religious sect but his own. While Mr. Hill affects a spirit of the most extensive liberality, it is very evident that he is only inclined to tolerate those preachers *who are of the right sort*.

Since the publication of Mr. Wilberforce's book, an alarm has arisen among the high church party, at the growing influence of those who modestly style themselves Evangelical Christians. The Reverend R. POLWHELE, vicar of Manaccan, seems to feel this alarm, and, in a "Letter" to the Rev. Robert Hawker, laments, that not content with instilling his own doctrines into the minds of the flock immediately entrusted to his care, he has deemed it right to become a kind of itinerant preacher, and, in a late tour made by him in Cornwall, diffused his principles widely over the country. Much as schism is to be deprecated, we cannot help thinking that till many gross abuses existing in the established church are done away by authority, many zealous and sincere members of it will think it right to act for themselves.

Mr. BLAKEWAY, a minister at Shrewsbury, is another clergyman under the influence of the alarm we have alluded to; he has published a sermon, entitled "A Warning against Schism."

"A Treatise on the Scriptures, &c." by the Rev. WM. JESSE, is the work of an

an able and pious divine, who ought not to have disgraced himself by asperity against dissenters: there is a curious and striking remark introduced on the subject of reformation—From what has taken place in the Christian world since that period, *from the heresies and schisms! divisions and sub-divisions without end, and this evil increasing more and more every day! latitudinarianism under the mask of candour and charity, &c.* he doubts whether it was a real reformation of Christianity: if it had been so, and had restored the spirit and discipline of the primitive church, Europe would exhibit not the wild uproar of hell, but lively patterns of the heavenly state—harmony, peace, and love.

Besides the works which we have enumerated, there have appeared several single sermons, most of them of a political tendency.

BIOGRAPHY.

"General Biography, or Lives, Critical and Historical, of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions, arranged in alphabetical Order: chiefly composed by JOHN AIKIN, M. D. and the late Rev. WILLIAM ENFIELD, LL. D. Vol. I." This work, which, from the high literary reputation of the two gentlemen who undertook it, has long been anxiously expected, will be found not to disappoint the hopes entertained of it. We much admire the introductory remarks in the preface on the great difference between the eminence of individuals during their own lives, in consequence of high and important offices being accidentally held by them, and their real consequence and influence over the events of their age, and agree on thinking it to be the duty of a biographer to detach the man from his station. We with the compilers had acted on this opinion in the case of hereditary sovereigns, and not have loaded their pages with all the insignificant princes that have reigned; for unless these have merited notice for any remarkable qualities or actions of their own, it appears to us that they ought not to find place in a biographical work, though they would certainly be entitled to it in a general history. We do not assent to the reasons of the compilers for retaining the old alphabetical mode of arrangement, which is only advantageous to those who would merely use this biographical dictionary as a book of reference; and we deny that easy reference is the chief object of a biographical work,

though it may be one of the points to be attended to. As a dictionary of reference, nothing can exceed the work of the singularly concise L'Avocat, which, if brought down to the present times would be sufficient to answer this purpose; but we apprehend that the present work has much higher claims to notice, and more important purposes in view. As this first volume does not get through the letter B, we can only regard it as a specimen of the work. We hope the remaining volumes will bear marks of the same spirit of research, the same extent of information, and, above all, the same candid and liberal mind which pervade the present. On how many accounts has Dr. Aikin to lament the irreparable loss of his valued friend!

"Two Biographical Tracts; First, Observations on Mr. HOLLIDAY's Life of the Earl of Mansfield; Second, Thoughts on the judicial and political Life of the said Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, by an ancient Member of the Inner Temple, Vol. I. Part I." These form a most tedious and excursive performance: the author attacks Mr. Holliday, whom he calls an enthusiastic encomiast, and more strongly the character of Lord Mansfield. We earnestly recommend to him to content himself with this his vol. I. part I. and not to fatigue the public with the three other parts with which he has threatened them. What are we to think of a biographer, who, instead of principally confining himself to his subject, gives us the lives of Mark Tully Cicero, of Demosthenes, of all the lords who signed the protest in 1743, on the subject of the dismissal of all the Hanoverian troops, of Lord Clarendon, of lord Bacon, and of all the lords of the star-chamber!

"The Supplement to the Anecdotes of distinguished Persons" brings Mr. SEWARD's plan to a conclusion, and is executed with the same taste and judgment as the former part.

"Selections from the French Anas" are accompanied with biographical sketches of the respective authors, and will prove an acceptable present to those who are pleased with these light performances.

"City Biography," which professes to contain anecdotes and memoirs of the principal personages in our great commercial metropolis, is a contemptible and catchpenny performance.

A translation has appeared of "ROUSSEAU's Life of General Hoche." It appears that this general was of the most obscure

obscure origin, and, at the commencement of the revolution, a private in the French guards. Those who have admired the correct eloquence and glowing energy of his proclamations, and other public papers, will be surprised to hear that he did not learn to read and write till he was past twenty. This general was one of the bitterest enemies of the government of this country; on all occasions he acted against it with a zeal amounting to passion. The formidable expedition against Ireland, which, after reaching in safety the coast against which it was directed, unaccountably failed away, was planned and commanded by him. The frigate in which he had embarked parted during a gale from the rest of the fleet; Hoche is stated to have manifested the utmost rage and vexation when he found it had returned without landing the troops. He had even thoughts of landing with his *état-major*, and putting himself at the head of the disaffected party in Ireland; but was deterred from this rash attempt by the remonstrances of his officers. It is remarkable, that the manifesto which he composed on the occasion of this expedition was afterwards issued by General Humbert.

"The Life of the Rev. JOHN MACHIN" is that of a zealous itinerant Methodist; but is more calculated to gratify scoffers, by its absurdities, than to edify or instruct the world.

"The Life of Major J. G. SEMPLÉ LISLE, written by himself," informs us of circumstances which we find great difficulty in believing. It cannot truly be true, that this notorious swindler has been entrusted with important state secrets by sovereign princes. Till we hear this on better authority than that of the *poi-diffant* major himself, we must withhold our belief. We do not mean that this arch-rogue should swindle us out of our senses.

"Biographical Sketches of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, and Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, with Bossuet's Orations, pronounced at their Interment," have been translated from the French by Mr. EDWARD JERNINGHAM. The great reputation of Bossuet renders it unnecessary for us to dwell on the dignified and graceful sentiment, the pathetic eloquence, and the religious fervour of this great orator and pious Christian. Mr. Jerningham has conferred a most acceptable present on the English reader by his elegant and spirited translation.

A second volume of "British Public Characters," containing those of 1799—1800, has just made its appearance. We

are glad to find that the editor has been induced by the favourable reception which the first volume met with from the public, not only to publish the present one, but to announce a third for the ensuing year. To render the third volume of equal merit and interest with the two preceding ones, he requests all persons inclined to communicate complete memoirs or authentic materials relative to any distinguished person, to address them to him by the 1st of the ensuing July. The present contains memoirs of no less than forty-seven distinguished personages, and we observe in it the same spirit of candour and moderation which made the first volume acceptable to all parties. The fault of this work is the indiscriminate praise lavished on almost all the characters; so that we are tempted to think the sketches must have been drawn by the partial hand of friendship. Who would have suspected that Mr. Pratt, as a novelist, was equalled by few, and surpassed by none, not excepting Fielding, Richardson, or Sterne! and that the same poetry contained in his "Gleanings in Norfolk" was a *chef-d'œuvre*!!

We have been much pleased with the first volume of the "Annual Necrology for 1797—8," which is just published. The idea of rescuing from oblivion such characters as, though not of sufficient consequence to be treated of in distinct publications, are yet worthy of being handed down to posterity, always appeared to us a very good one; and the execution, though necessarily of various merit, from the variety of persons engaged in it, is upon the whole very respectable.

We have been much struck with "The Life of GODFREY AUGUSTUS BURGER," the celebrated author of *Lenora*, which is a masterly specimen of concise, yet lucid biography. "The Life of Mr. Wilkes" contains some curious particulars, which were to us new. "The Memoirs of Lavoisier" are translated from the French of LALANDE, as well as some other articles.

We know of but three works which have appeared within the last six months on the subject of

NATURAL HISTORY.

The "Collection of Exotics from the Island of Antigua," by a Lady, consists of coloured plates, of a small collection of tropical plants, made for Viscountess Galway.

"Coloured Figures" have been published of marine plants, &c. by THOMAS VELLEZ.

VELLEY, Esq. D.C.L. Fellow of the Linnæan Society. The obscure subject of marine plants is ably treated of in his work, which is embellished with a number of elegant plates. The remarks on the mode in which these plants are propagated are ingenious and judicious. The whole work evinces, that colonel Velley possesses both science and taste.

"Tracts and Observations on Natural History and Physiology," by ROBERT TOWNSON, LL.D. Three of the tracts contained in this volume were published some years ago at Vienna, in the Latin language; these are on the respiration and absorption of the amphibia. In treating this obscure and difficult subject, Dr. Townson has evinced much acuteness, and has made some discoveries of importance: this praise applies particularly to his tract on the respiration of the tortoise, which satisfactorily refutes the opinion of the anatomists who have treated of it before him. There is another subject on which the doctor has displayed much ingenuity: this is, the cause why objects appear single, though viewed by both eyes.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In our last Retrospect we noticed "Mr. MORRITT's Vindication of Homer, in Answer to Mr. Bryant." Since that time the veteran champion of literature has published a reply to the work of his youthful competitor, whom he defies with confidence and the assurance of victory—a confidence and assurance which we do not hesitate to pronounce presumptuous. Mr. Bryant may have detected some inaccuracies and obscurities in Mr. Morrill's work; but the main object of it, the existence of the Trojan war, we think was fully and satisfactorily made out. Mr. Morrill may also have treated the subject with a warmth not perfectly consistent with the respect due to Mr. Bryant's venerable character and literary eminence; but his warmth is ice, compared with that displayed in the present performance. As a subject of calm literary discussion has now degenerated into something like a personal contest, we advise the combatants to desist. Independently of this, the subject has been sufficiently discussed: there is danger of the public being fatigued; *Claudite jam rivos—fat prata biberunt.*

Mr. WAKEFIELD's splendid edition of "Lucræti" has made its appearance. The great classical learning of this gentleman, his singular acuteness, his bold and fearless spirit of investigation, and his patient and laborious re-

searches, are well known: the result of of their application in the present instance is the production of the best edition of this sublime though obscure poet which the world, perhaps, ever saw. Mr. Wakefield's notes cannot be read without the greatest pleasure: we trust the gratitude of the classical world, to which he is so amply entitled, will compensate for the sufferings which his zealous exertions in the cause of liberty have incurred.

FINE ARTS.

The Reverend ROBERT ANTHONY BROMLEY has published a second volume of his "Philosophical and Critical History of the Fine Arts," which is not superior to the former in any respect; like that, it contains much information of some kind or other jumbled together; but the author is evidently deficient in learning and real taste.

Mr. BONNER has published the first and second numbers of the "Copperplate Perspective Itinerary," which is to be continued quarterly, at five shillings each number. The design of this elegant publication is to give views of castles, abbeys, cathedrals, palaces, mansions, and ruins, *drawn from the originals*, as are best calculated to perpetuate modern excellence and to gratify the scientific taste of the antiquary. Each number contains ten views, and will, in general, terminate the subject it professes to elucidate; so that purchasers will not be necessitated to go on purchasing the subsequent parts.

PHYSICS.

Mr. KIRWAN has published a second edition of his "Elements of Mineralogy," which, with respect to plan and arrangement, is scarcely at all altered; and which, of course, contains all the new articles which have been discovered since the publication of the first edition in 1784; except, indeed, the chrome, the tellurium, and some recent discoveries which have occurred since these volumes were printed.

We are very glad to find that Mr. NICHOLSON meets with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with his highly useful "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts." Two complete volumes are already published, and a fresh number comes out every month. It is of the utmost national importance in a country like Great Britain, which is enabled to support the pressure of an unprecedented debt chiefly by the superior excellence of its manufactures, depending so much on physical science

science for their perfection, that a man of Mr. Nicholson's science and experience should not only communicate to the public the extensive improvements in chemistry which are so rapidly made on the continent, but should besides be always ready to receive inquiries from manufacturers, in various branches of the arts, and reply to them with the fullness, precision, and caution, which we have noticed in the original observations of the editor of this journal. The scientific chemist also will not scorn to peruse this work, and the mere dabbler in philosophical experiments will meet with many things to gratify his curiosity. Mr. Nicholson must have been gratified by the honourable notice taken of his work in the *Annales de Chimie*, tom. XXII.

Mr. WOOD has published "The Principles of Mechanics" and the Rev. Mr. VINCE has published "The Principles of Hydrostatics." Both these gentlemen are members of the university of Cambridge, and these are intended as elementary works on their respective subjects. We are sorry to observe, that in the most essential requisites of elementary works, namely, clearness and demonstration, mutual connexion of parts (*ibé lucidus ordo*), and preciseness of definition, these two gentlemen are deficient.

"A Treatise on Spherical Geometry," by JOHN HOWARD, is an important and useful work, and will be found particularly serviceable by the tutors of the university of Cambridge.

The Dublin university having purchased the collection of minerals contained in the Lefkean museum, Mr. MITCHELL has published a translation of Karsten's description of them. To give our readers an idea of the importance of this collection, it will be sufficient to inform them, that the number of specimens amounts to 5341.

"The Abridgement of Dr. HUNTER'S Translation of St. Pierre's *Etudes de la Nature*" will be very agreeable to those who cannot afford to purchase the whole work. Two abridgments have been published. Mr. REDE's has the advantage of a copious index.

Dr. BEDDOES has published "Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge, principally from the West of England," in one volume, octavo. The object of this work is to combine and preserve many valuable facts, which might be lost to the public if the means of introducing them to notice were not facilitated. The most considerable and striking

articles of this volume are, 1. *Experimental Essays on Heat, Light, and the Combinations of Light; with a new Theory of Respiration, and Observations on the Chemistry of Life.* 2. *Experimental Essays on the Generation of Phos-oxygen (Oxygen gas)*, and on the causes of the Colours of *organic Bodies*; both by Mr. HUMPHREY DAVY, who, we understand, is a young man to whom the care of the pneumatic institution at Bristol is entrusted. These essays do the highest credit to the ingenuity and industry of Mr. Davy, and will excite great attention among the chemical philosophers on the continent as well as in this country. The author is a man of genius, and has all the ardour and boldness which usually accompany genius: whether the striking novelties which he has advanced will really operate a change in the theory of chemistry remains to be seen. We, however, cannot hesitate, even now, to express our utter disapprobation of any sudden change in chemical nomenclature. If names sanctioned by the immortal LAVOISIER are to be changed whenever any chemist thinks he has made a discovery requiring the alteration, we shall soon have the confusion of Babel in the language of chemistry. Not a single name ought, in our opinion, to be changed till after the most patient investigation, the concurrent testimony of numerous experiments; and, especially, till the loud cry of chemical philosophers shall have proved the necessity of the alteration. We cannot conclude our notice of this article without observing, that Mr. Davy sometimes makes more extensive inferences from the result of his experiments than they strictly warrant; that he now and then wastes experiments to prove what nobody doubts. *Nec Deus interfit, &c.* is a recommendation that applies to other things besides poetry. He says, (page 8), "Since light and heat are usually concomitant, since there is rarely a considerable degree of one without the other, &c." We apprehend, there are as many instances of heat existing without light as with it; for instance, the heat produced by the mixture of sulphuric acid and water, and of alcohol and water; by friction and percussion, during the vinous fermentation; and during many metallic solutions. In all these instances a considerable degree of heat exists without any light. We do not understand what Mr. Davy means, by saying, "that in the exhausted receiver a greater quantity of ether is present," (page 8). The whole force of experiment I. rests on this point, whether the

particles of steel were really fused, or only abraded? To prove that light is material, he says, (page 11), "As the impulse of a material body on the organ of vision is essential to the generation of sensation, light is consequently matter." This is taking for granted the very thing wanted to be proved. In the description of the third experiment, which is very ingeniously planned, there is some inaccuracy of expression relative to the wax: we are not told where it was placed. The consequences deduced do not of necessity follow. "Had this ice given out caloric (he says), the water on the top of it must have been frozen." This is not a necessary consequence: water may be cooled below the freezing point without freezing, in the same manner as a super-saturated solution of some salts in water will remain without crystallising, till agitation or some other cause determines the crystallisation. We could mention some other inaccuracies and obscurities; but it would take us far beyond the limits of this compendium to treat these highly interesting papers as fully as they deserve. We hope Mr. Davy will republish them in a separate form.

Mr. RALPH WALKER, late of Jamaica, has published a "Treatise on the Magnet," which he, himself, seems to think of considerable importance to the mariner. He very unnecessarily takes the trouble of telling the learned, that his work is not meant for them, and that it is therefore divested of the *tinsel and technical terms* of the professional philosopher. The word *chapter*, we suppose; he includes among these tinsel terms; for he sedulously avoids to use it, and substitutes *case* in its room. This work contains numerous tables which will be found useful.

An anonymous author has published "The Observation of Newton concerning the Inflections of Light, accompanied by other Observations, differing from his, and appearing to lead to a Change of his Theory of Light and Colours." The very title displays affectation; and, if we except this fault, which pervades the whole work, we cannot help being much pleased with it, as it contains many new and striking experiments, some of which correct Sir Isaac Newton's original observations. We have little doubt that his celebrated theory, part of which has been so frequently attacked of late, will have to undergo very material alterations, if not total change.

All persons concerned in linen and cotton-manufactories are indebted to Dr.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, professor of chemistry to the Dublin Society, for the publication of a very important discovery, namely, that the sulphuret of lime may be used in bleaching as a substitute for pot-ash and barilla. It is calculated, that in Ireland alone 215,307l. will be annually saved by this substitution. We cannot help recommending the conduct of Dr. Higgins, in publishing his own discovery for the general good, to the imitation of those persons who will not even suffer the public to be benefited by the discoveries of others, but obtain patents if they chance to become the first acquainted with foreign discoveries. Although the great Berthollet set in so remarkable a manner the example of disinterestedness, how many patents have been obtained in this country for bleaching by his method, with some trifling variation! Dr. Higgins has prefixed to his essay, which is drawn up in the plain and explicit language necessary for the mere artist, a preface, calculated for the scientific exclusively, in which he proves, that some discoveries of Fourcroy and Vauquelin (Vauquelin) had been previously announced to the public by himself.

"Critical Examination of the First Part of Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry." This work we understand to be the performance of Mr. DRUMMOND, a member of the British parliament; but we cannot vouch for the truth of this. The object of the work is not to attack the whole of Lavoisier's admirable system, but to notice some of its defects and inaccuracies; and in this we think the author has in some measure succeeded. Not that his criticisms are all of them original; on the contrary, he is considerably indebted to many examiners, who have preceded him: it would, however, be unjust not to say that most of his original remarks display much philosophical ability.

Mr. HENRY STUTZER has published a translation of the "Elements of Chemistry, by J. F. Jacquin, of Vienna." This work is already well known to the chemical world. We have to regret that the translator, who in other respects has performed his work ably and well, should not have enriched his translation with the many improvements which have been made in chemistry since the publication of the original work.

The first part of "The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1799," has made its appearance. It is impossible for us to give even a cursory account of its contents; suffice it to say, that

that although nothing of great novelty or first-rate importance is communicated in this volume, there is yet a great deal to interest the lover of science.

"Experimental Enquiries concerning the Principle of the lateral Communication of Motion in Fluids, applied to the Explanation of various Hydraulic Phenomena, by Citizen J. B. VENTURI. Translated from the French by W. NICHOLSON." The very curious subject of this work seems to have been investigated with much care, judgment, and ingenuity; and the result is, that various new and curious facts relative to the motion of fluids are ascertained. The descriptions are lucid and satisfactory; the reasoning is precise and logical; and the style plain and simple. It is impossible without the plates to give a just idea of the contents of this valuable work.

"Result of two Series of Experiments towards ascertaining the respective Velocity of floating Bodies, varying in Form, &c." by CHARLES GORE, Esq. of Weimar, in Saxony. These experiments are communicated to the Society for the improvement of naval architecture, who lent the author the machinery employed in them. They are of two kinds: the first have for their object to ascertain the velocities of bodies of different shapes when drawn through water by a certain power; the second, the respective degrees of stability or power to resist the pressure of the wind while carrying sail. Mr. Gore is of opinion, that there is room for considerable improvements in naval architecture.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Six more numbers, forming a second volume, have appeared of the "Medical and Physical Journal," conducted by Drs. BRADLEY and WILlich. This work has received communications from medical characters of the first importance not only of London, but of all other parts of the kingdom, and cannot therefore fail of being in the highest degree both useful and interesting to every medical practitioner who wishes to be acquainted with the actual state of the science. We would recommend to the conductors to be more select in the publication of original communications, and more ample in their extracts from such foreign works of importance as are not likely to come into the hands of the generality of their readers. From their hitherto obscure conciseness on this head we have but a glimpse instead of a satisfactory view of many interesting facts. We also think that they should

review medical and physical publications more at large, and give more copious extracts than they have hitherto done.

In 1796 Dr. CARMICHAEL SMYTH published an essay on the "Effect of Nitrous Vapour in preventing and destroying Contagion;" this he has now republished, with the important addition of numerous cases communicated to him chiefly by naval surgeons, which tend to confirm the antiseptic efficacy of this vapour. It is very extraordinary that Dr. Mitchell should suppose this very same vapour, which, according to Dr. Smyth's account, is the destroyer of contagion, to be the principle itself of contagion, and should of consequence have given to the acid which forms it the name of *septic*. Here is a very wide difference, which, as the subject is of such paramount importance to society, we trust will be soon satisfactorily accounted for. We would recommend to Dr. Smyth to examine, with the utmost degree of chemical accuracy, the nitrous vapour which he employs in future, and to state the proportions of oxygen and azote which it contains.

"An Essay on the Causes, early Signs, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption," by Dr. BENDOES, is one of the most important medical publications which we have seen for a long while; important not only to the medical practitioner, but to parents, as it shows those who have the care of children how the remote causes of this fatal scourge may be guarded against. The description which the doctor gives of the painful symptoms of the disease is remarkably striking, and can scarcely be read without shuddering. We wish we were as sanguine as our author with respect to digitalis as a cure; but his hope that this disease will hereafter yield as regularly to this medicine as ague to Peruvian bark, appears to favour of extravagance. Digitalis certainly possesses the property of rendering the circulation of the blood languid in a very remarkable degree, and will therefore frequently alleviate the distressing symptoms of this disease. But like air with an under proportion of oxygen, and like every other sedative; its operation is only alleviating: it does not attack the unknown source of the disease. Even if the ulcers of the lungs should heal, we fear that the cause which originally produced them will continue to operate, and to produce fresh ones after the disease has appeared to be cured. Besides, digitalis is a very dangerous medicine, and, we fear, would frequently produce sudden

death if employed by practitioners in general; all of whom would not proceed with the caution and accuracy of Dr. Beddoe. Upon the whole, we must prefer the exhibition of air with an under proportion of oxygen.

Various interesting publications have made their appearance during the last half year on the subject of the *Variole Vaccinae*, or Cow-pox, the happy success of which disease, as a substitute for the small-pox, we have frequently had occasion to notice. Notwithstanding the stubbornness of three thousand well-attested facts, we fear it will be a considerable time before the practice of inoculating for this disease will become general. It is certainly neither so painful nor so loathsome as the small-pox, and the risk attending it is so trifling, that no truly affectionate parent will hesitate which to prefer; nor, from the satisfactory evidence which is before the public, can there be any doubt but it is a sure defence against the small-pox. Among the most respectable of the faculty, little doubt of its utility appears to exist; its general and early adoption will, however, in great measure, depend on the courage of parents, as practitioners in confined districts will hesitate to commit themselves, by recommending a disease which, in one case in four or five hundred, has proved as virulent as bad cases of the disease which it is intended to prevent. It cannot, however, be too often repeated, that of three thousand known cases of vaccine inoculation, not one of them has proved mortal, and that in the inoculated small-pox the fatal cases are one in five hundred. The increasing opinion of the faculty appears to be, that the *vaccine-pock* is a milder species of the *variole*.

In consequence of Dr. JACKSON's thinking that the illness which terminated the life of the late much to be lamented Mrs. Godwin, originated in the neglect of some of the attentions necessary during the puerperal state, he has published "Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy, the Progress of Labour and Delivery;" but it is an astonishing circumstance, that he has not in the course of his work stated, what those fatal omissions were. The pamphlet, however, is a very useful one.

We have at length some official information with respect to that dreadful scourge of America, the yellow fever; the College of Physicians of Philadelphia having published "Facts and Observations relative to the Nature and Origin

of the Pestilential Fever which prevailed in the City of Philadelphia in 1793, 1797, and 1798." From this account it appears that this disease has been in every instance imported from the West Indies; the College therefore recommends such measures as seem well calculated to prevent the poison from being again suffered to enter the country.

Dr. SHERWEN has collected and published, in one pamphlet, "The Valuable Papers on the Diseases of the Bladder, on the Use of the Caustic Bougie, and on the Schirro-contracted Rectum," which he had inserted in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

Dr. ROLLO has published a second edition of his "Essay on the Diabetes Mellitus," which is enriched by several new cases, and contains the continuation of those which were unfinished at the period of the former publication; he likewise presents us with the results of the trials of some of the acids in the cure of *lues venerea*; and by these, the propriety of their exhibition is much strengthened.

"A Case of Diabetes with an Historical Sketch of that Disease; by THOMAS GIRDLESTONE, M.D." is the work of a Physician of much provincial celebrity. In the preface, the author acknowledges the obligations he owes to Dr. Rollo and Mr. Cruickshanks, but thinks that the former overlooked some parts of his letter to him: his historical sketch of diabetes is interspersed with much classical and apposite quotation. The mode of cure which Dr. Girdlestone recommends, is a strict adherence to animal diet. The postscript contains a case, communicated to the author by Dr. Lubbock; but as it was not a very important one, and as its termination was not known, in consequence of the patient having deserted from the Norwich hospital during the late election for that city, we do not see the propriety of its insertion.

"The Case of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, during last winter, remained buried under the snow, with no other sustenance than what she obtained by sucking the walls of her prison," has been presented to the public by THOMAS VERNEY OKES, the surgeon who attended her. He gives a minute account of all the circumstances of this extraordinary case in rather a pompous manner. His medical treatment, which he supposed to have terminated in the recovery of his patient, appears to have been judicious; but we understand that she is since dead.

Dr. WILLIAM BUTTER, of Edinburgh,

burgh, has published "A Treatise on the Virulent Gonorrhoea," which he affectedly calls the Venereal Rose: his method of cure in obstinate cases, which resist the common remedies, is to exhibit the inspissated juice of hemlock in doses of ten grains, which, he says, is a safe and certain cure. This mode of treatment was communicated to him by Baron Storck in 1774.

Mr. JAMES PARKINSON has published "Medical Admonitions addressed to Families:" but which to us seem more calculated for the profession, to whom they will prove useful.

The two Dr. DUNCANS have published a fresh volume of the "Annals of Medicine," which does not contain any thing of great novelty or importance.

A second volume of that highly useful work, Dr. TROTTER's "Medicina Nautica," has made its appearance; we have great pleasure in finding that the very judicious recommendations of our author with respect to ventilation and cleanliness, and particularly the insolation of those attacked by contagious fevers, have been attended to on board his Majesty's ships, and have had the desired effect in rendering contagion accidentally introduced easily extinguishable. But we are not a little surprised at the decided opposition of Dr. Trotter to fumigation with nitrous acid gas, which he asserts, in direct opposition to the opinion of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, and to the testimonies collected by him, which we have already noticed, to be not only incapable of purifying foul air, but to contribute materially to its deterioration. It is a dreadful stroke to the cause of science, and tends to produce philosophical-scepticism, when we find two men of talents, and both professing to have evidence from the experience of others as well as their own, thus differing from each other *to cælo*. When we consider the great attraction of nitrous gas for oxygen, we cannot help thinking that it must tend to diminish the proportion of this constituent part of the atmosphere in which the fumigations are made; but whether air, with this under proportion of oxygen, be more or less fit for persons with contagious fevers, cannot be determined by mere reasoning.

"An Essay on preserving Health, and of attaining to an advanced Age," contains some useful precepts, though not original, and much entertaining dietetic information.

"Remarks on some of the Opinions of

the late Mr. John Hunter, by HENRY CLUTTERBUCK:" this publication contains a variety of facts and arguments in opposition to Mr. Hunter's peculiar opinions on Lues, and present us with several instructive cases and many practical observations well worthy of attention.

Mr. WALKER's "Memoirs of Medicine, from the earliest Period to the Eighteenth Century," is a work of merit, and worthy the attention of the medical student, who ought to be well acquainted with what has been done in this science, before he indulges in the present rage for *new* facts, some of which will be found to have little claim to novelty, and *improvements*, which frequently are unworthy of that title.

Dr. WILSON's "Treatise on Febrile Diseases" commences with an Introduction, which contains the author's nomenclature of febrile diseases, not materially differing from Dr. Cullen's, but more correct in several of the definitions. The first book treats of intermitting and remitting fevers; the second of continued fevers. The Brunonian doctrine is explained at great length, its defects and errors are pointed out, and its merits fairly appreciated. With respect to the treatment and cure of fevers, Dr. Wilson has exhibited the practice of the best authors, and his regular reference to them, through his whole work, greatly enhances its value to the young student, to whom this book may be warmly recommended.

Dr. G. FORDYCE, already so well known to the world, has published "A Third Dissertation on Fever," Part II. which will in no degree derogate from his well-earned fame. A fifth volume has appeared of the "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London."

Dr. BEDDOES has published a "Notice of some Observations made at the Medical Pneumatic Institution," which in fact is principally an introduction to a regular account of the institution which is to make its appearance every quarter, under the title of *Researches concerning Nature and Man*. The most striking part of the present pamphlet is the account of the astonishing effects produced by breathing the gaseous oxyd of azote.

AGRICULTURE.

"A general View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, by the Secretary to the Board," bears marks of Mr. Young's usual clearness of judgment and perseverance; and

as, in the survey which he made of the county, he met with the most friendly encouragement and utmost candour and communicativeness on the part of the persons employed in agriculture, he has been able to present the public with a mass of information which may be depended upon. The result of Mr. Young's enquiry is, that Lincolnshire is a fertile rather than a beautiful county, though he has pointed out so many picturesque beauties in it, as to prove that it is not so devoid of beauty as is commonly imagined; that the roads are bad; that the women are very lazy *'as they do nothing but bring forth children and eat cake'*; and that the state of its manufactures is very much below par. The volume contains a map of the soil of Lincolnshire, and various other maps, and some plates.

"The Practical Planter, &c." by WALTER NICOL, is the work of a gentleman who has already been employed more than once by the Board of Agriculture to promote its purposes. The author strongly recommends that all the waste lands fit for the purpose should be planted; for he justly observes, that we depend now on foreign nations for the means of supporting our great national bulwark, the navy; that the balance of the timber trade is considerably against us, and before we can raise sufficient supplies, may, perhaps, be in favour of our enemies. The work is written with perspicuity, and does honour to the author's good sense, experience, and patriotism.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY has republished his "General Review of the Agriculture of the County of Somerset," which he drew up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture in 1795. He has made several amendments, and added the remarks of a number of respectable gentlemen and farmers of the county. There is undoubtedly much valuable and interesting matter in this publication, but it is frequently thrown together in a loose and careless manner.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

We cannot more properly commence this article than with the notice of an interesting work, from which we have derived an uncommon degree of information, relative to the vast continent of America. "Tour through the United States of North America, the Country of the Iroquois, and Upper Canada, in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797. By the Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT." America once formed part of the British empire, but the child grew

too big to be managed; and it must be owned, now that the lapse of several years has rendered us capable of judging with calmness, that the frowardness was rather on the part of the parent than of the child. But, though the bands of civic union which once united us with the Americans are dissolved, there are still so many points in common between us, so much political connexion, so much commercial intercourse, such a similarity of manners, such an identity of language, that every authentic account of the actual state of that rising people cannot fail of being received with eagerness by the British public. The author of the present work is one of the many virtuous and respectable characters whom the volcano of the French revolution has thrown from its unfathomable crater; and he could not, it seems to us, spend the time of his exile better, than in examining a country so gigantic in its natural productions, so boundless in its extent, so various in its population, so peculiarly calculated to attract the attention of a philosophic mind, as the continent of America. The result of the observations which he has been enabled to make, by a three years' presence on the spot, he has communicated to the public in the French language. Mr. NEUMAN has translated it into English; and, in his preface, lays claim to faithfulness, simplicity, and correctness, of English phraseology. Not having seen the original, we can only say, that we are not unwilling to admit his first claim, from our conviction of the justice of the two latter. The author has not only filled his pages with information of the most recent and important kind, but he has done it in a very ample manner; for his work consists of no less than two large quarto volumes; which, as they may in some degree be considered distinct works, the first containing the tour through the northern provinces, and the second that through the southern, each illustrated with its appropriate maps, may be purchased separately. The Duke de Liancourt has conducted his work very much on the plan of Mr. Arthur Young's "Tour through France and Italy;" and we find in it the same minute attention to the quality of the soil, the state of agriculture, the condition of the husbandman, and the progress of manufactures, which rendered the latter gentleman so useful a traveller. The present work contains much authentic information relative to other striking features of the American republic; and is interspersed with

with so much personal anecdote and adventure, as will make it agreeable even to those who read for amusement merely. We were particularly struck by the history of Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, who, in 1790, was taken prisoner, in consequence of an artful manœuvre of some tribes of native Indians, as he was descending the Ohio, and who, after being in the most imminent danger of experiencing the dreadful vengeance of Indian conquerors, was luckily rescued, and returned safe to his habitation at Richmond, where our traveller became acquainted with him. Mr. Adams is highly spoken of as a zealous promoter of the American revolution; for his powers of conversation, abounding in sarcastic, yet not uncourteous wit, and for his modest and retired mode of living. This was while he was vice-president of the United States. We are sorry to find that Dr. Priestley has not obtained all the respect in America which his virtues and extraordinary talents entitled him to expect. We doubt there is much truth in our author's observation, that this people of traders would give up all the experiments on air for one profitable speculation.

The "Travels of M. FAUJAS DE ST. FOND in England and Scotland," which were published at Paris in 1792, have been well translated into English. This enlightened and philosophical traveller visited Great Britain in 1784, before the present lamentable rancour subsisted between the two nations, and viewed, with a very approving eye, the admirable state of such of our manufactures as the jealousy of trade permitted him to inspect. He gives a very lively and interesting account of the eminent characters to whom he was introduced; particularly of Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Cavallo, and Mr. Sheldon. The account of an anatomical preparation of a young lady, of whom the latter gentleman had been the lover, and which he keeps in his bed-chamber, is uncommonly striking. No one can read without pleasure the account of our traveller's introduction to Dr. and Miss Herschel: indeed, there are continual marks of the goodness of his heart, as well as the soundness of his judgment, and the liveliness of his imagination. He frequently laments, with the utmost poignancy, the severe fate of his philosophical friends who have fallen under the bloody axe of the revolution. The main objects which M. de St. Fond had in view were mineralogy and natural history, of which perhaps there is ra-

ther too much for readers in general; but his animated description of the cave of Fingal cannot fail of interesting every body.

Miss PLUMPTRE has presented the public with a very excellent translation of "Matthieson's Letters from various Parts of the Continent, between the Years 1785 and 1794." We are glad to find that this lady has turned her attention to something besides German plays, which we have in truth been surfeited. The most interesting part of these letters is the account of the great living literary characters of Germany. The author lavishes his praise too indiscriminately, and his opinion must therefore be received with caution. He gives some uncommonly interesting anecdotes of persons in France, which he visited immediately after the institution of the Republic,—anecdotes which will make the hearts of every friend of liberty to glow. At the end of the volume are given three original letters from our countryman Gray to Charles Von Bonstetten, baillie of Nyon, in the canton of Berné, written in more than his usual querulous style of dependency. Matthieson himself is a poet; but it is rather unfortunate that Miss Plumptre should have attempted the translation of one of his poems.

Since the hazardous expedition of the French to Egypt and Syria, and the very interesting account published by Mr. Eton of the Turkish empire, the public curiosity has been eagerly attracted to these countries: hence the avidity with which the narratives of BROWNE and SONNINI have been received. They are both of them solid and scientific, but certainly rather dull works. Mr. Browne is, we understand, a gentleman of education and fortune, and, consequently, his exposing himself to the very great risque which invariably attends *Frank* travellers in these barbarous and fanatical regions is the more to be wondered at. Mr. Browne arrived in Egypt in January 1792, and spent the whole of that year, and part of the next, in exploring the wonderful works of nature, and ruins of works of art, which that once celebrated country still contains. In May 1793 he began his African journey, in the course of which he arrived at the kingdom of Dar-Fur, till then absolutely unvisited by any European traveller, and thus rendered the most essential service to the geography of Africa. In this curious and interesting country he was compelled by the sultan to remain three years, and was thereby prevented from penetrating

penetrating farther to the south or west, as he had intended. In 1797 he visited Syria; and, after remaining there some months, proceeded to London by way of Constantinople. Mr. Browne has altered the orthography of many of the towns through which he passed: Damietta is *Damiatt*, *Rosetta* *Raschid*, *Joppa* *Yaffe*, and *Cairo* *Kahira*. The greatest use of this journey has been to rectify some considerable mistakes of major Rennel, and other geographers, who had before treated of this imperfectly explored country. It ought to be observed, that this work is occasionally tinged by the new philosophy, and contains passages of an Antichristian tendency. M. Sannini was an engineer in the French navy, and employed by the old government of France; which, if we may believe our author (vol. II. p. 230), had the same design of colonising Egypt which the republic has since carried into effect, to explore that country, and bring as minute an account as possible of all that it contained worthy of notice. It is said that his account assisted in determining the directors to put that remarkable project into execution. The work was not published at Paris till the present year, so that Dr. Hunter, who has presented the English public with a translation, has at least the merit of celerity and industry. The contrast between the political sentiments of the author and the translator is very striking: the former takes every opportunity of alluding, with enthusiastic admiration, to the French revolution, and to the Egyptian expedition of Bonaparte; the latter prefixes to his translation an almost idolatrous dedication to Mr. Pitt, and infuses continually into his notes antidotes against what he deems the poison of the text. In this account of Egypt there is too minute an attention to natural history for the general reader. The author made an expedition to that part of the Libyan desert which is called the desert of Nitria, or Saint Macarius, and gives a most disgusting picture of the Coptic monks, who reside in the convent of Zaidiel Baramous; but every thing he says on religious subjects must be received with caution, as, from several passages, he appears to be destitute of religion. His account of the Saade, or serpent-eaters, is curious, and shows what a Circe superstition is: but the most novel and striking description is that of certain operations practised in Egypt on females, which are detailed, both in the original and in the translation, with a minuteness which had better have been avoided, as they render

the book quite unfit for the parlour window. From the circumstance of Mourat Bey having come in competition with Buonaparte, the anecdotes relating to him will of course be read with avidity. A portrait of this warrior is prefixed to the second volume; besides which, there are several maps and engravings illustrative of the work. We cannot speak very highly in favour of the translation: it has now and then some misconstructions which are almost ludicrous.

Mr. PRATT, after publishing three volumes of his "Gleanings" on the Continent, has added a fourth, which contains the commencement of his gleanings in this country. We are given to understand that this volume, which contains only part of Norfolk, forms but the beginning of the author's design. If the sequel be carried on with the same tedious garrulity as the commencement, the public will have reason to wish that Mr. Pratt had never formed the design of gleanings in England. The part of this work which will the most interest the reader, is the account of an interview which this gleaner had with an amiable and most eccentric character, Henry Lee Warner, Esq. the proprietor of Walsingham Abbey: however astonishing his peculiarities may appear, we have reason to believe the description is not at all exaggerated. The country about Cromer is singularly beautiful, and had it been gleaned by a man of taste and judgment, would have yielded something besides poppies.

"Letters from Italy, between the Years 1792 and 1798, by MARIANA STARKE," form a work which, though it possesses no literary merit, is very interesting at the present moment, from the extraordinary circumstances which occurred during the author's residence in Italy. Mrs. Starke presents us with a view of the revolutions in that country, from the capture of Nice by General Anselmi in the autumn of 1792, to the expulsion of Pius VI. from the ecclesiastical state. Our author is evidently very hostile to the French cause, which she calls that of blasphemers, regicides, and robbers; but, except in a few instances, she has treated its partisans with candour. She acknowledges to have witnessed the misery of Savoy under the old government, and we are therefore the less surprised at the favourable reception the French met with in that country. Whether the Savoyards have had reason to repent of their conduct we know not; but we very much suspect that both in France and in the

the conquered countries, however in the first, the cause of liberty has been violated, and in the latter national independence destroyed, and in both the fortunes of the opulent injured, yet that the great bulk of the people, particularly the farming interest, have been greatly benefited by the revolution. If Mrs. Starke be correct in her statement of the respective forces of the opposed powers in Italy, at the commencement of the campaign of 1796, we shall have a higher opinion than ever of the transcendent military talents of Buonaparte. The Austrians, Sardinians, and Neapolitans, are said, by her, to have amounted to 200,000, while the French were barely 56,000, of whom many were worn down by disease, and sinking under every species of privation. We can hardly credit the accusation made against the duke of Brachio, the pope's nephew, of having, "for the lucre of gain, engaged to feed and clothe the French army." We learn from Mrs. Starke a new fact respecting Buonaparte, that his courage, like that of the Turks, depends on his belief in predestination. After the various accounts we have seen in the newspapers of the excesses of the French soldiery, we are not a little surprised to learn from Mrs. Starke, an eye witness and not at all inclined to favour them, that "their behaviour was so orderly, that their approach soon ceased in the eyes of Italy to be an object of dread." When Coni, an impregnable fortress and the key of Turin, was, through unaccountable infatuation, given up to the French, Buonaparte had not three rounds of powder remaining in his camp, nor any artillery proper for carrying on a regular siege: this fortress, as well as the others which were ceded at the same time, contained such an abundance of stores and ammunition, as supplied the French with ample means to preserve their conquests. After a rapid detail of the military events which occurred during her stay in Italy, Mrs. Starke proceeds to give an account of the reliques of antiquity and the masterpieces of art which adorn this interesting country. That part of the work which contains instructions for the use of invalids and families who visit Italy, and may not be inclined to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier, is very useful.

LAW.

"A Treatise on the Laws of, Bills of Exchange, Checks on Bankers, &c. by JOSEPH CHITTY, Esq. of the Middle MONTHLY MAG. LIV.

Temple," is a work not at all inferior to the many others which have preceded it on the same subject. But why add to their number, unless any thing new can be said?

"The Lord Thanet's Case considered," by WILLIAM FIRTH, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law. It is well known that a doubt having arisen, whether the judgment in the case of this nobleman was specific or dependent on the will of the court, and this doubt having produced a difference of opinion among the great law officers, the chief justice requested publicly the assistance of the bar, to aid him in determining the question: in consequence of this call, Mr. Firth, a young barrister, has laudably employed much industry in searching for precedents, and has given the result in the present publication, together with much close and logical reasoning, to prove that the judgment of the court was discretionary. Mr. Firth has a very ingenious argument to establish this point, namely, that the omission of the word *strike* in the indictment, though it contains *beat, bruise, wound, and ill-treat*, apparently synonymous, but not having precisely the same meaning with the former word, was sufficient to exempt Lord Thanet from the severe corporal punishment which the crime of striking—*coram domino nostro rege*, incurs. This is one of the nicest distinctions we ever recollect to have seen made: a man of common knowledge of language cannot well conceive how one can beat another without striking him; but the framers of indictments ought to have an uncommon knowledge of language. This pamphlet is written with great good sense, and is singularly precise and clear.

Dr. ROBINSON has published a "Report of the Judgment of the High Court of Admiralty on the Swedish Convoy." Judgment in this cause, so interesting to the commercial world, was pronounced by Sir William Scott the 11th of last June. It is not easy to bestow too much praise on the judge for the able and satisfactory reasons which he gave as the foundation of his judgment. It is with pleasure we learn that Dr. Robinson means to continue these reports.

A second volume has appeared of "Juridical Arguments and Collections," by FRANCIS HARGRAVE, Esq.; it is needless to speak of the merits of any thing that comes from the pen of this great lawyer. The present volume contains three arguments, delivered in the Court

Court of Chancery against the will of the late Mr. Thellusson being established,—an opinion on Mr. Perry's commitment by the House of Lords for a breach of privilege—an opinion of the effects of the king's pardon of perjury—an opinion in the Walpole case, on the subject of mutual wills—two opinions in the case of lady Dacre, against the dowager lady Dacre, on the construction of a will—and an opinion on the petitions of the nabob of the Carnatic. Mr. Hargrave has given, in an appendix, some account of Mr. Thellusson's life; by which it appears that this gentleman came to England an alien, with no more than ten thousand pounds fortune, and that, before he died, he had acquired a fortune of seven hundred thousand pounds, and had three sons members of the British parliament.

"Who'll change Old Lamps for New? or a Word or Two concerning the Clergy and their Provision:" is a tract written in defence of the maintenance of the clergy by tythes, which the author deems a fundamental law of the kingdom. We think his quaint title an unfortunate one, as the question so triumphantly put admits of a very obvious answer.

POETRY.

"The Caldron, or Follies of Cambridge, a Satire," lashes with deserved severity the fashionable follies and vices of that university. The progress of free-thinking and atheism is deplored. Hume, Gibbon, and Voltaire are warmly attacked for their share in spreading the evil.

"Cupid and Psyche, a Mythological Tale from the Golden Ass of Apuleius." It is not a little extraordinary that so elegant a tale as the present should not have been before presented to the English public in a suitable dress,—that of poetry. Mr. Maurice, in one of the volumes, we recollect not which, of his *Indian Antiquities*, has translated part of it in prose; and Mr. Thomas Taylor, the well-known Platonist, has published a translation of the whole. Though written by Apuleius in prose; yet from the richness of its language, the profusion of its imagery, and the pencil of fire, with which it traces the adventures of Psyche, it seems more suited to the genius of poetry. Accordingly we find that La Fontaine did not think it beneath him to publish a poem, imitated from it in the French language; and all persons of taste will thank the present anonymous author for

his similar performance in English. The gentleman in question possesses considerable poetical powers; and though we cannot say we have read his work with the same interest as the very pleasing original, we have yet received a very great degree of gratification. His poetry is in general chaste and simply elegant, occasionally beautiful; but there are some weak and some faulty lines, and the whole poem is obscure from its abrupt transitions, and from a want of sufficient adherence to the original. We question whether those who had not previously read the original would comprehend the story in the imitation.

Lady MANNERS has published a poem called "Review of Poetry, Ancient and Modern," which displays considerable knowledge of the different poets, whom she notices with judicious discrimination, and a well-cultivated mind.

"Pictures of Poetry, Historical, Biographical, and Critical," by ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Esq. The author means to take a view of the progress of polite literature from the earliest period to the present time: the present poem contains the execution of a part of this plan. It includes a period of eight hundred years, beginning with a sketch of the court of Solomon, and ending with that of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and is chiefly occupied with the literature of Greece. The first picture is the lyric poem of Solomon and Sheba, which concludes with an animated description of the celebrated trial said to have been made of Solomon's wisdom by the queen. The comparative utility of didactic and heroic poetry, exemplified in a contest between Homer and Hesiod, forms the subject of the second picture: however much disposed we may be to go through the whole of this highly interesting poem, we are forbidden by the limits of our article.

"Innovation" is a poem, which, though not avowed, is known to be the production of Mr. GIBBORNE. It has considerable merit; and though we are not disposed to join in the common-place cry against the attempt to ameliorate the condition of society, which it is now the fashion to stigmatise with opprobrious epithets, we must acknowledge that the author has manifested candour and discrimination in his attack.

We cannot say so much for the author of "Bubble and Squeak," and "*Crambe Repetita*," which, though not deficient in wit, are scurrilous and abusive.

five. Much the same may be said of the "Unsexed Females," which is a violent attack on those who have asserted the Rights of Woman, suggested it appears by a passage in the Pursuits of Literature, and like that work disgraced by notes, filled with personal abuse of the most caustic nature. The author has discovered impurity in the study of natural history, and has dwelt with much complacency and indelicacy on the subject. To those, whose foul imaginations can thus create impunity where none existed, we shall only say, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

"Grove Hill, a descriptive Poem, with an Ode to Mithra," by the author of Indian Antiquities. In this poem Mr. MAURICE has given a well-designed and highly-coloured picture of Dr. Lettford's villa at Camberwell. But *matèriem superat opus*; and we cannot help regretting, that the great talents of Mr. Maurice, so often misapplied, should also in the present instance have failed to meet with a subject worthy of them. The poem describes, in rich and glowing lines, the grove leading to the house, the garden, the house and library, the temple of the Sibyl, the cottage, and the various other striking features of this beautiful spot. Each description is illustrated by an exquisite wood-engraving, executed by Anderson, who promises to excel all his predecessors in this line. Mithra is a republication, with considerable additions, of a former poem.

"The Pleasures of Hope, with other Poems," by THOMAS CAMPBELL. This exquisite poem is the production of a young man of twenty, who, if we may infer any thing from this astonishing early effort, will probably rank with the first poets of this country. Here we find none of the faults of young writers; no imbecility, compensated for, indeed, by occasional flashes of genius; no extravagance; no sickly sentiment; no meretricious ornament; but an uniformly correct and majestic style, lofty and virtuous sentiments, and pathos of the most touching kind. We rejoice that this youth of genius glows not with a poetic fire alone, but with a generous ardour in the cause of freedom: most cordially do we sympathise in the fine strain of indignation which he pours forth against the oppressors of Poland: we should rejoice if we could join in his hope, that the freedom of that unfortunate country will yet be restored. Of France, he says nothing; indeed, Hope itself quits its anchor in that tempestu-

ous ocean of giddy politics, in that incessant wheel of revolutions.—The second part of this poem is on the best hope of man, that of immortal bliss; and so sublime and impressive is the conclusion, that we cannot refrain from adorning our pages with its last lines.

"Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime
Peal'd their first notes to found the march of
time,

Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade.
When all the sister planets have decay'd,
When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heav'n's last thunder shakes the world
below;

Thou undismay'd shalt o'er the ruin smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile!"

"The Pursuit of Happiness," a poem, is tame and spiritless, and filled with trite morality.

Mr. BROWNE's "Inkle and Yarico" is a dull and feeble poem. The author should not have selected so thread-bare a subject.

"The Art of Making Tea" is a poem, which, though it does not rise above mediocrity, will afford pleasure during an idle half-hour. Perhaps it would have been as well if the author had attended to his own precept—

"Keep then, directed by salubrious fears,
Your tea nine minutes, and your piece nine
years."

Mrs. WEST, the authoress of some novels respectable for their good sense and morality, has published a volume of "Poems and Plays" which will not detract from her reputation.

"Rome at the Close of the Eighteenth Century!!!" a poem, with notes, by HENRY TRESHAM, Esq. R. A. This poem contains the most fulsome adulation of the sovereign on the throne of Great Britain. Since the chivalrous exertions of the emperor of Russia against the common enemy, we should have thought that the most decided anti-jacobin would allow that there was more than one crowned head who acted right;—but Mr. Tresham informs us otherwise.

"Gebir" is the production of no common poet: the author has unfortunately chosen for the ground-work of his poem an old romance, obscure, nay, almost unintelligible; but there is a spirit and fire pervading the whole which we rarely meet with in modern poetry. The poet's personal sentiments seem to be as lofty as his poem. If there are now in England ten men of taste and genius, who will applaud

his poem he is content; he will call for a division, and thinks he shall count a majority. We do not pretend to ascertain the number of men of genius in England—certainly we should reckon the present author as one; but an arrogance so contemptuous is insufferable, even in a man of genius.

The story of "Lodon and Miranda," a poem, by **ROMAINE JOSEPH THORN**, is the most common place that can well be imagined, and is tediously and heavily dragged through four thousand lines. If it be true that "they were written in four months," we think Mr. Thorn "spared too many hours from business."

"Poems by **EDWARD ATKYNS BRAY**," contains some ballads, which, though they imitate too closely other poets, particularly Burger, are yet entitled to much praise.

A new edition has appeared, with many additional notes, of "Mr. **DRUMMOND**'s Translations of the Satires of **Persius**."

MR. MURPHY has published an imitation of the thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, under the title of the "Force of Conscience," which will not detract from his reputation.

MR. SOUTHEY has published the first volume of a work, which, under the title of the "Annual Anthology," is designed to contain fugitive pieces of poetry, which the authors not thinking proper to publish separately, with thus to present to the public. We scarcely ever saw a collection of this kind so unequal in merit as the one before us. The volume commences with an ode full of originality, Pindaric sublimity, and, it must be added, obscurity. We do not think Mr. Southey has increased his reputation by his own pieces, which appear in this collection; he seems to have presented us with the emptyings of his port-folio. The Mock Elegies of **MR. SHUFFLEBOTTOM** are master-pieces in their way; we recollect to have been highly delighted with them when they appeared, many months ago, in the Morning Post. **MRS. OPIE**'s little poems are simple and elegant. We were much pleased with the Address to Twilight. Of the other pieces contained in this volume we can only say, that they had better have remained in their authors' desks. If Mr. Southey should continue this work, we beg leave to remind him that his duty is to cull flowers.

PETER PINDAR, by the publication of his "Nil admirari," has given another proof that an author may write too much

for his reputation. The apparently sincere piety and good intentions of Mrs. Hannah More ought to be sacred from the scurrilous attack of so licentious a writer.

Besides the poems we have noticed, there are the following:—"Original Poems, by the Rev. **B. THOMPSON**:" "Albion, or the Isle of Erin," by John Joseph Stockdale, junior; and "Four occasional Poems," by the Rev. **L. Halleran**. None of these appear to us to rise above mediocrity.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"The Sufferings of the Family of **Ortenberg**" has been translated by the Rev. **P. WILL**, from the German of **Kotzebue**, and is an extremely interesting and pathetic tale. It abounds in those delicate strokes of feeling which do so much honour to the heart of **Kotzebue**: it describes with considerable humour the hypocrisy of Mrs. Xantippenthal, and the meanings and sensual excesses of some German fanatics. The character of Captain Sturm is admirably drawn and supported; and, without being a servile imitation, brought strongly to our recollection our old friend Uncle Toby. Since reading *Robinson Crusoe*, in our juvenile days, we do not recollect to have been so interested in any adventures as in those of **Nicholas Ortenberg**. The uncertainty concerning the fate of the elder **Ortenberg** is admirably kept up to the end. Upon the whole, we can recommend this as the best of **Kotzebue**'s novels which we have yet seen translated. We cannot speak highly of the translation, which is frequently coarse and vulgar: the original, which we happen to have read, is remarkably polished and elegant. We regard the spinning out of **Kotzebue**'s two volumes into three as an imposition on the English public.

"**Ildegerte, Queen of Norway**," is another work of the same author: it is a romance illustrative of the chivalrous bravery of the northern nations, interspersed with the doctrines of the Gothic mythology, and written in the style of Ossian. **MR. THOMPSON**, the translator, has done justice to his original. **MR. Thompson** has also presented the public with a spirited translation of a very merry story, called "The Ring, or the Merry Wives of Madrid."

"The Family of **Halden**" is a highly interesting novel, translated from the German of **Augustus la Fontaine**. The translator tells us in his preface, that the author has acquired the appellation of the German *Fielding*; we think he much more resembles *Goldsmith*. There is a great

great deal of humour in this novel, as well as eloquent description. The love scene between Louisa and Hennig, on the lake, is nearly equal to any thing Rousseau has ever written. We object to the hatred of Mrs. Halden to her son Hennig as unnatural and improbable. The characters of the major, the chamberlain, and the old negotiating count, are admirably drawn.

"The Fairy of Misfortune, or the Loves of Octar and Zulima," has been very well translated from the French. It is a pleasing performance, and of a very moral tendency.

"Men and Manners" is the production of Mr. LATHOM, and much superior to any thing he has yet sent into the world. We begin to have hopes that he will prove no contemptible novelist. There are some original and well-drawn characters; many attempts at humour, and occasionally successful ones. With much incident, though not much interest, it contains many improbabilities: the imprisonment of Rachael is a very striking one. The language is frequently grossly incorrect, and the story is too much spun out.

"Melbourne" is a novel in three volumes, by the author of *Deloraine*. Though it cannot boast of originality of story, it has some interesting personages, and inculcates very sound principles of morality.

"The Jesuit" is a novel of superior merit. Anthony Babington, who is well known in history as the accomplice in a plot in favour of the persecuted Mary, against her cruel cousin, is the hero of the work. He is the son of a morose and gloomy fanatic, educated by a Jesuit, father Ballard, and continually watched over by him in his maturer years. The omnipresence, and seemingly supernatural agency of this man, very much resembles a character in the *Ghost Seer*. Excited both by religious fanaticism and by a passion for Lady Maria Stuart, a supposed daughter of Mary by Bothwell, he engages to assassinate Elizabeth; and, the plot being discovered, by the vigilance of her ministers, he falls a victim to his treason. A very powerful interest is excited and maintained during the whole of the work. The horrors of the civil war carried on by the league in France, and the assassination of Blois, seem as if described by an eye-witness. Those who are fond of Davila will have an indescribable pleasure in becoming thus familiarly acquainted with Mayenne and the Guises. We

cannot finish our notice of this novel without expressing, in the most decided manner, our disapprobation of the attempt which (when we consider the extraordinary anti-catholic rancour which has appeared in some late noted publications) we fear lurks within it, of exciting again that species of religious animosity which all good men must hope to have annihilated. It is of no avail to the protestant cause to expose the cruelties of Mary, when cruelties, precisely of the same kind, were perpetrated by Elizabeth. As this is the production of a lady, we are surprised at one or two rather indelicate passages.

The "*Charite and Polydorus*" of the celebrated BARTHELEMY, which was lately published at Paris, with others of his posthumous works, has been well translated into English. This is a very simple story, founded on the plan of the old Greek romances; and is a very stately performance, with which it is as impossible to be warmly pleased as to find fault.

"The Spirit of the Elbe" is a romance abounding in wild and extravagant sentiments, expressed in very inflated language. In a word, quite in the style of some of the German performances, with which our indefatigable translators have deluged the public.

"The Orphan and Heiress of Sir Gregory" is an historical novel, the object of which is to throw an odium on the partisans of the parliament during the celebrated contest with Charles I. and particularly on Oliver Cromwell.

Mrs. HELME, the authoress of "*Louisa, or the Cottage on the Moor*," which was rather a favourite performance in its day, has published "*Albert, or the Wilds of Strathuwern*," which is a novel of very respectable mediocrity.

We cannot say more of "*Destination, or Memoirs of a private Family*," by CLARA REEVE. Had this lady contented herself with publishing "*The Old English Baron*," how much greater would have been her literary fame.

The Misses LEE have published a third volume of their very pleasing "*Canterbury Tales*," which contains two, the *Officer's* and the *Clergyman's*. They are both very affecting stories, but rather too similar in their ground-work. In our last retrospect we recommended these ladies to be less florid in their diction; but we do not perceive any material improvement in this respect. Generally correct, frequently elegant, their style

style (particularly Miss Sophia's) is sometimes turgid, and even obscure, from being overloaded with ornament, proceeding from a passion for fine writing. We trust they will bear in mind, in future, that real beauty consists in simplicity.

We are sorry that Mr. WILLIAM WENNINGTON should have given himself the trouble of translating from the German, MILTENBERG's "*Man of Nature*." Its extravagance, improbability, and, in many instances, indelicacy, render it a very unworthy present for the English public.

A translation has appeared of Madame de GENLIS' "*Young Exiles, or Correspondence of some juvenile Emigrants*," which will highly interest young readers, and may be safely put into their hands, being unexceptionable in point of morality.

We should have scarcely have been induced to mention Mr. PROBY's "*Mysterious Seal*," but to express our surprise, that a person who wrote so respectable a pamphlet as was this gentleman's answer to Mr. Godwin should have produced so contemptible a novel.

Miss GUNNING's "*Gipsy Countess*" is an interesting and well-told tale of domestic manners. The character of Julia is well drawn. The language throughout is spirited, and generally correct, and many of the sentiments are original, and happily applied.

We shall conclude this article with "*The Travels of St. Leon*," a novel, by WILLIAM GODWIN, which will probably excite the public attention in a very high degree. Mr. Godwin's grand object has been *novelty*, and this he has certainly attained; but at the expence, not merely of probability, but of possibility itself. The chimerical dreams of alchemy are here supposed to be realised, and even exceeded; for the hero possesses the power, not only of setting old age at defiance, but of *creating* gold. The alchemists never professed to do more than to transmute other metals into gold; but St. Leon, in circumstances in which no other metal is at hand, creates heaps of gold sufficient to gratify the rapacity of avarice itself. However, if it be possible for the reader to forget the impossibility of the principal events on which the history hinges, he will find parts of this novel of the most striking and interesting kind. If he is possessed of a spark of feeling, he cannot fail to contemplate with delight the exquisite character of Marguerite, and to experience a glow

of admiration at the high tone of sentiment and noble conduct of Charles. Disapproving, as we have done in the most decided manner, those parts of Mr. Godwin's *Political Justice* which sacrificed the private affections on the altar of universal philanthropy, we cannot help rejoicing that his candid mind has experienced some change on this subject, and admiring the frankness with which he avows the alteration. Most cordially do we agree with him, "that philanthropy is a godlike virtue, and can never be too loudly commended, or too ardently enjoined;" but "natural affection winds itself in so many folds about the heart, and is the parent of so complicated, of so various, and so exquisite emotions, that he who should attempt to divest himself of it will find that he is divesting himself of all that is most to be covered in existence." Sentiments of similar tendency occur in various parts of the novel, and will, we trust, tend to arrest that flood of obloquy with which the author of "*Political Justice*" has of late been overwhelmed. It is not new to describe the evils attending gaming; but we never recollect to have seen its pernicious effects exemplified in so striking and so masterly a manner as in this novel. We were particularly struck with the final scene of St. Leon's gaming career, though we think his wandering about Paris afterwards an obvious imitation of Emilius, after the discovery of Sophia's infidelity. The principal moral of the work, which shows that the possession of boundless wealth produces, instead of happiness, the most exquisite misery, is unexceptionable; but we highly disapprove Mr. Godwin's putting his peculiar sentiments on religion in the mouth of St. Leon. They are as unnatural in a catholic nobleman of the sixteenth century as they are untrue and pernicious in themselves. With respect to the literary merit of this novel, it appears to us various and unequal. There are many passages of the most glowing eloquence. Marguerite's expostulation with her husband; St. Leon's ecstasy when first put in possession of the fatal secret; the description of his sensations when he first drinks the elixir of life, and finds his body, broken down by his confinement in the prisons of the Inquisition, again animated with the glow of youth, are master-pieces. But, in general, St. Leon is but Caleb Williams in new circumstances; or, rather, it is the solemn, sententious, verbose Mr. Godwin, throughout. We did not expect

expect to have found in an author, who, in his "Essay on English Style," examined the works of others with so critical and microscopic an eye as to detect faults where others saw beauties, the inaccuracies which have forced themselves upon us, even when we were in great measure absorbed by the interest of the story. We have likewise been compelled to observe some curious inconsistencies and contradictions. St. Leon enters not into a detail of the stranger's secrets, because he was forbidden—he was equally forbidden even to mention the stranger. Vol. II. p. 103, he says, "It is no matter that these pages shall never be surveyed by other eyes than mine;" and at page 243 he talks of his readers, and anticipates their objections. The immortal St. Leon talks of being subjected to ignominious death, of his whole species combining to murder him! We apprehend that these trifling blemishes in what is upon the whole a masterly work are the consequence of too great hurry for publication. An author of Mr. Godwin's genius and talents ought to write more for posterity than for the existing generation.

THE DRAMA.

In this department, as in that of novels and romances, our patriotism has to regret that the works of foreigners have excited much more of the public attention than those of our own nation. At no period has the English stage been at so low an ebb as during the last few years. Instead of the happily-imagined and well-connected fable, the brilliant and witty dialogue, the *vis comica* and the original and highly-finished characters which once were to be met with in English comedy, we have now nothing but worn-out stories, trite incidents, unmeaning bustle, miserable puns, cant phrases, and hackneyed characters, whose insipidity is insupportable. Even that great dramatist, whose efforts, few though they have been, will ensure him a brilliant and eternal reputation, seems to give up the cause, either from despair of equalling his former works, or from disgust at the want of taste in the public, and condescends to borrow the production of a foreign author which, as we shall have occasion to observe in the course of this department of our review, he has not at all improved. With respect to this supposed want of taste in the public, we cannot help thinking that it is merely an excuse made by authors for their own inability to offer any thing worthy of the approbation of good taste. The English

public discerned the beauties, and felt the pathos of the "Stranger;" and the great success of this piece is sufficient to exculpate them from the ill-grounded charge of want of taste. But even if this deficiency did exist, it would be no excuse for dramatic writers; it is their place to form, to cultivate, and to improve the taste of their countrymen.

"What is She?" is a comedy which did not succeed on the stage: we know not why, for it is certainly superior to many which have had their run. It lashes severely some fashionable follies—follies which our posterity will scarcely credit, should indeed this play reach posterity. If it should keep its place on the shelf of our libraries, it will be on the same principle that we keep pictures painted in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the sake of wondering at the absurd dresses of our ancestors.

Mr. HOLMAN's "Votary of Wealth," if considered as one of the great mass of English comedies, hardly reaches mediocrity, but holds a high rank among the productions of the day. The story is interesting, the characters, though not new; well supported, and the moral unexceptionable and highly necessary to be inculcated at the present day, when the temple of Plutus is so thronged with aspirants, that we find men of considerable fortune making neck-or-nothing speculations for the sake of increasing their wealth: but the language is flat and spiritless, and is very deficient in wit, though not in attempts at this scarce article.

Mr. COLMAN has published "Feudal Times," a drama in two acts, which was performed during last winter. Not having been present at the exhibition, we cannot say what effect the music and the *spectacle* may have produced: if they are good, we are sorry they were not accompanied by a better drama.

Mr. REYNOLDS' "Laugh when you can," whatever it may do on the stage, produces very little laughter in the closet.

"Sighs, or the Daughter," a comedy which met with deserved success on the Haymarket theatre, is altered from a drama of Kotzebue, by Mr. PRINCE HOARE, who has, in most instances, displayed judgment and taste in his alterations. In this age of anti-jacobinism, it is clear, from his preface, what were Mr. Hoare's motives in the alterations of Von Snarl's character.

"The Peckham Frolick, or Nell Gwynn" is, as the author has justly named

named it, a *rebin*, in which the jokes and freaks of that witty and licentious monarch Charles II. are dramatized. The cant words and phrases of the present day are clumsily mingled with the trite sayings of that age.

"The Castle of Montval," by the Rev. I. S. WHALLEY, is a tragedy which, owing to the incomparable acting of Mrs. Siddons, was well received at Drury-Lane theatre, and has since been published. The story on which this play is founded is a very interesting one, but the author has no claim to praise for its invention, as he acquaints us that the unnatural event actually occurred in France so late as 1783. It very much resembles a part of the story of the Robbers, for it consists in the imprisonment of an old count by his son in a subterraneous dungeon for several years; yet this detestable parricide, who is every moment conscious that he is murdering by piece-meal the author of his days, is made a sufficiently amiable character to win the affections of a woman of extraordinary discernment and judgment. This is surely very unnatural. At least half of the characters which Mr. Whalley has crowded into his drama are unmeaning and insipid: the language is in the beginning feeble and languid; it, however, rises with the progress of the drama; but even in the pathetic scene, which concludes the piece, we could point out some objectionable passages.

In noticing the numerous productions of the prolific KOTZEBUE, which his indefatigable translators have presented to the public during the last half year, we shall begin with the "Virgin of the Sun," and "The Death of Rolla," which are rendered important by their connexion with Mr. Sheridan's Pizarro. Having in our last retrospect noticed the first of these, we have here only to observe that, besides the two English translations there mentioned, another has since appeared by JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq. "The Death of Rolla" was intended by its author as a sequel to the "Virgin of the Sun." In the first play we saw Rolla proffering to give up his passion for Cora because she preferred Alonzo; in the present drama we find the Peruvian hero still actuated by his love for Cora, in the first instance offering to sacrifice his life for the safety of her husband, and in the end actually sacrificing it, while rescuing her child from the hands of the merciless Pizarro. Both these pieces contain great beauties and

great faults: the "Death of Rolla" we think the preferable drama.

Three translations of it have made their appearance; one by Miss PLUMPTRE; another, and a more splendid one, by Mr. LEWIS; and a third by Mr. DUTTON. On this last translator we have to remark, that although he may be more competent to translate from the German than any of the persons whom he so rudely attacks, yet that the coarse ribaldry and indecate allusions contained in his notes are very contemptible and disgusting. This drama, "The Death of Rolla," which excited unbounded applause at Vienna, Mr. SHERIDAN has adapted to the English stage under the title of "Pizarro," and the great emotion which this piece produced to his theatre may, in some degree, compensate for the smallness of the addition it has made to his literary reputation. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the change of heroes which Mr. Sheridan has made. The refined and almost spiritual love of Rolla makes him the natural hero of a drama, calculated to delight romantic and exalted imaginations. Pizarro and the Spaniards are but inferior agents, and ought not to have been made the most prominent figures on the canvass. For the sake of this absurd alteration, the interest of the drama is lessened, and the truth of history violated in the most flagrant manner. It was not unnatural to suppose, with Kotzebue, that the Spaniards might meet with a repulse before they attained their final object; but to murder the conqueror of Peru, and to make the Peruvians triumphant, is too gross a perversion of facts to be tolerated. Notwithstanding this grand error, it would be unfair not to acknowledge that Mr. Sheridan has frequently improved parts of this drama. Considering the political obloquy with which he has lately been overwhelmed, we admire the dexterity with which he has engrafted his loyal *clap-traps*. The celebrated speech which he has put into the mouth of Rolla is a master-piece of eloquence, but we think not well adapted to the general of the usurper Ataliba. The particular circumstances of the times may, perhaps, tolerate this excrescence on the stage, but it ought not to have been inserted in the printed play which is intended for posterity. The beautiful sonnet which Cora sings, when watching over her sleeping child, cannot fail of delighting every mind, awake to the charms of poetry and feeling.

Kotzebue's

Kotzebue's "Self Immolation" has been translated, by HENRY NEWMAN, Esq. and is one of the author's most interesting dramas: it is well calculated for the modern stage, and has been adapted to ours under the title of "Family Distress."

MISS PLUMPTRE has published a translation of Kotzebue's "Force of Calumny," which, though it may not act upon the feelings so strongly as some of his productions, bears the characteristic marks of his genius, and excites a powerful though a calm interest. Its morality is excellent, since its chief object is to prove that happiness is not to be attained amid the glare of courts, and the sordid bustle of most active employments, but in the domestic peace and domestic comforts of those blest with a decent mediocrity of fortune.

Kotzebue's "Widow and the Horse" has been translated by MISS PLUMPTRE, and adapted to our stage by Mr. Dibdin, we think in both instances needlessly, as it appears to us to be a drama of very inferior merit.

"The False Shame" of Kotzebue, which has been presented to the English public by an anonymous translator, abounds in a more useful and more generally applicable morality than any of his productions. We wish there had been less complexity, and that Flaxland's *false shame*, the shame of retrenching expences to a level with his circumstances, had been the only one attacked. The scene in which he gives up his false shame at the instance of his amiable wife is excellent. We wish that those persons who are continually denouncing Kotzebue as an immoral writer would read this play.—We shall content ourselves with barely enumerating the other plays of Kotzebue, which have been translated during the last half year.—"The Corsicans,"—"Poverty and Nobleness of Mind," by Maria Geisweiler.—"Peevish Man," by C. Ludger, Esq.—"La Peyrouse," by Miss Plumptre, and by Mr. Thompson. But it is not to Kotzebue alone that our translators have confined themselves: Lessing, Goethe, and Iffland, three other German dramatists, have also been made to contribute to our amusement.—"The School for Honour, or the Chance of War," is a comedy by the first of these; it was formerly translated in English, with the title of the *Baroness of Bruchsal*, or the *Disbanded Officer*, and has now been again translated: it possesses much merit.

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"Goetz of Berlichingen with the Iron Hand," is a tragedy, by GOETHE, the celebrated author of the *Sorrows of Werter*. This drama, which is said to be written in imitation of Shakspeare, is admired with enthusiasm by the Germans, who regard the principal characters as one of their national heroes. It has the common fault of all German productions, that of diffuseness and expansion, even to tediousness; but it abounds in those true strokes of nature, in those scintillations of genius which might be expected in the piece of so great a master. The sublime and poetical description of a comet, the terrific wildness of the gipsy scene, the terrible justice of the secret tribunal, and the tender pathos of the conclusion, will be read with the highest degree of interest. We think this one of the most striking plays of the German school.

TWO OF IFFLAND's plays have made their appearance in an English dress; "The Lawyers," translated by Mr. LUDGER; and the "Forresters," by Miss BELL PLUMPTRE, sister to the lady who has translated so many of Kotzebue's dramas. We cannot speak very highly of either of these as dramatic performances: they are very moral, rational, *good kind* of pieces, but are tame and spiritless when compared with those of Kotzebue. There are, however, one or two scenes in the *Forresters* extremely pathetic. Not only the German but the Danish drama has been resorted to by our industrious translators.

"Poverty and Wealth," a comedy by P. A. HEIBERG, has been translated by Mr. WILSON: the plot of this drama is extravagant, but the morality is unexceptionable.

"True Patriotism, or Poverty ennobled by Virtue," and "Neither's the Man," by Mr. HOLFORD, are two English dramas which do not rise above mediocrity.

Mr. POLIDORI, an Italian master in London, has published two dramas in his own language, "Isabella" and "Gerando," which have some merit.

MISCELLANIES.

"The Travels of Antenor in Greece and Asia," translated from the French of E. F. LANTIER; this work is written in imitation of the celebrated travels of Anacharsis, but is very inferior to its prototype. The work of Barthélemy instructs while it delights: the most that can be said of M. Lantier's is, that it may amuse those who are not very refined in their

their tastes. But even the whole of this merit, such as it is, does not belong to the author, as he has laid many preceding writers, Voltaire in particular, under contribution. No book can be put with more advantage into the hands of young persons than the *Travels of Anacharsis*, but those of Antenor contain some licentious passages, which render it unfit to be entrusted to them.

"A Miscellany by S. WHYTE and his son E. A. WHYTE:" the principal article in this collection is a vindication of the character of the late Mr. Sheridan, from an attack made on him by Dr. Johnson, probably never meant to be made public; but which the indiscreet garrulity of Mr. Boswell had rescued from oblivion.

Mrs. SHERIDAN's "Ode to Patience" has considerable merit. This miscellany also contains an attempt to trace the story on which the *Mysterious Mother* was founded, to its origin, which appears to us very unimportant; and proves, what every body knew before, that Burger's *Leonora* resembles an old English ballad. There are many other articles which evince the authors to be men of reading and ingenuity, but which we think hardly of sufficient consequence to entitle them to publication.

"The Royal Tribes of Wales," by PHILIP YORKE, Esq. of Erthig: this is a very sensible and judicious work; and although parts of it are necessarily dry, it is occasionally enlivened by anecdotes and historical information, which will interest the general reader. A curious article of this work is the genealogy of his present majesty George the Third, which is traced through all its stages, up to Cadwalader, the last king of the Britons, by which it appears that he is the right heir in lincal succession to the British, Cambro-British, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, English and Scottish kings.

"The Works of Sir WM. JONES" occupy six quarto volumes, and are published by his widow, who appears to have been entrusted with his manuscripts for the purpose of publication. Besides these MSS. the present collection comprehends all the works which were published in the life-time of the author, and Lord Teignmouth's discourse, delivered before the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, in May 1794, which gives a very full ac-

count of his enlarged views and literary labours. It was our intention to have taken an ample notice of this most splendid publication: but in turning over the pages we have already written, the number of them alarms us, and we yield reluctantly to the summons which commands us to retire. It is scarcely necessary to add, that these volumes contain an invaluable treasure of eastern science, philology, and history, and that few can read them without interest and advantage.

The "Walpoliana" form two elegant little volumes: these anecdotes, &c. collected by a gentleman of the first taste and talents, have, many of them, contributed to enrich the pages of our journal. To the number, the editor has now added others, together with various fragments of original letters, chiefly on scientific or literary subjects, from the pen of HORACE WALPOLE, of whom "a biographical sketch" is given "in fugitive crayons," which, if we may form a judgment from the resemblance, was certainly drawn from life. Two vignettes, one of Strawberry-Hill, and the other of its noble owner, adorn the title pages of these volumes, which contain, moreover, fac-similes of the hand-writing of the Earl of Orford and of Mr. Gray the poet.

We are very glad to find that Major OUSELEY goes on with his "Oriental Collections:" four more numbers are published, which bring the work down to December 1797. They contain much curious and interesting matter.

The last publication which we have to notice is "Pantographia," by EDMUND FRY, Letter-Founder: this singular work contains copies of all the known alphabets in the world, with an explanation in English of the peculiar force of each letter. In order to avoid swelling the book to too great a size, the author confines himself to those forms alone which are in common use, omitting those minute variations which are only found in particular inscriptions. He treats very little of the history of the different alphabets, referring to those authors who had before treated of this point; this barrenness we very much lament. In other respects the work is well executed, and must have cost Mr. Fry great labour and no inconsiderable expence.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"Journal, ou Témoignage de l'Adjudant-General Ramel," &c. Journal, or Testimony, of Adjudant-General Ramel, Commanding-Officer of the Guard of the Legislative Body of the French Republic, and one of those transported to Guiana, after the 18th Fructidor (4th Sept. 1797;) containing also a Variety of Facts relative to that Day, and the passage to, stay at, and escape of some of the Exiles from the Colony. With a Chart of Guiana. Leipzig, 1799; 1 vol. 8vo.

We are told by Ramel, that he occupied the post of adjudant-general of the army of the Rhine, when orders were received by him, from the directory, to repair to Paris, and take upon him the command of the guard of the legislative body; a situation to which he had been invited, in consequence of a vote of the two councils. His *corps*, which was at first composed of 800, had been lately divided into two battalions, of 600 men each; and the author no sooner found himself initiated in his new office, than he commenced a reform, *as a great number of the soldiers had served the convention in the same capacity*. His conduct on this, and many other occasions, gave great disgust to the Jacobins, and even to the directory, who, however, made him an offer of another post, and even an advancement in rank, provided he would give in his resignation.

A few days before the grand catastrophe, an unusual degree of vigilance was made use of by those employed to guard the legislative body. A fatal security, however, prevailed among the members themselves; and, even on the morning before their expulsion, Emery, Dumás, Vauvillain, Tronquedou, and Thibaudau, although forming part of the opposition, protested loudly against the suspicions that had taken place, and the terror that had seized on the public mind. Their security was so great, that they retired before midnight; but, within an hour after this, Ramel received orders to repair to the minister at war, and learned, at the same time, that several columns of troops had entered Paris, and that the officer to whom the charge of the cavalry was confided had withdrawn his *corps*, and two pieces of cannon, in consequence of orders from General Angerau.

At three o'clock Ramel was summoned, "in the name of the directory," to allow 1500 men to pass the bridge, "as they were entrusted with executing the orders

of government." He was at the same time assured, by an officer who had formerly served along with him, that his grenadiers were already surrounded by 12,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon.

On this he instantly repaired to the Thuilleries, and found the generals Pichegru and Villot in the apartment destined for the commission of inspectors. He now dispatched messengers to Laffon Ladebat, president of the Council of Ancients, and Simeon, president of the Council of Five Hundred, and renewed his injunctions to the officers on the advanced posts not to withdraw without an order in writing, signed by his own hand. A few minutes after this, he received intimation that the iron gate of the bridge had been forced; that the divisions of Angerau and Lemoine had effected a junction; that all the posts were turned and overawed by a superior force; and that a battery of cannon was directed against the hall of the Council of Ancients. Being now reduced to so critical a situation, and perceiving that there was only one post leading to the Council of Five Hundred that held out, the adjudant-general demanded orders to relieve the reserve of grenadiers, and repulse force by force. The deputies, however, refused their assent, observing, "that all resistance was useless," and prohibited him from firing a single musket. At half past four o'clock, general Verdier signified to the legislators, that he had orders to oblige them to leave the hall, and carry the keys to the directory. This produced a long altercation; but, as the officer intrusted with this commission observed "that he did not come there *to deliberate*," all opposition was in vain.

At half an hour after five in the morning, Ramel received a written order from general Angerau, commanding him to retire with his guard to the *quai d'Orsay*; but he refused to obey; and not being any longer able to keep up a communication with the committees, which were blocked up by the directorial troops, he waited for the orders of the two councils.

His troops, until this period, had remained faithful; but a captain now exclaimed, "that they were not Swifts!" and a lieutenant observed, "that he had been wounded on the 13th Vendémiaire, while fighting against Louis XVIII. and would not now draw his sword in his cause." A third cried aloud, "The councils are labouring in behalf of the king; they

are rogues, and ought to be exterminated!" Even the second in command proposed to lay down their arms; and, in a few minutes after, Angerau appeared at the head of four hundred officers, exclaiming, "*Vive la republique!*" These were accompanied by some of the most noted revolutionists, such as Santerre, Rossignol, Pache, &c.; and Ramel was arrested, without the least interference on the part of his corps, as he laboured under the suspicion of being a royalist.

After being treated with great harshness, the adjutant-general was committed to the Temple, where he found the representatives Pichegru, Villot, D'Auchy, Jarri, Lamettrie, La Rue, Bourdon, and Dumas. Several others arrived soon after: and, at midnight, the minister of the police brought Barthelemy, the director, thither also.

After a short imprisonment, they were conducted, to the number of sixteen, to Rochelle, in four carriages, fortified by bars of iron; and treated with the utmost rigour during the journey, being often obliged to sleep on straw in the jails. In the course of their passage to Cayenne they experienced the most mortifying contempt, and the most indignant treatment, having been fed with horse-beans and hard biscuits, the latter of which was full of insects, while the former was usually covered with hair and filth, and served up in a bucket!

On their arrival at Cayenne they were at first received with considerable kindness; but they soon experienced great cruelty on the part of the governor, and were sent to Sinamary, one of the most unhealthy spots on the American continent, where they were lodged in huts, similar to those of the negroes.

At length the death of some of their companions, and the tyranny of their oppressors, determined them to make their escape to the nearest Dutch settlement. The members of the Council of Ancients, however, refused to leave the colony, as they would thus expose their estates to confiscation, and deprive their families of all means of succour. Ramel, Pichegru, Barthelemy, Villot, &c. determined, at all events, to make an effort for their liberation; and, accordingly, by means of a small fishing-boat, and the assistance of an American sailor, they at length found means to reach Surinam, the governor of which treated them with the utmost hospitality. After a variety of adventures, they arrived at one of the English settlements, whence they were sent home

in the West-India fleet, and anchored at Deal on the 21st of September, precisely the anniversary of their departure from Rochefort.

Having repaired to Sheerness, in a cutter, general Pichegru, who was extremely ill, set out for London that same day, and his companions soon followed him thither. After a short residence in this capital, they expressed a wish to return to the continent, and were accordingly furnished with proper passports by our government.

It is evident from this, as well as the succeeding work, that the party transported from France was composed of royalists. This, however, cannot apologise for banishment without conviction, for unnecessary cruelty during the passage, and for barbarous treatment on their arrival in a pestilential climate.

"Anecdotes Secrètes sur la Revolution du 18 Fructidor," &c. Secret Anecdotes relative to the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor, and new Memoirs of those banished to Cayenne; written by themselves: containing Letters from General Murinais, Barthelemy, Tronçon du Coudray, Laffond Ladebat, La Rue, &c. We are here told, that a few days before the 18th Fructidor (September 4), at a meeting of the deputies in opposition, it was proposed by one of the inspectors "to attack the directory, and place three of the members, viz. Barras, Rewbell, and La Revellère Lapaux, in a state of accusation." The majority, however, being composed of temporisers, opposed the project. One member said, "The constitution will be sufficient for our defence." To this general Villot replied: "the constitution will be of no avail against cannon; and it is with these that they will oppose your decrees."

"The soldiers will not be on their side!"

"The soldiers will be on the side of those who command them. If you do not decide, you are undone."

"The attack of the directory is too perilous an enterprise!" cries another. "There is not a single redoubt to be taken," rejoins Villot, "and I will undertake it." Pichegru and La Rue also declared for violent measures; but they were out-voted, and nothing was attempted. On the preceding day, two members of the Council of Five Hundred repaired to Carnot, with an intention to persuade him to take part against his colleagues; but he observed, "that he saw the royalists behind the curtain;"

and

and added, with much generosity, "the moment you attack any one member of the directory, I shall instantly join myself to him."

In the mean time, notice was brought to the inspectors of the two councils, that the Directory was preparing to seize them. On this, Bourdon de l'Oise, who had formerly been a decided republican, and was well acquainted with revolutionary movements, exclaimed, with indignation, "You will never be able to repel bayonets with a cuirass of paper! I know but one way that promises success, and that is, to march straight to the Luxembourg, and bring away the heads of the conspirators."

"He is drunk!" cried a member, very coolly: and instantly refused a differentiation on the merits and efficacy of the constitutional act.

At ten o'clock at night, a deputy of the Council of Five Hundred went to consult Barthelemy. "I am certain," observed he, "that three of my colleagues are preparing a plot; but they are not yet ready, and will be unable to do any thing for four or five days to come."

This assurance completed the triumph of the party of the *endormeurs*, and they instantly retired to their beds.

Before the alarm gun was fired, the triumvirate gave orders to arrest the two directors, Barthelemy and Carnot: this critical and delicate business was not confided to any Frenchman, but to a German, who held the rank of adjutant-general in the service of the republic. The first of these, who had retired to rest after playing a game at cards, was seized without any difficulty; but the latter was more fortunate; for he escaped through the fidelity of a servant; and, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, is supposed to be still alive.

The fortunate escape of several of the prisoners from Guiana to Surinam has been stated above. No sooner was this event known to the *commandant* of Sinamaray than he treated the exiles who remained with still greater rigour than before. It happened, however, very fortunately for them, that Jeanneret, the governor of Cayenne, had about this time received instructions to behave to them with more humanity, &c.; he accordingly complied, *in part*, with the orders of the directory. Their situation, indeed, although far from being comfortable, was much better than that of one hundred and ninety-three fresh exiles, who arrived in the *Decade*. Among

these were several noted thieves, who had been allowed to mingle with men whose moral characters were unimpeachable, and who only differed in respect to political tenets with their oppressors. Here follows a list of the deaths, occasioned by transportation to the unhealthy climate of Guiana:

"Of those sent to Apronayac	- -	2
to Cayenne, and the neighbourhood	} 9	
to Conanama	- -	15
to Sinamaray	- -	3
Died within the space of 25 days		29

Sick List.

At Conanama	- - -	60
Sinamaray	- - -	5
Other parts of Guiana		20
		85

Of the sixteen transported by the corvette *la Vaillante*, the particulars of whose treatment are to be found in the former work published by Ramel, eight remained at Sinamaray, of whom the six following ended their days there:

"Murinais, 27 *Frimaire*, 6th year.
Tronçon de Coudray, 4th *Messidor*.
Bourdon de l'Oise, 4th *Messidor*.
La Villeheurnois, 19th *Thermidor*.
Rouere, 25th *Fruktidor*; and
Brothier, 26th *Fruktidor*."

Of those that still survive, viz. Marbois and Laffond Ladebat; the former was lately attacked with a fever, which lasted eighteen days. Thus, the mortality among the exiles, in the course of one year, is to their number as $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8, or as 72 to 80; in other words, according to this reckoning, a single person will not have remained alive in the course of fourteen months.

It must afford great satisfaction to every humane mind, that the surviving exiles are to be permitted to return to France; and it is to be hoped, that, after suffering such a variety of hardships, they will be allowed to end their days in peace.

"*Essai sur l'Histoire, Geographique, Politique, et Naturelle*," &c. An Essay on the Geographical, Natural, and Political History of the Kingdom of Sardinia, by D. A. AZUNI; 1 vol. 8vo. Second Edition.—M. Azuni, who is himself a native of Sardinia, seems particularly anxious to make the importance of his native island known to the public. He accordingly divides his work into five chapters, under the following heads:

1st. Geographical description of Sardinia.

- 2d. Of Cape Cagliari.
- 3d. Of Cape Saffari.
- 4th. Of the isles adjacent to Sardinia.
- 5th. Of the origin of the Sardinians, and a general sketch of their government.
- 6th. Of the Spanish government, while the island appertained to Spain.
- 7th. Of The Piedmontese government.
- 8th. Natural productions.
- 9th. Vegetable kingdom.
- 10th. Animal kingdom.
- 11th. Mineral kingdom.
- 12th. Maritime productions; and
- 13th. The present state of commerce.

We have already noticed a former edition of this work.

"Recherches Historiques et Politiques sur Malthe," &c. Historical and Political Researches relative to Malta, adorned with Engravings, representing Ancient Medals, and a Map of the Island, by C. CAPITAINE; 1 vol. 8vo. This work contains a summary of the history of Malta, and a description of every thing interesting in that island. It is written with the view of demonstrating the numerous advantages which the French may derive from the possession of it.

"Histoire Generale et Impartiale des Erreurs, des Fautes," &c. A general and impartial History of the Errors, the Faults, and the Crimes committed during the French Revolution, by PRUDHOMME; 6 vols. 8vo. The two first volumes of this work were published in 1797; but the late government prohibited the sale of the four last, and they were only circulated by stealth. It is to be hoped, for the honour of humanity, that Prudhomme has exaggerated the crimes committed by his countrymen, as it is impossible to look over the lists of proscription here presented to the public without shuddering.

By way of a specimen, we shall present the reader with an account of the victims who fell during the proconsulate of Carrier:

The number put to death at Nantes, 32,000.

Of these were children shot	-	500
drowned	-	1500
women shot	-	264
drowned	-	500
priests shot	-	300
drowned	-	460
nobles drowned	-	1400
artisans drowned	-	5300

Individuals who died in prison by } 8000
contagion

POLITICS.

"Essai sur les Causes qui, en 1649, ameperent en Angleterre," &c. An

Essay on the Causes which produced a Republican Form of Government in England in 1649; the Means wanting to consolidate it, and the Circumstances that produced its Overthrow. By BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, a Representative of the People. Second Edition.

Whether we consider the time that this pamphlet was published, or the person by whom it is written, it must be allowed to be a curious production; and it has not become less interesting in consequence of the revolution so recently effected by Buonaparte.

Were it not for the name prefixed to the title-page, this would undoubtedly be considered as the production of a royalist, who, under the assumed veil of candour, is zealous for the re-establishment of monarchy. The author allows that the republican form of government is the most beautiful and excellent of all others; but he contemplates it as an abstract theory, a kind of vision that can never be realised, and considers the words *liberty and equality* as very charming, but very dangerous expressions.

Boulay maintains, that no nation was better calculated for a republican regimen than the English during the middle of the last century, as no people has ever so well understood the theory of government, the balance and distribution of powers, and every thing appertaining to the representative system. In addition to this, the English republic was established on a firmer foundation than the French, and rendered still more formidable in the eyes of other states. Now, in his opinion, the causes that contributed to the overthrow of the English commonwealth exist in that of France, and that too in a greater degree. These may be reduced to the six following heads:

1st. The divisions that took place in the patriotic party in England, between the presbyterians and independents; and the similar contest in France, between the constitutionels and the jacobins.

2d. The violence and injustice of the independent party in the one country, which in the other have been carried to a far greater degree of atrocity by the jacobins; and even the constitutionels, we are told, were indebted for their success to force and perfidy alone.

3d. The influence and tyranny of the military power, particularly as exercised by Cromwell; and from the epoch, when the revolutionary party disarmed the legitimate authority, France has been acquainted

quainted with no other rule of government than that of terror. "If Cromwell was a tyrant," says he, "what name shall we assign to Robespierre, to the convention and the directory?"

4th. The various attempts against the rights of the people, and the liberty of the national representation. The proscription of the Girondists under Robespierre; the 18th Fructidor, and the revolution produced by a re-action of the legislative body against the directory: these are memorable instances of the audacity with which they sport with the rights of the people, and of the established constitution, in order to guarantee its exercise.

5th. The cunning and machiavelian conduct of those attached to a monarchical government. The royalists of England, according to him, were active in procuring the death of Charles I. while he seems to intimate that those of France were desirous that Louis XVI. should perish!

6th. The oppression, discontent, and evils, experienced in both countries.

"De la Condition des Femmes dans les Republiques," &c. Of the Condition of Women in Republics. By Citizen THEREMIN, Member of the Society of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, at Paris. This new champion of the fair sex treads in the steps of the author of "the Rights of Woman," and is extremely anxious that the French ladies should be invested with political franchises. He thinks that the female Parisians, in particular, might sit on juries, be employed in secret and confidential missions by government, &c. &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Histoire Naturelle de Buffon, classée par Ordres," &c. Buffon's Natural History, classed after the System of Linnæus, with the Generical Characters, and the Linnæan Nomenclature. By RENE RICHARD CASTEL, Author of the Poem of the Plants, and Professor at the *École Polytechnique Française*. This splendid edition of the Natural History of the great Buffon possesses many advantages over the former. In the first place, all the errors of the author are suppressed, while the new discoveries, contained in the supplements, are inserted in their proper places. In addition to these, upwards of twenty new plates are inserted; all of these are designed by Deseve, to whom Buffon, a little before his death, communicated the changes and corrections which he wished to introduce.

The first volume is adorned with a fine portrait of Buffon, executed by Gaucher; and all the plates are most admirably engraved.

"Histoire des Insectes des Environs de Paris," &c. History of the Insects in the Neighbourhood of Paris; by GEORGE PROY. A new edition, considerably augmented with a supplement, in 2 vols. 4to. The figures of this edition are finely coloured after nature.

"Lettres sur l'Histoire Physique de la Terre," &c. Letters on the Natural History of the Earth, addressed to M. Blumenbach; containing fresh Geological and Historical Proofs of the Mission of Moses: by DELUC, 1 vol. 8vo. 530 pp. 7 fr. The preface to this work contains an interesting memoir on the primitive and universal principle of moral obligation, whence all the other duties may be deduced.

The first letter treats of the *phenomena* of the terrestrial globe, and the origin of our continents.

The 2d contains an analysis of geological *phenomena*.

The 3d and 4th, the history of the earth.

The 5th, of the continents.

The 6th and last are intended as a *physical* commentary on the eleven first chapters of Genesis.

"Memoire sur un Fragment," &c. A Memoir relative to a Fragment of Volcanic Basaltes, brought from Borghetto, in the Roman Territory; read before the Physico-Mathematical Academy of Rome; by U. P. SALMON, a Physician of the Military Department, and Member of the same Academy. In the formation of this specimen, the author recognises the successive action of two different agents, fire and water, whence he deduces a new theory of the earth.

"Manuel pour servir à l'Histoire Nouvelle," &c. A Manual calculated for a New History of Birds, Insects, and Plants, translated from the Latin of J. Reinhold Forster; by J. B. F. LEVEILLE, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. This translation from the pen of a physician of the French capital is intended as a guide to the different classes of natural history. The analysis of the methods of the most celebrated men is here presented to the student; who is also gratified with extracts from the works of Lacépède, Jussieu, Lamarck, Cuvier, &c. and a translation of a memoir, by Murray, on *conchology*.

BOTANY.

BOTANY.

"Botanique pour les Femmes," &c. Botany for Females and Amateurs; by M. BARSCH, Professor at Jena, 1 vol. 8vo. with 101 coloured plates, and an alphabetical table of the plants. This work, after having acquired great celebrity in Germany, now appears in a French dress; and the author, by way of inducing his fair countrywomen to peruse it, has given a greater elegance to the expressions, and a more sentimental turn to the whole.

"Flora Atlantica, seu Historia Plantarum, quæ in Atlante, Agro Tunetano, et Algeriensi crescunt," &c. The Flora of Mount Atlas; or, a History of the Plants that grow in the Neighbourhood of Tunis and Algiers; by RENE DESFONTAINES, a Member of the National Institute of France, and Professor of Botany, in the Museum of Natural History of Paris. We have already announced the first part of this splendid and useful work, which is at length completed in two large volumes: it is written in Latin, and arranged according to the system of Linnæus; the engravings amount to two hundred and sixty-three. Desfontaines, the author, resided, during three whole years, at Tunis and Algiers, under the auspices of the ancient government of France, and the Academy of Sciences of Paris; he had therefore the best opportunity to make researches into the botany of Africa, &c.; these volumes are the first fruits of his labours.

"Phytologie Universelle," &c. Universal Phytology, or a Natural and Methodical History of Plants, their Properties, their Virtues, and their Culture; a Work consecrated to the Progress of the useful Sciences, Agriculture, and all the Arts; by N. JOLYCLERC, Naturalist, and Man of Letters.—The French already possessed versions of the system of Linnæus, the Elements of Botany by Tournefort, and the Cryptogamy of Gmelin, all of which were translated by Jolyclerc; they had also a translation of the celebrated work of Jussieu, under the title of "Tableau de Règne Végétal" (a picture of the vegetable kingdom); but a general system was still wanting, and this deficiency is here attempted to be supplied. No class of plants, not even those made known in consequence of the most recent discoveries, is here omitted; and each of them is compared with the ingenious systems of Tournefort, Linnæus, and Jussieu, which the

author makes to agree with each other. All the European and exotic kinds, which are calculated to excite the attention of the amateur, are here given. Twenty-thousand vegetables, at least, are indicated; and more than twelve thousand are described in a clear and precise manner. The author has been at great pains to assign the salutary or hurtful properties of each plant described by him; its medical virtues; its chemical qualities, so far as dying, and the other useful arts, are connected, &c.; he also points out the native soil of every vegetable, its habits, its temperament, and its description.

BELLES LETTRES.

"Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature Ancienne et Moderne," &c. The Lyceum, or Course of Ancient and Modern Literature; by LAHARPE. 8 vols. 8vo. The Lyceum of Paris, soon after its establishment, acquired a considerable degree of celebrity; and in 1786, it was customary for all the handsome women of the capital to attend the lectures read there. On this, Laharpe, the professor of literature, found it necessary to extend his plan; and these eight volumes, which are to be followed by four more, are the fruit of his labours. An argumentative history of all the works of genius and imagination, from the time of Homer to the present day, is, undoubtedly, one of the most precious presents that can be made by one of the most distinguished literary men of our age.

This estimable work is divided into three parts. The first contains the literature of the ancients; the second that of the age of Louis XIV.; and the third, which will be detailed in four additional volumes, that of the present age. The introduction, consisting of fifty pages, exhibits many general ideas on the art of writing, on the advantages of that art, on the alliance between philosophy and the arts of imagination, and on the acceptance of the words *taste* and *genius*. The author, who begins with the poetry of the ancients, deems it necessary to give an analysis of the poetics of Aristotle; and the genius of that great man is at once avenged for the silly panegyrics of his blind enthusiasts, and the detraction of his absurd enemies. The second chapter exhibits an analysis of Longinus's treatise on the sublime. In the third, we are presented with a comparison between the French language and those of the ancients. On this occasion Laharpe maintains that the language of his

his native country is generally inferior to that of Rome, more especially in respect to poetry; and he here takes occasion to defend his former opinion, that the classics ought not to be translated into prose.

He then applies himself to the consideration of *epic poetry*, and, after attacking the paradoxes of Lamotte, relative to the *Iliad*, launches forth into an eulogium on that great work. He thinks, however, that the *Odyssey* exhibits manifest signs of decline and decrepitude.

Laharpe considers the character of the hero of the *Æneid* as far too uniform, being destitute of those passions which, by animating the *epicopeia*, interest the reader. He, however, gives due praise to the style of Virgil, which he maintains to be the distinguishing characteristic of that poet, "and at once the charm and the despair of those who cultivate poetry."

Silvius Italicus, Statius, Claudian, Lucan, &c. afterwards pass in review, and all their beauties and defects are carefully enumerated.

A series of reflections on the genius of the Greek tragedy serves as a critical introduction to the works of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*; and, on this occasion, the author will, probably, be considered as rather partial to the French drama, which he affirms to be superior to that of Greece. The Romans are considered as far inferior to both in tragedy; and if we are to judge by the specimens handed down to us, we have no great occasion to regret those that have been lost.

After a variety of remarks on the comedy of the ancients, we meet with an examination of the lyric poets, and are here reminded of the difference between the odes which were sung, and those of the moderns which are recited. *Horace* is said to unite *Anacreon* and *Pindar* in his own person, and Laharpe compares his *Ode to Fortune* with that of *Rousseau*, on purpose to show that a charming French ode has but little resemblance to a beautiful Latin one.

From the poets, Laharpe now turns to the orators, the historians, and the philosophers; and the beauties and defects of *Quintilian*, *Demosthenes*, *Cicero*, *Seneca*, the two *Plinys*, *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Livy*, *Sallust*, *Tacitus*, *Quintus Curtius*, *Cornelius Nepos*, *Suetonius*, and *Plutarch*, are carefully selected and exhibited.

[When this important work is finished, we shall continue our account of it.]

MONTHLY MAG. LIV.

ARCHITECTURE, STATUARY, &c.

"Palais, Maisons, et autres Edifices modernes de Rome," &c. Palaces, Houses, and other modern Edifices of Rome, designed and measured by *PETTIER*, *FONTAINE*, and *BERNIER*. Folio. Ten numbers of this work are already published.

"Musée des Monumens Français," &c. Museum of French Monuments, 3d and 4th Numbers. These two numbers contain a description of an ancient statue of *Minerva*, three statues of *Meleager*, a statue of *Juno*, several sepulchral urns, two statues of *Bacchus*, and two tables of marble, exhibiting the names of the citizens of the tribe of *Erechleide*, who died during the expeditions of *Cymon* in *Egypt*, *Phœnicia*, and *Cyprus*. The last of these was discovered in 1674, by *Galland*, translator of *The Thousand and One Nights*, and the French are indebted for the possession of it to *Nointel*, ambassador from France at *Constantinople*.

"Galerie Antique, ou Collection," &c. The Ancient Gallery; or, a Collection of the principal Works of the Ancients, in Sculpture, Painting, &c. This work, which is in folio, is published in numbers, like the two former, and contains;

1. The plan of the theatre of *Bacchus*.
2. The tower of the Winds.
3. The lantern of *Demosthenes*.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Recherches sur la Geographie des Anciens," &c. Researches relative to the Geography of the Ancients, intended to serve as a Foundation to the History of Ancient Geography. By *P. F. J. GOSSELIN*. 2 vols. 4to. This work, which was at first designed for the use of the academy of inscriptions, contains the following memoirs;

1. Inquiries relative to the geographical system of *Hipparchus*.
2. On the geographical knowledge of the ancients, relative to the western coasts of *Africa*.
3. On the geographical knowledge of the ancients relative to the eastern coasts of the same continent.
4. An examination of the principal authorities which have induced a belief that the ancients had made the tour of *Africa*.
5. Inquiries concerning the geographical system of the marine of *Tyre*.
6. Researches relative to the geographical knowledge of the ancients in respect to the *Arabian gulf*.

This work which is enriched with ten
6 X geographical

geographical charts, was published under the patronage of the late directorial government.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"Bibliographie Analytique de Médecine," &c. An Analytical Library of Medicine; or, A Summary of the last new Works, whether Latin or French, relative to the Medical Art. This is a monthly journal, of twenty-four pages 12mo. chiefly intended for physicians and surgeons in the provinces, as it enables them to form an opinion, at a very small expence, of all the discoveries and experiments in the capital, &c.

"Manière de traiter la petite Vérole Inoculée," &c. The Manner of treating the Inoculated, applied to the Natural Small Pox. By B. TERNIER. Ternier, in this pamphlet, insists on advantages of cool air; his antagonist, L. Biker, on the other hand, maintains that *very cold air* is still more salutary. He also affirms that inoculation prevents the shock which the constitution might otherwise receive, and which often terminates fatally.

"Des Maladies des Enfants." Of the Diseases of Children; by N. CHAM-BON. 2 vols. 8vo. The author, N. Chambon, having been at the head of the principal hospitals in France during a period of thirty years, has enjoyed all the benefits that can possibly arise from extensive practice and long experience. He has here candidly adopted the opinions of his predecessors when he deemed them correct, and added his own observations in a clear and simple style.

"Des Caractères du Traitement et de la Cure des Dartres, et de la Paralysie des Extrémités," &c. A Description and Cure of the Ringworm, the Palsy of the Lower Extremities, Convulsions, Epilepsy, &c. By A. DUFRESNOY. 1 vol. 8vo. The author, after a variety of experiments, made in the course of the last ten years, by means of the *Rhus radicans*, and the field-Narcissus, recommends these two plants to the notice of all medical practitioners.

"Traité des Maladies des Voies Urinaires." A Treatise on the Diseases to which the Urinary Passages are subject. 2 vols. 8vo. This treatise, written by one of the most celebrated surgeons that France has ever produced, was originally published in the *Journal de Chirurgie*. It is augmented with additions, by X. Bichat.

"Traité des Propriétés, Usages, et Effets," &c. A Treatise on the Properties, Use, and Effects of the *Solanum*

scandens, in the treatment of several Maladies, and especially those arising from Ringworms. By Carrere. 1 vol. 8vo. This is a second edition of the same memoir by Carrere; it has been examined by Geoffroy and Audry, on the part of the society of medicine, who have delivered in a very flattering report relative to it.

DRAMA.

"Arfinous, Tragedie par Delrieu." Arfinous, a Tragedy by Delrieu. The subject of this drama is interesting, and peculiarly adapted to a revolutionary period, being founded on the banishment of a virtuous citizen, and the punishment of a cruel usurper.

Several of the scenes, however, are feeble, and the language not always appropriate to the characters of the respective personages; some of the sentiments were much applauded, during the representation, on account of the force of the illusions; and the following line, uttered by Arfinous, appeared to produce a great sensation on the audience:

"Je suis époux et père, et ne suis pas vengé!"

"Theatre de l'Hermitage de Catharine II." &c. The Theatre of the Hermitage of Catharine, Empress of Russia, 2 vols. 8vo.; with a Portrait of her Imperial Majesty. This collection of dramas, acted in the palace of the late Catharine, consists of nineteen, written by nine different authors. Of these, only three are Russian: Count Strogonof; the senator Iwan Schuwalof, grand-chamberlain; and Alexander Mamonof, the favourite. There is but one national drama, which is composed by her Imperial Majesty, and intended as an imitation of Shakspeare. The incidents are drawn from the life of Rurick, the founder of the Russian empire.

The other authors are, a daughter of Aufrêne the comedian, the ambassadors from France and Austria; viz. the Counts de Segur and Cobentzel, the Prince de Ligne, and d'Estar, a Frenchman, secretary to the cabinet of her Imperial Majesty.

The principal plays are, "Rurick," the historical drama just alluded to, which is the only one written in the language of the country; and Coriolanus, the production of Segur: the subject of the latter has been anticipated by the admirable composition of Laharpe.

"Matilde, Drame en Cinq Actes." &c. Matilda, a Drama in Five Acts, in Prose, by MONVEL. The Baron de Volmar, a discarded lover, finds means to

to embitter the life of his more fortunate rival, by a recurrence to the basest arts. In consequence of this, the Count de Holrem, the father of Matilda, had determined to disinherit his daughter, as suspicions had been infused into his mind relative to his wife's virtue: but the son of the Baron de V., who happened to be in love with the heroine, produces the most satisfactory testimony, left by his father on his death-bed, that the charge of infidelity was entirely destitute of truth.

The two last acts exhibit situations productive of suitable effect.

"Le Tondeur," &c. The Shearer, a Comedy, which has been refuted by several of the Theatres of Paris. By C. Pasquet, Author of *Têtes tondues Siffées*, &c. Citizen Pasquet is a Parisian Barber, who has given a very appropriate name to his drama: his profession disarms criticism.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"La Nuit Anglaise, ou les Aventures," &c. The English Night, or the extraordinary Adventures of M. Dabaud, Merchant of Paris; a Romance, like too many others, translated from the Arabian into the Iroquois, from the Iroquois into the Samoiede, from the Samoiede into the Hottentot, from the Hottentot into the Lapland, and from the Lapland into the French language. By R. P. SPECTRO-RUNI, an Italian monk. 2 vol. 12mo. To be purchased, at the ruins of Pulluzzi, the caverns of St. Claire, at the abbey of Grafville, the castles of Udolpho, Lindenberg, and, in short, wherever haunted towers, monks, dungeons, &c. are to be found.

This is a parody on modern romances, and, like them, abounds with *long corridors, gloomy vestibules, lofty cupolas, and basaltic columns*. Nor are *bloody poniards, rusty keys, ghosts, skeletons, monks*, and all the usual machinery calculated to create awe and inspire terror, forgotten:

"A se pâmer ou d'aïse ou terreur,
Suivant le goût et les nerfs du lecteur."

"Alphonse, Histoire Portugaise," &c. Alphonso, a Portuguese Adventure, which occurred during the Earthquake at Lisbon. Alphonso, the hero, is a very worthy young man, who undertakes a voyage to the Indies, on purpose to re-establish his father's affairs, which had been deranged by a variety of unexpected occurrences. An unlucky shipwreck, on his return, bereaves him of all the advantages he had derived from his pious zeal. His unhappy parent dies of chagrin; and he himself, being destitute of every

other resource, becomes clerk to an opulent merchant, who soon distinguishes his merit, and even gives him his daughter in marriage. With this lady, by whom he has several children, he lives very happily, until the memorable earthquake had swallowed up his house, his family, and his fortune, and he himself escapes only by an accidental absence in the country.

So far is within the limits of possibility; but we now find him conducted through the air by a *genius*, who, remaining stationary for some time above Lisbon, points out the causes of the destruction of that city. He afterwards explains the manner in which the intellectual world is governed, and assigns to every mortal a good and a bad agent, &c.

"Le Voyage Sentimental en France sous Robespierre, &c." A Sentimental Journey through France, during the Tyranny of Robespierre; by VERNES DE GENEVE, Author of a Sentimental Journey to Yverdon, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. This is an imitation of Sterne, with this difference however, that whereas the one represents every thing under a gay and pleasing aspect, the other gives a tinge of melancholy to the whole of his work.

The author happening to arrive at Paris during the reign of terror, is instantly imprisoned, and exposed to an unrelenting persecution. Among his fellow-sufferers, he, however, finds many infinitely more unhappy than himself, and takes this occasion to paint a number of affecting pictures, finely wrought up with scenes of love, friendship, and despair. Among the episodes which these two little volumes present, those entitled to most notice are the following: "Amélie, ou l'Ecole du Malheur," (Amelia, or the School of Misfortunes); "L'Histoire de Servan," (The Story of Servan); "Les Deux Aigles de Franconville," (The Two Blind People of Franconville); "Le Centenaire de la Montagne," (The Mountaineer, a Hundred Years old, &c.). It is to be observed, however, that the story of Montcussion, and some others, is greatly exaggerated.

"Moïna, ou la Villageoise, &c." Moïna, or the Peasants of Montcenis. The author of this romance, while traversing the valleys of the Alps, discovers one of the companions of Buonaparte's glory. At the conclusion of a long conversation relative to the wars of Italy, the *quondam* soldier relates his adventures with Moïna. After experiencing the usual hardships of romantic lovers, in consequence of the refusal of *cruel parents, a long separation,*

&c. he is at length happy enough to be promised an interview; but at the very moment he approaches his mistress's cottage, the mill in which she happened to be standing is carried away by one of those *avalanches*, so well known, and so much dreaded in the Alpine regions.

Overwhelmed with despair, the unhappy lover returns to the valley, and perceiving an opening in the snow, made by a torrent that rolled from the eminence where the mill had stood, he precipitates himself into its current, and is fortunate enough to be carried to the very spot where the mill had stopped, and which was miraculously preserved by the trees, as they had fallen in such a manner as to form an arch for its protection! In this mill he, of course, finds his sweetheart; and as it became impossible to return, they determined to remain until the spring, being provided with plenty of corn, &c. In a short time, however, a battle takes place precisely over their heads; and an howitzer happening to set fire to the trees, the snows melt, and the lovers are delivered from their bondage!!!

"Alphonse et Emilie," &c. Alphonse and Emilia, or the Dangers arising from the Connexions of Infancy; 3 vols. 12mo. This resembles, in many respects, a novel with a similar title, viz.

"Emilie et Alphonse, ou Dangers de se livrer à ses premières Impressions," written some time since by Madame de FLAHAULT; but the plot is different. The chief characteristic of this novel is sensibility.

"Frederick," par J. F. &c. Frederick, by J. F. Author of "La Dot de Suzette;" 3 vols. 12mo. This is a satire on the male and female philosophers of the present day, in the form of a romance. The author says, that his former production will, perhaps, share the fate of ninety-nine out of a hundred; but he flatters himself with the hope, that the fame of the present will prove immortal!!!

"Les Dangers de la Séduction," &c. The Dangers of Seduction; or, the Adventures of a handsome Villager and her Lover; containing a faithful and animated Account of the ridiculous Situations and Mishaps of this World, by P. J. B. NOUGARET; 2 vols. 12mo. Lucette, a country girl, permits herself to be seduced by Pierrin; and, as the first indiscretion is for the most part quickly followed by a second, she runs away with a young officer, and becomes successively a

kept-mistress, a comedian, and a woman of the town. Pierrin, on the other hand, who was originally a *lacquy*, rises progressively, but permits himself to be seduced by the allurements of vice; he accordingly cheats at play, and at length commits a robbery. In the mean time, Lucette, having escaped out of the house of correction, and fallen in by accident with her old lover, they resolve to marry; but the habit of committing crimes induces them to return to their old employments, and they end their days on a scaffold. This romance, which is written with some taste, is more moral in its tendency than the general run of French novels.

TYPOGRAPHY.

"Elémens d'une Typographie, et d'une Ecriture," &c. Elements of a new Species of Printing and Writing, which will reduce the Labour of both. With 47 plates of examples. This appears to be nothing more than the principles of shorthand applied to printing, in the same manner as it has been used with success in writing. The French fairly acknowledge that we excel them in this art.

"Traité de l'Imprimerie." A Treatise on the Art of Printing. 1 Vol. 4to. with ten plates. This work is divided into six parts: 1. On the origin, invention, and progress, of printing. 2. On the composition of characters. 3. On imposition and correction. 4. Orthography, punctuation, accent. 5. On impression. 6. On the acquisitions necessary for a printer.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

"Traité élémentaire," &c. An elementary Treatise on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, founded on ancient and modern Discoveries, and confirmed by Experiments. By MATHURIN-JACQUES BRISSON, Member of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, and Professor in the Central Schools of Paris. 3 vols. 8vo. With a number of Plates. This is the third edition of a work which has obtained great circulation, as the chief facts, or principles, are reduced to a small number, and connected with each other by means of a systematic chain. The whole is terminated with a table of contents, arranged in an alphabetical order, and so constructed as to be equivalent to a dictionary. At the beginning is a memoir on the new weights and measures, which must be comprehended before the work can be of any service to the student.

"Le petit la Bruyere," &c. Bruyere in Miniature, or Characters and Manners of the

the Children of the present Age. A work the whole of which is intended to forward the education of children from twelve to thirteen years of age, except the last ten chapters, which are calculated for grown persons. By MADAME DE GENLIS. 1 vol. 8vo. "I have composed for young people," says the author, "tales, a theatre, and a romance in letters; a book of maxims, and portraits was still wanting—and, lo! here it is." Madame de Genlis on this, as on every other occasion, endeavours to draw the public attention towards herself. "It was my fate," says she, "to have been born in times of trouble. I have beheld crimes which surpass every thing I ever read of; I have been the victim of calumny; I am a fugitive, proscribed, and bereaved of my property; but I have not lost all; for the love of truth still remains, and I dare to assert, that, neither in this work, nor in any other written by me, will be discovered that exaggeration, ill-humour, and misanthropic disposition, which misfortune and injustice but too often produce."

"*Leçons élémentaires de Geometrie,*" &c. Elementary Lessons of Geometry and Trigonometry. By E. TREDENAT, Associate of the National Institute of France, and Professor of Mathematics at the Central School of the Department of Aveyron. 1 vol. in 8vo. With Plates. The application of the decimal calculation to the admeasurement of surfaces and solids is recurred to in this elementary treatise. It also contains the ratio or proportion between the old method and the new; the new nomenclature; a variety of propositions relative to spherical polygons, &c.

"*Les Usages de la Sphère.*" &c. The Use of the Sphere, and the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, according to the System of Ptolemy and Copernicus. To which is added, an historical and geographical Analysis of the Four Quarters of the World. By DELAMARCH, Geographer. 1 vol. 8vo. With Plates. The author here exhibits the mechanism of the apparatus usually employed in the study of astronomy and geography, and endeavours to prevail on young people to learn the elements of these sciences, by way of an amusement, rather than a task.

"*Principes de Grammaire générale,*" &c. The Principles of general Grammar, for the Use of Children, intended as an Introduction to the Study of all Languages. By A. J. SYLVESTRE DE SACY. 12mo. This little work is dis-

tinguished as well by the justness of its principles as by the order and regularity with which they are exhibited and explained. The author, who has taken the general grammars of Port Royal and Beauzée as his models, divides his subject into three parts. In the first, he examines the nature of the words employed in discourse; the second contains reflexions on all the different causes which modify the terminations of these words; and the third exhibits a few general definitions, relative to syntax and construction.

"*Les Trois Musées,*" &c. The Three Museums for Infancy; containing a View of Nature; a View of Human Society; and a View of the Arts and Sciences. By the Inventor of the Pafigraphy. 4to. The first number of the first volume of this work is now published. It contains three prints, with an explanation, in the five following languages; viz. Latin, Italian, French, German, and English. At the bottom of each, the names of the various objects are engraved, in pafigraphic characters.

"*Nouveau Systeme de l'Univers,*" &c. A new System of the Universe or a Philosophical Abridgment of Natural History and Chemistry, with an Account of the new Discoveries of the Author, &c. By CHARLES LEOPOLD MATHIEU, of Nancy, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Department of Correze, &c. 8vo. The relation between natural history and chemistry is so evident, that an acquaintance with the one presupposes a knowledge of the other. It is in consequence of this, that, in the central schools of France, the teaching of these two sciences is confided to the same professor. The work now before us consists of a course of lectures delivered by Mathieu to his pupils.

MISCELLANIES.

"*Précis Historique de la Campagne du Général Masséna,*" &c. Historical Summary of General Masséna's Campaign, in the Gisons and Helvetia, &c. By MARES, an Officer of Engineers. The author, who commanded a battalion under this celebrated leader, censures the general plan of the campaign of 1799 on the part of France, and asserts, that Masséna was the only one of the three republican commanders who, on taking the field, experienced any degree of success. This general, having been greatly blamed for sacrificing so many men to no manner of purpose, at the assault of Steig, Mares, who was present on the occasion,

sion, asserts, that the possession of this passage was absolutely necessary to ensure the success of the other columns, and establish a communication between the two wings of the army.

"Catalogue Raisonné des Ouvrages," &c. An Argumentative Catalogue of the different Works which have been published relative to Mineral Waters in general, and those of France in particular; with a List of all the Mineral Waters within the Territories of the Republic. 1 vol. 4to. This contains an analysis of no less than 252 works on the properties of mineral waters; 627 different well-known species are pointed out; and 447 are here noticed for the first time.

"Précis d'Observations sur les Principes Minéraux des Eaux Thermales des Hautes-Pyrénées," &c. A Summary of Observations on the Mineral Principles of the Hot Baths of the Higher-Pyrenees, and especially those of St. Sauveur, accompanied by several Examples of Cures produced by them. By C. FABAS. If we are to give implicit credit to the author, the hot baths of St. Sauveur are productive of the greatest benefits to such as are desirous of trying their efficacy, in a variety of disorders.

"Les Quatre Métamorphoses, Poèmes." The Four Metamorphoses, in Verse. The subjects of these poems, which are of a licentious tendency, are, first, the inflexible chastity, or, as it is here termed, the *prudery* of Diana; secondly, the amours of Bacchus; and, thirdly, the rape of Ganymede; by Jupiter. The author, who is said to be MERCIER, jun. apologises for the looseness of his poetry, in the two following, which are the concluding lines:

"Enflammez mes esprits d'un amiable délire
Mufet, et pardonnez aux crimes de ma lyre!"

"Le Nouveau Paris," par le Cit. MERCIER. New Paris, by the Citizen Mercier. 8vo. The author of this work has already acquired great celebrity by a variety of publications, particularly his "Tableau de Paris," which gives an animated and interesting account of the capital of France, before the revolution. The six volumes now before us are divided into 118 chapters; many of which only contain a few lines, and none of them extend to any considerable length. The following are a few of the titles, some of which are singular enough: Preliminary Remarks; Explosion; Capital Error; Cardinal de Lomenie; Siege of the Bastille; The Five Hurricanes; Clubs;

There was Nothing but this —; Trees of Liberty; Jesus; The Massacres of September; The Red Caps; The Memorable Week; Security; Sections; Dome of the Pantheon; The King of Macoco; Red-book; New Crisis; New Thieves; Friends of the Negroes; Maximum; Statue of Henry IV.; Philosophism; Carelessness; White Hair; Orleanists; Furies of the Guillotine; Fraternal Suppers; Federalism; *Ca Ira*; National Cockade; Sensiblerie, &c. &c. We are told in the preface, that when the author had finished the twelve volumes respecting Paris in 1788, he imagined that he had exhausted his subject: "But," adds he, "a revolution has ensued, the memory of which shall never perish, as it has had a great influence on the future destiny of the human species, deteriorated the morals of a peaceable people, overturned their laws, their customs, their police, their altars, and inspired them by turns with the most heroic courage and the most cowardly ferocity. How great! how abject! how impetuous! how patient!—It is necessary to admit that two distinct classes of men have existed; the one starting forth the gallant defenders of liberty, ready to dare every thing, invincible, generous—these were the people who produced the 14th of July and the 10th of August; the other supple, avaricious, cruel, prompt to take advantage of the victories of the republicans, to attribute them to themselves, to vaunt that they alone were pure, clear sighted, and decided patriots, while the others were only ambitious of power and of wealth. The valorous republicans were subjected by these sycophants, who, although they concealed themselves during the moments of danger, were always ready to come forward when they wished to precipitate the people into the commission of crimes, and convert them into executioners: Thus the gallant warriors, the industrious functionaries, the honest and excellent citizens, were deceived and abused by demagogues, who only assumed the language of liberty to render it odious and execrable. Notwithstanding their success, they will infallibly appear horrible in the eyes of posterity; but in order to judge how far they were guilty, let it be recollected that the greater part of them obeyed only the suggestions and the gold of a foreign government. It was this government, which, from the first day of the revolution, gave orders for a counter-revolution, and pushed to the extreme the virtues of the one party and the vices of the other:

other: little did it care whether it was the blood of Louis XVI. or of Robespierre that flowed on the scaffold; they were two Frenchmen, and all Frenchmen, whether emigrants or republicans, were the objects of its traitorous and implacable hatred. The greatest of all miracles is the preservation of this superb city. The plan of attack plotted at Versailles, against the national assembly and Paris, is one of the most frightful projects ever conceived by a perjured king and a depraved court. The capital itself was to have been sacked, delivered up to pillage, and its inhabitants reduced to one-third. A bloody despotism would have still hovered over its ruins; but the bravery of the Parisians, their union, and the unexpected favour of fortune, made a *bomocidal* court and king turn pale. He attached to his hat the *national cockade*, that signal of victory and regeneration; but it was with the secret design of tearing it to pieces by the aid of all the neighbouring kings, to whom he would have delivered over the whole of France, provided he could have retained his valets, his guards, his nobility, and his parliament. The counter-revolution commenced under his auspices, from the very day that he returned to Versailles with the three-coloured cockade, which he had kissed before the people at one of the windows of the Hôtel-de-ville. All that he did after this was done in hatred of the revolution, and the capture of the Bastille. Paris now became the theatre, to which all the actors of the different governments repaired, to consummate the work of their hypocrisy. Every day developed part of their plan; and it is history alone that can narrate under how many disguises the traitors of all kinds of all ranks have deceived or fatigued the republicans. The snare was gross, but the passions were extreme, and the various interests singularly diversified. The natural impetuosity of the French proved serviceable to their enemies, and a certain degree of inconstancy misled them, unknown to themselves, and even induced them to pursue an end contrary to what they intended." It will be seen by the above quotation, that Mercier indulges in a declamatory style, and attacks the king, the jacobins, the parliaments, &c. indiscriminately, and without any proof of his assertions. Some of the chapters are interesting; but this work, which is far inferior to his former productions, is composed in a loose manner, and exhibits a bad taste.

"*Essai sur les Antiquités du Nord*," &c. An Essay on the Antiquities of the North, and the Northern Languages, by Charles Pougens, of the National Institute of Bologna, &c. 2d Edition, augmented with a Notice of the principal Works on Religion. This essay is a specimen of a philosophical history of the ancient and modern languages, which the author intends to publish, by way of an introduction to an etymological dictionary of the French tongue, and which has occupied his attention during twenty years. In order to support his own opinions, M. Pougens produces those of Boethius, Leibnitz, Hiccius, Ihre, and others, who had written on the ancient languages. He asserts with these, that it is from the Scythian tongue that the various idioms used by the different nations of the West, from the remotest periods to our own times, are derived; and he infers from this that an analogy, and a certain *family air*, is to be discovered among the different languages now spoken. Pougens is at once an author, a bookseller, and a printer in Paris.

"*Rélation de l'Expédition d'Egypte*," &c. An Account of the Expedition into Egypt, accompanied with a Description of several of the Monuments of that Country. By CHARLES NORRY, Member of the Philotechnical Society, and one of the Architects attached to the Expedition: with six Plates. The author having been obliged to leave Egypt, on account of the bad state of his health, found, on his return to Paris, that every one was desirous to become acquainted with his opinions, relative to what he has seen and heard; and, with a view of satisfying the public curiosity, he has determined to become an author. This little work is divided into two parts; in the first, Norry details the particulars of the voyage, from the departure of the fleet from Toulon, until the troops had disembarked at, and taken Alexandria; not forgetting to enumerate the particulars of the conquest of Malta. He then mentions the capture of Cairo, the battles of the pyramids, and the plains of Saccara, the revolt of the inhabitants of Cairo, their punishment, and the establishment of an institute. He also animadverts on the loss of the French fleet at Aboukir, and presents his readers with a small chart of the anchorage. The second part is connected with the sciences. It contains an account of the arrival of the *savans* at Alexandria, and their proceedings. The author relates the particu-

culars of a visit to the pyramids of Gizeh; describes a curious slab of granite, discovered in a mosque, and embellished with hieroglyphics, which are carved in a most exquisite manner. He also gives the true dimensions of *Pompey's column*, attributed with more justice to Septimius Severus; and describes *Cleopatra's needle*, the base of which is here, for the first time, engraved, the earth having been lately dug away from around it. A great number of the remarks in this little volume are new, and Norry's account of the expedition is written with equal simplicity and candour.

"Des anciens Gouvernemens Fédératifs," &c. Of the ancient Federative Governments, and the Legislation of Crete. 8vo. The principal intent of this work is to prove that the Amphictyonic assemblies were not federative bodies, and that such did not exist in Greece anterior to the Achean league. It appears to the author, that the origin of the ancient federative governments is connected with the establishment of the religion, both public and mystical of the Greeks; he therefore concludes, that researches of this nature are calculated to throw new light on the commencement and the formation of societies, and even elucidate some obscure passages in the harangues of *Æschines* and *Demosthenes*. This work, which is the production of C. SAINTECROIX, was read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The following are the heads into which it is divided:—1. Of the first political associations, and of those of the Amphictyons in Greece;—2. Of the origin of the Amphictyonic assemblies;—3. Of the laws and customs of the Amphictyons, of Delphos;—4. An Inquiry into the Question, whether the grand Amphictyonic assembly was really a general diet of the different nations of Greece;—5. Of the Amphictyons themselves;—6. Of the first leagues, and particularly the Achean league;—7. Of the other leagues of Greece, and of that of Asia Minor;—and, 8. Of the Amphictyonic and federative associations of Italy.

"Tableau Historiques des Campagnes et des Révolutions," &c. An Historical Description of the Campaigns and Revolutions of Italy, during the Years IV, V, and VI, of the Republican Æra. The author of this publication has accompanied Buonaparte during all his exploits in Italy, and been employed by him, both in political and literary missions. The

designs were sketched on the very spots intended to be described, and contain the *ground-plots* of various battles. The number of engravings amounts to 24; the work is published in numbers, each of which is accompanied by two plates. Didot is the printer.

"Histoire d'Angleterre depuis la Descende," &c. History of England from the Descent of Julius Cæsar to the present Time; with Engravings by David. 3 vols. 4to. Two volumes of this splendid work, which solicits the attention by the copper-plates rather than the text, have already made their appearance. The third is in the press, and will be published early in the spring. It is intended that it shall contain 25 fine prints, and that only 300 copies shall be taken off; the price of the last volume, on fine paper, is 48 francs, or about 2l. sterling.

"Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie," &c. Pictorial Travels through Syria, Phœnicia, Lower Egypt, &c. The third number of this splendid work is now before the public; it is conducted by C. Cassas, and rivals the two former in beauty. The present contains six plates, with two sheets of explanation.

"Antiquités Poétiques, ou Dissertations," &c. Poetical Antiquities, &c. by C. Bouchaud, Member of the National Institute, and Professor to the College of France. This is a continuation of memoirs on the same subject, and by the same author, formerly read before the *ci-devant* Academy of *Belles Lettres*. They abound with learning, and exhibit undoubted proofs of industry and research.

"Histoire des Mathématiques," &c. A History of Mathematics; a new Edition, considerably augmented, and continued to the present Period. By J. F. MONTUCLA, of the National Institute of France. 4 vols. 4to. with 26 plates. The two first volumes only of this work are now presented to the public; the two remaining ones will, however, make their appearance in the course of the present winter. The author not only takes an historical survey of the progress of mathematical knowledge, but he is at great pains to exhibit the grounds of the various disputes of scientific men on this subject, from the earliest periods to the present day. He also presents his readers with the principal occurrences in the lives of the various great mathematicians of whose works he has occasion to treat.

"Planches

"Planches relatives à l'Instruction," &c. Plates for Instruction relative to the Manœuvres of Cavalry, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. The plates appertaining to this work amount to 137; they have been expected during the last ten years.

"Mémoires de Marie Françoise Dumefnil," &c. Memoirs of Mary Frances Dumefnil, in reply to the Memoirs of Hyppolite Clairon. The life of Mademoiselle Clairon, which we noticed on a former occasion, has given birth to a controversy, of which this 8vo. volume is the first fruits.

"De l'Education des Lapins," &c. On the Breeding and Rearing of Rabbits. This volume, in 8vo. is entirely dedicated to the management of that useful little animal the rabbit; and the author here engages to point out a manner of feeding and managing it, so as to render it, to the full, as good, both for the table and manufacture, as if produced in a warren.

"Manuel des Gardes Champêtres et Forestiers," &c. Manual for Stewards, Woodreeves, &c. This is a collection of decrees relative to farms and woods.

"Code des Patentes pour l'An. VII." &c. A Code of Patents for the Year VII. (1798), with an Alphabetical Table, &c. By SAGNIER. 1 vol. 8vo. This work is necessary for all those engaged in commerce, as it contains tables of duties, &c.

"Rêveries sur la Nature primitive de l'Homme," &c. Reveries relative to the primitive Nature of Man, his Sensations, his Means of Happiness, his Social Intercourse, &c. by P. SENANCOUR. No. 2. 100 pages; 8vo. The author, in a preliminary discourse, explains his design, which is "to bring back men to their primitive habits." He accordingly treats, 1. On the inevitable subjection of man to events;—2. Of matter and nature; of beings simple and compound;—3. Of reason;—4. Of the human mind;—and, 5. Of impulsion, and its motives.

"Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce," &c. The Travels of the younger Anacharsis into Greece, towards the Middle of the Fourth Century, &c. Of this work of the celebrated J. J. BARTHELEMY, two new editions, from the press of Didot, are here offered to the public. That in 4to. which consists of seven splendid volumes, is printed in a large text, the characters of which have been cast on purpose for the work, and only 500 copies on *grand-rafin velin* paper have been thrown off. The atlas, which is in *folio*, contains 31 plates; the designs are all new, and the engravings

in a style suitable for such a work. The other edition in 8vo. is in a *Cicero* character, and to both is prefixed a fine portrait of the author.

"Précis d'Expériences et Observations," &c. A Summary of Experiments and Observations relative to different Kinds of Milk, considered in Respect to their Connexion with Chemistry, Medicine, and Rural Economy; by A. PARMENTIER et N. DEVEUX, Members of the National Institute of France. The title of this work sufficiently indicates its contents; and the reputation of the author's warrants the conclusion, that it is replete with useful truths.

"Métrologie Lineaire Universelle," &c. Universal Linear Metrology, or a general Transformation of the Weights, Measures, and Monies of all the Countries on the Earth, by Means of the *Comparteur* of C. AUBRY. The use of the new weights and measures of France being attended with considerable difficulties, both to natives and foreigners, it is here intended to render them familiar by means of a comparative estimate.

"Chimie Optomatique, ou l'Art d'apprendre," &c. Optomatic Chemistry, or the Art of teaching that Science with Facility, by means of Engravings, Figures, and Symbolical Characters, &c. by F. G. COURREJOLLES. 1 vol. 4to. It is the chief merit of this writer to impress certain ideas on the mind, by means of the eye, for he here substitutes hieroglyphical variety of circumlocution and detail. An alphabetical nomenclature of the symbolical characters made use of is to be found at the conclusion.

"Les Aventures de Don Quichotte de la Mancha," &c. The Adventures of Don Quixotte de la Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Florian, of the *ci-devant* French Academy, &c. 6 vols. in 18mo. on fine paper, with 24 engravings, designed by Lefebvre and Labardier, and engraved by Coiny, Gaucher, Halbou, and other celebrated artists. The name of the translator, the artists by whom the drawings and engravings are made, and the manner in which the whole of this work is executed, render this new edition highly interesting to all the admirers of Cervantes.

"Elémens de Grammaire générale," &c. Elements of general Grammar, applied to the French Language, by R. A. SICARD, 2 vols. 8vo. The author of this work has attained great celebrity by his excellent method of teaching the deaf and dumb; and finding in the course of

his instructions that such a treatise was wanting, he immediately devoted his leisure hours to the formation of the present.

TRANSLATIONS from the ENGLISH.

Among the last translations from the English, are Count RUMFORD's "Political, Economical, and Philosophical Essays;" "GUTHRIE's Geographical Grammar," which we have noticed before; "Moral Tales for the Use of Children;" "The Vagabond," by Mr WALKER; "Travels into the interior Parts of Africa," by MUNGO PARK;" BROWNE's "Travels into Africa, Egypt, and Syria;" Mrs. ROBINSON's two last novels; Mrs. BENNET's "Agnes de Courci;" "Geraldine;" TOWNSON's "Travels in Hungary;" "Philosophical and Political Letters on the History of Eng-

land;" HOUGHTON's "Travels through the Interior of Africa;" The third edition of DENMAN's "Essay on the Puerperal Fever;" Mrs. SMITH's "Dialogues for the Use of Children;" "Memoirs relative to the Hospitals," &c. translated partly from the English, and partly from the German, by order of the late Minister of the Interior, containing, among other valuable Works, Mr. Howard's Account of the principal Lazarettos of Europe; "Walker's Cinthelia;" "Pope's Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard;" "Major RENNEL's Geographical and Historical Description of the Mogul Empire;" accompanied with his Chart of Hindostan; "BARTRAM's Travels in America;" "STEDMAN's Account of Surinam;" "BEATTIE's Essays;" and "BLAIR's Works," in 4 vols.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

EDUCATION.

"Theobald's Morgengabe," &c. &c. von J. G. D. SCHMIEDTGEN. Leipzig; 1798; pp. 432; 8vo. Theobald's Dowry to his Granddaughter Pauline. A book for young ladies, &c. &c. The author communicates to Pauline his observations and instructions on the following four subjects: first, on the destination of the female sex; secondly, on the general moral conduct of the female sex; thirdly, relations of the female sex with regard to the civil ranks; and, fourthly, on the moral conduct of young ladies towards old people. Brevity, ease of style, and systematic order, are the principal characteristics of this little work. We only regret that Mr. Schmiedtgen has treated too superficially on several momentous points, which deserve more minute investigation.

1. "D. PAUL GERHARD's vertraute Briefe an die Jugend weiblichen Geschlechts," &c. 1799; pp. xx, and 251; 8vo. Familiar Letters to Young Ladies, tending to amuse and to instruct them.

2. "Versuch einer Vollständigen Belehrung für das gebildete weibliche Geschlecht," &c. von F. G. H. FIELITZ;" 1799; pp. 528; 8vo. Essay on a more complete Instruction of the Female Sex, in the Physical and Maternal Duties, and every thing relating more or less to them.

3. "Taschenbuch für die Sorgfältiger gebildete Jugend des weiblichen Ge-

schlechts" von G. P. WILMSEN; 1799; pp. 200; 12mo.

No. 1. was published first last year, under the title, "GERHARD's vertraute Briefe an seine reisende Tochter." The publisher, however, found it necessary to alter that title. The author, whose real name is M. G. E. FISCHER, endeavours to convince his pretended daughter that natural beauty is an essential advantage of the female sex; and informs her of the means by the application of which it can be preserved as long as possible. He takes particular pains to convince her, that stays, narrow shoes, paint, and similar artificial means of preserving beauty, are fruitless, and that the whole art of beautifying the female form consists in removing every thing tending to eclipse, or to undermine, the natural charms of the fair sex. On this occasion he gives much useful advice with regard to cleanliness, modesty, elegance of language, dancing, &c. &c. Although these letters neither distinguish themselves by new ideas, nor by a superior style of diction, yet they amply advert with such honest warmth upon many female follies, as renders them deserving of the serious perusal of every young lady.

The author of No. 2. likewise displays a very laudable zeal in his endeavours to be useful to the rising generation; but is rather too prolix and tiresome, in many instances, to have any chance of succeeding, in a material degree, in his humane exertions.

No.

No. 3. is not instructive enough for that class of the female sex for whom it is designed.

"Kinderbuch zur ersten Uebung im Lesen," &c. &c. von F. GEDIKE. Berlin; 1798; pp. 228. A Book for Children, intended to instruct them in Reading without the Help of A, B, C, and of Spelling. The author is one of those pedagogues who object against instruction in reading by the assistance of spelling. In order to spare his children that pretended torture, he tried to make them repeat whole words at once, and then to let them attentively look at the printed or written word, to enable them to recognize it again; and to guess the pronunciation of other words, in which the same letters occur, with some alteration. Every page of the first sheets contains, therefore, a row of words in alphabetical order, in which *one* letter is the principal one, either in the beginning, or in the middle, or at the end, and alternately is printed red or black. The subsequent sheets contain connected useful passages, which are to serve as exercises in reading. The author has a high opinion of this mode of instruction, which he justifies by his own experience. Practicable as it, however, may be in private instruction, it certainly never will succeed in academies and public schools, where children of different capacities are to be instructed.

"Neues Bilderbuch für die Jugend," &c. &c. Vol. I. 1798; pp. 320. New Picture-book for Children; containing short, amusing, and instructive Accounts, of the Manners, Opinions, and Customs, of Foreign Nations, as well as of Animals, and of other remarkable Objects, in distant Countries; designed to promote the Knowledge of Countries and Nations among Youth. With Plates. The book is divided in three sections. The first treats on the opinions, manners, and customs of foreign nations; the second contains remarkable objects of zoology; and the last some striking phenomena of nature or art; characterising the climate, trade, industry, &c. of foreign countries. This collection is culled from the accounts of creditable travellers, and enriched with judicious extracts from the best geographical compilations. The greater number of observations concern Africa, as few only relating to Asia. Sparrman, Le Vaillant, and Thunberg, are the principal guides of the author. The six plates belonging to this useful work are tolerably well executed.

"Materialien zum frühern Unterricht

in Bürger, und Industrie, Schulen," &c. &c. von F. E. VON ROCHOW. Berlin; 1798; pp. 47; 8vo. Materials for the elementary Instruction in Schools, &c. The author of these materials is a very worthy nobleman, who has largely contributed towards the better regulation of public schools. He endeavours to give, in this small pamphlet, an easy and perspicuous exposition of the words, *to can, real, cause, effect, tendency, means, and nature.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Dissertationes Academicæ Upsaliæ, habitæ sub Præsidio E. P. THUNBERG; Volumen Primum, cum Tabulis V. Aeneis." Gottingen, 1799; pp. 326; 8vo. The preface informs us, that a Mr. PERSSON is the compiler and editor of this truly valuable collection, which will be highly acceptable to every friend of natural history. Those who know how difficult it is to obtain foreign academical dissertations, and are acquainted with the celebrity of Mr. Thunberg's name, will be eager to see this collection speedily continued. The present volume contains the following dissertation: "Genera Nova Plantarum," P. I.—VIII. 1788—1798;—De Scientia Botanica utili arque jucunda, 1793;—De Flora Strengnesens, 1791;—De Ufu Menyanthidis trifoliatæ, 1797;—De Oleo Cajuputi. I. II. 1797;—De Moxæ atque Ignis in Medicina Ufu, 1788;—De Cortice Angusturæ, 1793;—De Arbore Toxicaria Macassarienti, 1788;—De Medicina Africanorum, 1788;—Observationes circa Remedia nonnulla indigena, 1790;—De Nautarum Valetudine tuenda, 1795;—Observationes in Pharmacopeam Suecicam.

"Kurze Beschreibung der Gefährlichsten Giftpflanzen," &c. Von G. H. A. DUNKER. 1798. A concise Description of the most dangerous Poisonous Plants, for the Instruction of Children, &c. With 30 Plates. The author of this highly useful work shows himself a very active friend of mankind; and his exertions to render himself useful to the world deserve the warmest gratitude of every one who takes a lively interest in the cause of humanity. The description which he gives of the most common poisonous plants is extremely lucid, and the plates are correct, though destitute of elegance.

"Fauna Boica," &c. B. I. Nuremberg. 1798. pp. 720; large 8vo. The Bavarian Fauna. A carefully digested Natural History of the tame Animals of Bavaria, by F. VON PAULA SCHRANK. The author, who is honourably known

in Germany, by several former works of natural history, displays in the present publication a high degree of judgment and diligence. It contains 1020 species of animals which are indigenous in Bavaria. With regard to systematic order, he has adopted a method of his own, which, however, is rather detrimental than useful to his elaborate work, which is printed with great neatness and on good paper.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Allgemeine Uebersicht des Herzogthums Steyermark," &c. &c. Von JOH. M. VON LICHTENSTERN. 8vo. Wien. 1799. General Survey of the Duchy of Styria, with regard to its Geographical State, &c. &c. This elaborate work, from which we shall make some extracts in a future number of our magazine, affords ample information concerning the history of the country, as well as the Styrian literature, and is a honourable proof of the great diligence with which the author has prosecuted his investigations.

"Nachrichten und Bemerkungen uber den Algerischen Staat." Altona, 1798. 8vo. Account of, and Observations upon, the State of Algiers; with a Map and coloured Plates. This classical work contains a great deal of highly interesting information, which is to be met with neither in Shaw, nor in the works of any other traveller who has visited the African states. A translation of this valuable work being in hand, we deem it superfluous to prove our opinion of its classical merits by an analysis of its contents, which would take up more room than we can spare consistently with the confined limits of our retrospect.

"Die Ebene von Troja," &c. &c. Von C. G. LENZ. Neu-Strelitz. 1798. pp. xxvi, and 706; 8vo. The Plain of Troy, after Count Choiseul Gouffier and other Travellers; together with a Treatise of Major Müller of Gottingen, &c. &c. with Maps. Mr. Lenz has furnished the lovers of geography, in this work, with a collection of the most important investigations of the geographical situation of a spot which has been rendered famous by one of the most memorable events of antiquity. The locality of the Iliad has been investigated of late by different literati. Le Chevalier was the first who successfully explored the spot where Troy formerly stood. He had, at different times, investigated this coast of Asia Minor, partly in company with Choiseul Gouffier, and partly by him-

self, and made several important discoveries. Urged by the repeated requests of his friends at Edinburgh, he read his description of the plain of Troy to the society of arts and sciences of that place. Professor Dalzel translated this description into the English language, and it was afterwards inserted into the Transactions of the Society of Edinburgh. Prof. Dalzel having communicated a copy of this description to Prof. Heyne, of Gottingen, the latter published, in the year 1792, a German translation of it, together with critical annotations, additions, and a preface. The investigations of Choiseul, and of his fellow-travellers, and their drawings of the most remarkable objects which they examined on the spot, were originally designed for a second volume of the Voyage Pittoresque. A fortunate coincidence of circumstances put the section of Troy into the hands of German literati. Mr. Lenz obtained possession of this description, and of other papers relating to the same object, and thus was enabled to publish the present elaborate and highly interesting composition. This work also contains "J. Dryant's Description of Troy and of its environs; after Homer, and a treatise of Major Müller of Gottingen, which throws much light upon this difficult subject. Le Chevalier's map, as corrected by the Major, exhibits an excellent representation of Troy and its environs.

"Fragmente ueber Italien," &c. &c. Vol. I. and II. pp. 390, and 345; 1798. Fragments on Italy; extracted from the Journals of a young German. These fragments rise far superior to the great number of travels in Italy which have been published of late, containing neither a tiresome description of places which have been described again and again, nor a newly-vamped catalogue of the works of art and the antiquities of that country. Their chief object is to diffuse a more accurate knowledge of the manner of thinking, and the national genius of the Italians. The author, who displays taste and judgment, and a more than common impartiality, connected with superior talents for observation, having resided in Italy during the most memorable epocha, namely, in the years 96 and 97, which distinguishes itself in a peculiar manner by the remarkable Italian war and the revolution which it produced, and of which the author was an eye-witness. It will be obvious to our readers, that these fragments must relate many facts, serving to solve various political enigmas, and to develop many

many phenomena which hitherto have been enveloped in impenetrable darkness. The geographical and statistical information which these volumes afford are particularly valuable. The author displays a peculiar degree of sound and unbiassed judgment in his account of Buona-parte and the Italian revolutions, and we can safely assert that perhaps few books have been written on Italy, and the events which lately have taken place in that country, which are superior to these fragments in impartiality of judgment, interest, and sound reasoning. We only have to regret that the author has not omitted several odious biographical anecdotes, or at least not adduced more substantial and authentic proofs of their genuineness. We are happy to inform our readers, that two literary gentlemen are translating these interesting volumes jointly, and intend publishing them in a splendid quarto edition.

"*Momentanes Bedürfniss für Zeitungs-leser,*" &c. &c. 1799, pp. 184; 12mo. *Momentaneous Guide for Readers of Newspapers, or Manual of the present Helvetic Topography.* A brief topographical description of Helvetia after its present division in eighteen cantons; to which is prefixed a concise account of the origin and formation of the Helvetic confederacy, and of the revolution in the year 1798.

"*PRATT'S Aehrenlese, auf einer Reise durch Wallis.*" 1798. *PRATT'S Gleanings, on a Journey through Wales.* The translation is faithful, and reads like an original. Some passages and a few letters have been left out. But as these omissions are entirely confined to passages which are uninteresting or of an overstrained sentimental cast, they rather are commendable, as improvements, than deserving of censure.

"*H. M. MARCARD'S Reise durch die Französische Schweiz, und Italien.*" Erster Band. 1799; pp. 414; 8vo. *H. M. MACARD'S Travels through French-Switzerland and Italy.* Mr. Marcard staid, in autumn 1785, a few weeks at Lausanne, and from there travelled, by the way of Geneva, through Savoy to Turin, Genoa, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, and Bologna, as far as Florence, where this first volume concludes. We cannot recommend this work as particularly instructive, although the author extends his account to the arts and sciences. The rancour with which he declaims against all republican forms of government, and the invectives which he on every opportunity pours out against Kant, the fa-

mous philosopher of Königsberg, prove him to be utterly destitute of that philosophic spirit of cosmopolitanism with which every traveller must be endued, who is desirous of representing the objects of his observations in a proper light, and of pursuing his investigations with impartial justice.

"*Reise von Amsterdam über Madrid und Cadix nach Genua.*" Inden-Jahren, 1797 und 1798. Von C. A. FISCHER; 1799; 8vo. Berlin. *Journey from Amsterdam through Madrid and to Genoa.* The author displays great skill in the art of interesting the heart and animating the imagination. Although many of the earlier travellers to the parts which he visited have furnished us in their accounts with more geographical and statistical intelligence, yet none has afforded more amusement and instruction to his readers than we meet with in Mr. Fischer's interesting account. He does not tire the patience of his readers by fulsome repetitions of hacknied subjects, but relates the results of his own experience, and describes his own feelings and observations in a dignified, though undorned style. He chiefly endeavours to exhibit a faithful picture of the character of the Spaniards, and to furnish some interesting and valuable additions to Bourgoing's masterly work on the same subject. We must confess, that the learned author has executed this task with great success. He informs us that the number of inhabitants of Madrid, exclusively of the hospitals, the garrison, and the children, amount to 13,980; Bilbao contains 13,000 inhabitants; Badajoz 9,000; Sevilla 70,000; Valencia 106,000; Barcelonetta 13,000.

"*Historisch, Statistich, Topographische, Beschreibung von Süd-Preussen und Neu-Süd-Preussen,*" &c. &c. Erster Band. pp. 666; crown 8vo. Leipzig, 1798. *Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Description of South-Prussia and New-South-Prussia;* with six Plates and three Maps. This is the beginning of a well-digested, instructive, and extremely complete work on the said provinces, whose latest organisation under the Prussian sceptre has almost entirely changed the former divisions. The introduction contains a concise sketch of the late reduction of that part of Poland under the Prussian sceptre, of the late insurrection, and of the general division of the provinces newly acquired by Prussia. The political history of these provinces is related with great fidelity. The statistical part contains a great deal of new and interesting information. The topographical description

tion distinguishes itself by its critical correctness.

"Süd-Preussen und Neu-Ost-Preussen," &c. &c. Von F. HERSBERG. Berlin, 1798; pp. 252; 8vo. South-Prussia and New-East-Prussia, &c. &c. a Geographical and Statistical Sketch. The author of this elaborate publication modestly calls it a mere essay; however, it is highly deserving of commendation, as it contains a great variety of instructive information concerning the said two provinces. Particularly interesting is the section which contains a characteristic of the towns, villages, and their inhabitants. The work concludes with a concise description of Dantzick and Thorn, which now are incorporated with West-Prussia.

1. "Briefe ueber Berlin." Erste Sammlung. 1798. pp. 91; 8vo. Letters on Berlin. Part I.

2. "Neuestes Gemachde von Berlin, auf das Jahr 1798." Cölln, 1798. pp. 174; 8vo. Latest Picture of Berlin.

3. "Berlin von Seiner Entstehung b auf gegen waertige Zeit," &c. &c. Berlin, 1798. pp. 112; 8vo. A Historico-geographical Description of Berlin, from its Origin to the present Time; together with some Observations on the Literature, Manners, and Customs of its Inhabitants.

The Letters, No. 1. are stated to have been written by a traveller who saw Berlin for the first time. But this is very improbable, as the solid manner in which the author reasons upon the objects of his observations, and the uncommonly correct knowledge of that interesting city which he displays, evidently bespeak a long and intimate acquaintance with the subjects upon which he treats. It appears, by some passages, that these letters were written already under the reign of the late king. They treat particularly upon the mode of life of the nobility of the second rate; especially upon the rage for gaming which prevails amongst them. The author's observations upon the medical club, the academies of arts and sciences, the *medico-chirurgico* college, and the veterinary academy, are deserving of being read. The account of the national theatre, and of the merits of the actors belonging to it, is composed with scientific taste; the language is, indeed, not without defects; however, the writer's pointed and judicious observations, and the feeling applications he makes of them, amply indemnify the reader for the few inaccuracies of diction which occasionally occur.

The author of No. 2. paints in strong

colours the fashionable follies and vices of Berlin. He lashes the prevailing corruption with unmerciful severity, exhibiting the rage for fashion which prevails at Berlin, the popular amusements of its inhabitants, their addiction to gaming, and many other objects of censure. He displays an intimate knowledge of the prevailing spirit of the times, and exerts himself chiefly to expose its dangerous influence to public view, and to render it ridiculous. The most beautiful pictures, which betray a considerable share of psychological acuteness, a high degree of sensibility, and a quick susceptibility of the beauties of nature, are superscribed *Gardens and tombs*.

No. 3. is an extract from a larger work, entitled "The Traveller;" of which already four volumes are published.

HISTORY.

"Lehrbuch der Geschrihtskunde älterer Zeiten." &c. &c. Von C. VENTURINI. 1799. pp. 386; 8vo. Compendium of Ancient History, from the Creation of the World to the great Migration of Nations, &c. &c. The good intention of the author deserves more praise than the manner in which he has executed his task; his compendium being in no degree superior to the numerous publications of that class which are annually published in Germany.

"Freyheit der Franken, Adel, &c." &c. Von C. MANNERT. Altdorf, 1799. pp. 368; 8vo. French Liberty; Nobility; Slavery; Examination of a Part of the Ancient German Constitution. Professor MANNERT relates under this affected title the history of the monarchy of the Franks, from the times of Merovæus to those of Charles the great, in order to deduce therefrom the loss of the ancient Franconian liberty, the origin of nobility and bondage. We do not recollect any German historian who has treated upon these subjects with such energetic brevity, and represented them with an equal degree of acuteness and truth.

"Abriss der Deutschen Geschichte." Von L. WESTENRIEDER. Munich, 1798. pp. 208; 8vo. A Sketch of the History of Germany. This historical sketch of the celebrated Mr. Westenrieder is entirely calculated to supply the wants of Bavaria; and the manner in which he has executed it clearly shows that he is perfectly acquainted with the requisites of a good national history. He makes the just observation, that the historian ought to consider the princes and their ministers as physicians of their people, and the latter

ter as their parents; and, consequently, to conclude from the health and well-being of the latter upon the wisdom and well-regulated activity of the former. He states several more points of view which the historian constantly must keep in sight, and which will enable him so render his investigations particularly interesting and useful. He desires, for instance, that history should be considered as a drama, intimately connected in all its parts, in order to show how and by what means the whole machinery was put in motion and regulated in its principal movements. It then will be obvious, adds he; that many concerns, now scarcely glanced at, are objects which are deserving of being attended to with peculiar care by princes and governments; that it is more meritorious to confine luxury in proper limits than to invent new taxes; that exterminating the seeds of vice, by establishing good schools and disseminating useful knowledge among the lower classes, contributes more to diminish the number of criminals than the erection of the best regulated houses of correction, &c. &c.

"*Vaterländisches Lezzebuch*," &c. &c. 1799; pp. 260; 8vo. Patriotic Reading-book, for the Use of Country and Military Schools. Writing the history of our country, for the instruction of youth, is a highly useful undertaking, the beneficial consequences of which are the more important, the more the wants of the state require that its citizens should obtain a certain peculiar disposition of mind, and be properly instructed in every thing that can contribute to promote it. It is generally known that this is the case in Prussia. That kingdom has obtained, by the national spirit which animates its inhabitants, a rank to which it was not entitled by the extent of the territory over which its monarch rules. That spirit is entirely of a military nature. For this reason it is particularly necessary that an early attention should be paid to this point in the historical instruction which that class of people receives of whom the armies chiefly consist. Considering this, the publication of which we are going to speak, scarcely could have been executed in a better manner than it actually is. The author begins his account with the origin of the marquisate of Brandenburg; and, in relating the history of the reigning family, and the martial exploits which its princes performed, omits no opportunity of exhibiting their heroism in the most interesting point of view, relating even the distinguished warlike

deeds of individual regiments. It is said that the king of Prussia, having the mental improvement of the lower classes particularly at heart, intends to order this book to be used in the schools.

1. "*Charakteristick Friedrich's des Zweiten, König's von Preussen*." 3 theile. 8vo. Characteristic of Frederick II. King of Prussia. 3 volumes.

2. "*Fragmente zur Schilderung des Geistes, &c. Friederich's des Zweiten*." Von GARVE. 2 theile; 8vo. Dresden, 1798. Fragments, tending to picture the Spirit, Character, and Government, of Frederick the Second. Dr. STEIN, the author of this work, has executed his task with great modesty, diligence, and judgment. We have, however, to regret, that he has frequently omitted to state the sources from which he derived his instructive and interesting intelligence. This defect might easily be remedied in an appendix; which is particularly necessary, as he relates many anecdotes which are of a complexion that cannot but create doubts in the mind of a reflecting reader.

Mr. GARVE, the author of No. 2, treats his subject more as a philosopher than in a historical view. Those of our readers, who know him already as the able commentator on Paley's celebrated work, will give us credit if we maintain that professor Garve's observations on the character of Frederick II. are highly interesting and instructive. The remarks on Frederick's literary character deserve particularly being read, as they abound with the most important collateral investigations relative to the study of history, and will prove equally interesting to the philosophic historian and the man of letters.

"*Geschichte des Ungarischen Reichs*," &c. &c. Von G. C. ENGEL. Erster theil; 1798. History of the Kingdom of Hungary, and the Countries belonging to it. Mr. Engel proves, by the manner in which he has executed his History of Hungary, his native country, that he made the most careful use of all existing materials, and that his spirit of investigation and impartiality were not checked by the literary despotism which at present is exercised by the major part of the dignitaries of that country. The little authentic information we have had hitherto of Hungary, and the indefatigable zeal with which Mr. Engel has endeavoured to fill up that chasm, entitles him to the thanks of the historian. The number of living literary characters in Hungary, the writers of pamphlets included, is stated by Mr. Engel as scarcely amounting to fifty, a lamentable proof of the mental darkness

darkness which still prevails in that extensive and beautiful country.

"**HONORATIO NOVOTNY** a **S. Cæcilia Clerici regularis e Scholis Piis, Scia-graphia, seu compendiaria Hungariæ veteris et recentioris Notitia Historica Politica, in qua Status Regni Physicus, Historicus, Politicus, Ecclesiasticus, Literarius, Commerciorum, Rei Militaris, nec non Administrationis Ærarii ex probatis Patriæ, aliisque Auctorum Monumentis succincte privata Opera exponitur, ac Eruditorum Judicio subternitur.**" Vienne, 1798. P. I. pp. 32; P. II. pp. 404; 8vo. The author, a native of Moravia, lived nine years in Hungary, as tutor to the children of a nobleman. He promises, in his modest preface, to remedy the defects, and to fill up the chasms of his work, in a supplement, or in a second edition. He has proved that he has carefully studied a great number of printed documents; however, it appears that he possesses but an indifferent knowledge of the most important manuscript data of the Hungarian Statistic. The number of Roman-catholics in Hungary is stated by him to amount to more than three millions. The account which he gives of the military history of Hungary consists only of fragments. The information which he gives of the mines at *Chemnitz* and *Freyburg* intitle him to the thanks of the metallurgist.

"**Neues Militärisches Journal,**" &c. &c. 1799; 8vo. New Military Journal; or, Military Memoirs of our Times. A new periodical work, which distinguishes itself in a very honourable manner from the rest of its numerous brethren, as well by the importance of its tendency as by the intrinsic value of the major part of its contents, and the systematic form of inquiry which characterises it. The authors propose; first, to show in what manner the present war against the French Republic has been carried on hitherto; and, consequently, to give rather a history of the modern military art than of the events of our times: and, secondly, to draw a faithful picture of the point of view in which their cotemporaries have regarded the principal occurrences of the present war, engaging themselves, at the same time, to correct all partial representations of facts. They intended to render that part, in which they treat on the history of the military art, still more instructive, by drawing a faithful picture of its state in former times, of which they give a very favourable specimen in their observations on the

memorable epocha of *Gustavus Adolphus*, the celebrated king of Sweden. Having carefully perused the numbers which already have been published, we can recommend this journal to the officers of the British army, as a work which will afford them more than common interest, and furnish them with a considerable store of highly useful information. By recommending it to the perusal of military men, we do, however, not mean to infer that it has no common interest; we rather feel ourselves compelled by justice to confess that it affords a considerable mass of matter of general instruction and interest. The observations of the authors on the campaign in the year 1794, in which the Duke of York and the British troops acted a conspicuous part, will be found particularly interesting.

"**Kleine Weltgeschichte,**" &c. &c. von **GALETTI.** Th. III. pp. 420; 1798. An Epitome of Universal History, equally adapted for Instruction and Amusement. Having already stated our opinion of the merits of this work in our retrospect, published in January 1799, we beg leave to refer to the same. The present third volume begins the fourth book with the history of Alexander the Great, and concludes with that of Augustus, which, however, is left unfinished. We only choose to observe, that Mr. Galetti has made a good selection, and chosen eminent guides. His style continues to be easy and pleasing, and his remarks on memorable persons and events are stated with fairness and justice. We have reason to think that this continuation of his work will prove very acceptable to the lovers of history.

"**Der Historiker,**" &c. &c. 1798. The Historian; or, a compendious Collection of the most remarkable Historical Subjects. This work, which is to be continued annually, is written in a plain and lucid style, and contains a great variety of interesting and instructive matter, interspersed with many judicious observations of general utility.

"**Gallerie Merkwürdiger Frauenzimmer,**" &c. &c. 2 theile; 1798. Gallery of remarkable Ladies, as well of ancient as of modern Times. The tendency of this useful and interesting work renders it deserving of patronage, it being the author's principal object to supersede the rage for novel-reading, by furnishing those who look for literary amusement with a store of palatable and substantial food. We only have to regret that he frequently is too brief in his accounts of eminent

eminent female characters, and has omitted to point out the historical sources of his intelligence.

"Germanien's Urverfassung," von Dr. J. C. MAIER. Hamburg, 1798. pp. 203. 8vo. The Ancient Constitution of Germany. The present work of Dr. Maier is designed to exhibit a picture of the first period of the German history, of its ancient constitution, which leads us to hope that we have to expect a new history of the whole German empire. Although Schmid and Heinrich have already treated very ably upon this difficult subject, yet this field of history still is capable of so much improvement, that a work like the present cannot but be highly acceptable to the historian, especially if the learned author would bestow a little more care upon his style in a future continuation, and divest it of those rhetorical flowers which are beneath the dignity of the grave historic muse.

"Historisch-malerische Darstellungen aus Böhmen," von A. G. MEISSNER, 1798. pp. 267. 4to. Historico-pictorial Descriptions of Bohemian Castles; with 14 coloured plates. Mr. Meissner, whose name is already honourably known in this country by his Alcibiades and Bianca Capello, furnishes us in this work with several specimens of an animated, interesting, and instructive representation of the history and the traditions of the middle age. We hope and wish, for the sake of returning good taste, that this work, which is to consist of five or six volumes, may meet with the support which it merits. Deserving as the literary part of this work is of applause, we can bestow no degree of praise upon the engravings, which mostly do not rise above mediocrity.

POLITICS.

"Vorlesungen über einige Politische Materien," &c. &c. von G. H. BRAMI, Prof. in Zürich. 1. u. 2. Heft. 1798. pp. 119. 8vo. Lectures upon some Political Subjects, with regard to the late Revolution of Switzerland, Nos. 1 and 2. The author was requested to read the lectures which he communicated in the two numbers before us, and deserves praise for having exerted himself to restore, by gentle persuasion and prudent advice, order, peace, and concord, which had been disturbed by the violent and sanguinary convulsions of the revolution of his native country. Having premised some general observations on revolutions, Mr. Brami expounds, in the first lecture, the principles of lawful liberty and equality, cau-

tioning his fellow-citizens against the dangerous abuse of the rights of men, of the neglect of civic duties, and against anarchic licentiousness, by which whole nations have been ruined, and explains the ideas of legal property, and the rights and duties arising from the possessions of individuals.—In the second lecture, he takes up again the thread of the latter subject, proving the inviolability of property according to the principles of the natural and positive legality of ancient compacts, &c. &c.—The third lecture refers directly to the new Swiss constitution, treating upon the unity and indivisibility of the Helvetic republic, as established by it. He animadverts on this occasion on the opposition which is made by some cantons to this new order of things, and points out by what means this difference of opinions may be reconciled. Amongst others, he recommends for that purpose a more general diffusion of popular and literary culture, rational and prudent religious illumination, &c. &c. The fourth lecture expounds the principles which a lawgiver, on framing a new constitution, has to observe with regard to those points which were authorised by the former order of things, &c. &c. We must here conclude our account of these interesting lectures, which breathe a truly philosophic spirit of moderation.

"Ueber die Zweckwidrigkeit eines neuen Kriegs gegen die Französische Republik," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 70. 8vo. On the Uselessness of a Renovation of the War against the French Republic; and on the Danger which it threatens to the German Empire. The author says in the preface: "The emigrants and the clergy, fearing the secularisation of their estates, circulated the doctrine that war was the only mean of preserving all thrones, and the constitution of the German empire:" he wishes, therefore, to call the attention of his country to the reasons which lead him to think that the continuation of the war against France will serve no salutary purpose, and be productive of the most dreadful and ruinous consequences for Germany.—In order to effect this, he answers the subsequent queries: *What object do the German powers expect to gain by the continuation of the war? Is that object founded in reality, or existing only in imagination? Can they gain it? What have they to apprehend in case they should once more be unsuccessful? What will be the fruit of the most splendid victories? Is war the only mean by which that object can be gained?*

gained? or is there an easier, safer, and better way of effecting that purpose?—In replying to these queries, he says, many salutary truths, although subsequent events have proved that many of his arguments are fallacious.

“Versuch über die Mittel den Schädlichen Folgen des Geld mangels vor zu beugen,” &c. &c. von H. MOLITOR. Darmstadt, 1799. pp. 152. 8vo. Essay on the Means of preventing the dangerous Consequences of the Scarcity of Money, particularly with regard to those Countries which have suffered by the War. The author of this well-digested essay proves that he is no novice in the science of political economy, and deserves the thanks of those countries for which he has written, where his plan, if cautiously executed, may essentially contribute to counteract the lamentable effects of the afflicting distrets to which the countries on the Rhine, especially Hess-Darmstadt, to which his essay particularly applies, have been reduced by the present languinary contest of the belligerent powers.

“Das Wohl des Staats, gebaut auf Zwietracht,” von Prof. SCHUMMEL; Berlin, 1798. pp. 54. 8vo. The Prosperity of the State founded upon Discord. KANT’s motto: “Man wishes for concord; but Nature knows better what is good for him; producing discord,” excited the author’s attention, and occasioned him to write the present essay on that system. He calls two groupes into the field. The first of these groupes consists of constituted authorities, counteracting each other, and being represented as five pairs of combatants: the department of foreign affairs, as acting in opposition to that of military affairs; criminal police against criminal justice; civil police against civil justice; the college of health against the college of physicians; the police of industry against the department of finance.—The second groupe represents discord between government and its authorities on one part, and the nation on the other. The following extract may serve as a specimen of the manner in which the learned and benevolent author has treated his subjects: “If man but once be rendered morally good, it will be an easy task to make him a good citizen; but to effect the former, *Hoc opus, hic labor est!* France, as to this point, has to struggle against an evil spirit, who has less influence over us Germans, against national levity. We Germans, on the contrary, have to con-

tend against the spirit of *beaviness*, if I may make use of that expression, which, if once put in good motion, remains unalterably in it. But what exertion of power, how much time is required, to effect this!”

“Epistel einer durch Deutſchland verbreiteten und in Brietweſhiel Stehenden Geſellſchaft,” &c. &c. Frankfort, 1798. pp. 174. 8vo. Letter of a Corresponding Society of Observers diſperſed over Germany, to the Miniſters and Agents of the German Courts, with the motto: “Implore the Lord to ſend faithful labourers into his vineyard.” Little as the title of this pamphlet promiſes, it is not undeſerving of the perusal and ſerious conſideration of worthy miniſters of ſtate, and their ſubordinate labourers in the ſervice of their country. The author calls the attention of the great to the conſideration of truths, which, if duly acknowledged and practiſed, would contribute a great deal to promote the proſperity of whole countries, and eſtabliſh the real happineſs of the people as well as of their rulers. The ſubjects of theſe truths are: rational religious illumination, promotion of public morality, reſtriction of the baneful progreſs of luxury which corrupts the manners and ruins the fortune of its viciaries; a wiſe management of the public money; encouragement and ſupport of induſtrious artiſts and mechanics in cities and in the country; the introduction of a ſound, public, and cabinet policy, equally ſalutary to the prince and the ſubject, &c. &c.: theſe and ſimilar ſubjects are treated upon with energy, frankneſs, and moderation in this intereſting pamphlet, which is to be ſucceeded by ſeveral more of a ſimilar nature.

“Minerva,” &c. &c. 1799. Heft 1—12. Minerva, an hiſtorical and political Journal, published in Monthly Numbers, by J. W. VON ARCHENHOLZ, formerly a Captain in the Service of the King of Prussia. This journal is a valuable magazine of the moſt important documents of the hiſtory of the preſent revolutionary epocha, and, as it derives its intelligence from the moſt authentic ſources, and contains a moſt comprehensive ſtore of hiſtorical treaſures, ought to be in the hands of every hiſtorian.

BELLES LETTRES.

“Sam und Siuph, oder die Rache,” 5 theile, 1798; 12mo. Sam and Siuph; or, the Revenge; published alſo under the title of “Alme, oder Egyptiſche Märchen.” Egyptian Tales. The author has treated on a theme which, in our

our times, frequently has been made an object of romantic fiction; namely, the secret influence of priests on political events. However, the consequence and harmony which he contrived to give, as well to the individual parts as to the whole of his tales, added to the true picture which he exhibits of the customs of the country which he has selected for the scene of action, render his performance much superior to those of his predecessors, and afford it a degree of novelty which derives additional charms by simplicity and dignity of diction.

"Begebenheiten des Ritters Wolfram von Veldigk," &c. &c. von der FRAU VON WALLENRODT. 1798. pp. 234. Adventures of Sir Wolfram Veldigk, contributing to exhibit the Intrigues of the Monks of former Times. Lady Wallenrodt, the authoress of this novel, who lives at Berlin, by publishing it, has not added so much to the literary fame of her sex as she seems to think, the horrors which she calls to her aid, to interest the imagination of her readers, militating too much against probability and good taste, to be able to contribute any thing to compensate for the deficiency of her style, and the tediousness which the hacknied subject of her romance creates.

"Ludwig Wildau," &c. 1798. pp. 116. 8vo. Lewis Wildau, or Repentance reconciles. A tedious story of a young man, who is seduced at the university, repents of his follies, and at last returns reformed into the arms of his father.

"Lidie von Schönheide," &c. &c. 1798; pp. 150; 8vo. Lydia of Schönheide, a Tale, &c. &c. The editor of this tale justly believes that no one can read Lydia's melancholy fate without being deeply affected, although it should not possess the advantage of being founded on facts. Lydia, a charming young lady, living at Vienna, is separated from her lover by the jealousy and cabals of her aunt, sold to a despicable man, and elopes from the house of her relation. A gentleman, whom she knows, meets with her by a very improbable accident, and carries her to the house of a bigotted, though honest, widow of a tradesman. Lydia, being informed that her lover had turned monk, intimates to her landlady that she was inclined to renounce the protestant religion, and to embrace the Roman-catholic faith. The pious old woman, being rejoiced at having an opportunity of saving a lost sheep, informs the confessor of the empress Maria Theresia of Lydia's intention. Monks are immediately sent to Lydia, who, how-

ever, is so much disgusted with the conduct of the holy fathers, after the very first conversation, as to change her mind suddenly. The monks grow furious, and conspire against her, in the presence of a young ecclesiastic, who happens to be her lover. The latter, being now convinced of Lydia's unshaken constancy, elopes from the monastery, to fly to his mistress; but is discovered, and saves himself. The monks obtain from the empress an order for confining Lydia in the house of correction. Her friend, who in the mean while was occupied to save her lover, discovers and saves her also; but too late, her sufferings have disordered her intellects. She dies, and her lover shoots himself. The story is *simple*, and *well* told. The style is correct; and this rare merit entitles the author to continue to instruct and to amuse the public.

"Antonie von Warnstein," von MARIANNE EHLMANN. 1798. pp. 352; 8vo. Antonia Warnstein, being the second Volume of Amalia's leisure Hours, &c. Mrs. Ehrmann has obtained a kind of celebrity, in Germany, by her literary endeavours to cultivate the mind of the female sex. But, notwithstanding this, we cannot recommend the present publication, the style of which is in many places extremely bombastic, and in others uncommonly low.

"Original Novellen, erzählt, von K. G. B." 1798. pp. 232; 8vo. Original Novels. The novels which are contained in this volume are given under the subsequent titles: 1. Ferdinand and Emilie; 2. Walton; 3. The Twenty-fifth Birthday; 4. The Criticism. The three first novels are so uninteresting and destitute of good taste, that we think it impossible they could be the production of the same author who composed the fourth, which abounds in interesting scenes, is written in a chaste style, and contains a rich vein of wit and gay humour.

"Augusta du Port," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 224; 8vo. Augusta du Port, or the History of an unfortunate Woman, &c. The author of this interesting tale, who informs us that he is a clergyman, composed it from the letters, memorandums, and the oral accounts, of a sick unknown lady, who lodged in a little miserable ale-house, and sent for him to pray with her. The scene opens on the banks of the Rhine, in the year 1744, during the war, exhibiting the sufferings of Augusta du Port, the wife of a Prussian officer and her family. The minute description of the places which were the theatres of her distresses,

and the lively detail of many an affecting incident, charm the reader by the proofs of authenticity which they exhibit. And we can safely recommend this chaste and elegant composition to all those who lack for rational amusement.

"Des Pfarrers Tochter zu Hohe-neich." &c. &c. 1798. pp. 232; 8vo. The Daughter of the Rector of Hohe-neich, or Nature conquers Prejudice. Notwithstanding the many proofs of the author's great knowledge of man and the human heart which we have met with in this novel, we cannot say that it possesses much merit, as it is written in an affected style, and destitute of interesting incidents.

"Klara von Burg," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 328; 8vo. Klara von Burg; a tale founded on facts, by SUSANNA DE BANDEMER. Solid reasoning, logical order, and similar substantial qualifications of good composition, are, indeed, not to be perceived in the novel before us; however, the chaste spirit which animates it, and the virtuous principles with which the authoress endeavours to inspire her readers, in pretty correct language, render it superior to many monstrous fictions, which of late have been published in Germany, and received more favourably than they deserve.

"Correza der Franke," &c. &c. 1799. Th. I. pp. 211; Th. II. pp. 190; 8vo. Correza der Frenchman, &c. &c. by J. GOENET. French citizen. A compound of political and moral paradoxes, written at Paris, and putting all four quarters of the world in requisition for scenes of action. Correctness of style is the only commendable quality which it possesses.

"Der Fluch der Geburt," &c. &c. 3 theile, MIT KUPFERN, 1799. 8vo. The Curse of Birth, or Remains of Legal Barbarity. This novel recites numerous instances of legal oppression committed under the sanction of the law; and, being founded upon fact, cannot fail to interest readers who feel for the cause of suffering humanity. The language is simple, and the incidents are not improbable.

"Die Urne im einsamen Thale." 4 theile; 8vo. 1799. The Urn in the lonely Valley. 4 volumes. The author of this interesting novel, whose name we could not learn, is one of the few modern romance writers who scorn to call the spiritual world to their assistance; and the Urn deserves being honourably distinguished from the rest of its numerous brethren, as an elegant and instructive composition.

"Kleine Romane und Erzählungen," von K. T. KRETSCHMANN. 1799. Little Romances and Tales. The first volume of this work, which is to be succeeded by several more, contains two tales. The first is entitled, The Prisoner of War, and consists of a series of familiar letters, written from Turkey, and creating a considerable degree of interest, by the writer's animated account of foreign countries, manners, and characters. The second tale of this volume is of a comical cast, and very well calculated to create an innocent laugh.

"Rinaldo Rinaldini," &c. &c. 1799. Rinaldo Rinaldini, the Captain of a Gang of Robbers; a romantic Tale, founded upon Facts. 3 vols. with Plates. "Al Italy (says the author, in his preface) speaks of Rinaldini; the Apennines, and the vallies of Sicily, re-echo his name. His name lives in the canzonettes of the Florentinians, in the popular songs of the Calabrians, and in the romances of the Sicilians. The adventures which are related of him are regularly arranged; and, if my account of them affords to my readers only half the pleasure with which the inhabitants of Sicily and Calabria listen to the relation of them, they will not regret having read my book." We have only to add, that this novel, at present, is a great favourite with the readers of romances on the continent.

"Herman and Dorothea," von GÖTHE. 1798. pp. 174; 12mo. This little work, of the celebrated author of Werther's Sorrows, is one of the most finished and elegant compositions which we have seen of late. The characters are various and original, the diction is simple and highly polished, and Mr. Görne's hexameters are smooth, though not always correctly harmonious.

"Sommermorgen," von K. L. M. MÜLLER. 1798. pp. 316; 8vo. Summer Mornings. The prosaic part of this volume contains six tales, two of which are successful imitations of French originals. The practical part, comprising one third of the volume, proves that the author possesses talents, which, if properly cultivated, one time may raise him to a degree of eminence.

"Reisen in die Mitträglichen Provinzen von Frankreich." Sechster Th. 1799. pp. 395; 8vo. Travels into the Southern Provinces of France, in the Years 1785 and 1786. Vol. VI. Although five years have elapsed since the publication of the 3d, 4th, and 5th volumes of these travels, yet the rich vein of wit and jocose humour with

with which, the author is gifted is not dried up, displaying itself rather more to advantage than in the former volumes; and the author continues to deserve the applause with which the prior part of his entertaining composition was received in Germany.

"Graf Pietro d'Albi und Giannetta," von GUSTAV FREDAU. 1798. Count Pietro d'Albi and Giannetta. In three vols. We should be guilty of injustice to the worthy author of these volumes were we to confound his interesting and instructive composition with the class of common novels, with which it cannot be compared. The promotion of pure morality is the principal object of his eventful composition, and he deserves the gratitude of his contemporaries for having exerted his talents with more than common assiduity for the promotion of civic and domestic virtue. We must, however, observe, that he is rather too serious for our frivolous age, and undoubtedly would have been more successful in his endeavours if he had treated his subject in a more generally pleasing manner.

"Romantische Skizzen." 1798. pp. 200; 8vo. Romantic Sketches. The eight little tales compiled in this volume seem to be translations from the French, as not only the scene of them lies in France, but also a number of Gallicisms occur. We cannot comprehend what procured them the honour of being translated into the German language.

"Charakteristik des Menschlichen Herzens," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 240. Characteristic of the Human Heart, &c. &c. Six romantic tales, which also are translated from the French, and deserve being consigned to oblivion.

"Natur und Kunst," &c. &c. 1798. pp. 304; 12mo. Nature and Art, or, the Gardens. This poem is divided into four epistles, addressed to a friend. The author is particularly successful in picturesque descriptions. We must, however, observe, that his verses sometimes are extremely unharmonious.

"Gedichte," von K. A. RUDOLPH. 1798; pp. 120; 8vo. Although we are not warranted to pronounce these poems classical, yet we must do the author the justice to confess, that his versification is easy, and that he displays a refined taste, and a generous manner of thinking.

"Hans von Greifenhorst," &c. Hans of Greifenhorst; a Tragedy, in Three Acts. 1799. pp. 68; 8vo. A juvenile attempt, both uninteresting and tasteless.

"Klara von Synau," &c. &c. 1798.

pp. 167. Klara de Synau, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. The subject of this drama is taken from Lafontaine's *Clara Duplessis*. The furious and haughty vicomte Duplessis is introduced under the name of Count Synau. Lafontaine's Clairant appears under the name of Charles Lunau. His uncle, a captain Lunau, is substituted for the prior. Clara is here, as well as in Lafontaine's novel, the most romantic character. The piece contains passages which paint the passions with uncommon energy, and creates increasing interest by the truth and power of many highly interesting scenes.

PHILOLOGY.

"Sallust's Römische Geschichte, &c. 1798, pp. 62. Sallust's Roman History, restored by DE BROSSES, translated by SCHLUTER. A specimen, with a preface by J. F. DEGEN. The last excellent works of the late learned President de Brosses was a restoration and French translation of Sallust's lost "*Historia Romana*," comprising the history of the Roman republic, in 5 books. De Brosses undertook the laborious task of collecting the fragments of this work from the ancient grammarians, and at last saw his diligence rewarded by a collection of more than seven hundred fragments, which he combined with so much judgment and ability, as to produce a beautiful whole, graced with the genuine spirit and energy of the noble Roman. The work was published 1777, at Dijon, in three quartos, under the title "*Histoire de la Republique Romaine dans le Cours du VII^{me} Siecle, par Salluste, &c.*" Mr. Schluter, a literary gentleman of great talents and activity, who already is known by an excellent German translation of Sallust, intends to render Brosses's work, which is extremely scarce in Germany, more generally known by a translation, and offers here a specimen which exhibits a close copy of the dignified style of the Roman historian.

"Plutarchi Chæronensis, quæ supersunt, omnia. Cum Adnotationibus variorum, adjectaque Lectionis diversitate. Opera, J. GEORG. HUTTEN," &c. Vol. x. 1798. pp. xxxix, and 400; 8vo. This volume, the fourth of the "*Operum Moraliū et Philosophicorum*," contains the following 16 treatises of Plutarch: (34) *De Tranquillitate Animi*; (35) *De Fraterno Amore*; (36) *De Amore Propris*; (37) *An Vitiositas ad Infelicitatem sufficiat?* (38) *Animine an Corporis Affectiones sint peiores?* (39) *De Garrulitate*; (40) *De Curiositate*; (41) *De Cupiditate*

tate Divitiarum; (42) De vitioso Pudore; (43) De Invidia et Odio; (44) Qua quis Ratione se ipse sine Invidia laudet? (45) De sera Numinis Vindicta; (46) De Fato; (47) De Genio Socratis; (48) De Exilio: (49) Consolatio ad Uxorem suam. The critical judgment which Mr. H. has displayed in this volume, as well as in those which preceded it, renders him deserving of the applause of all friends of ancient literature; and we can predict, that the continuation of his critical exertions will insure him lasting fame.

"Ifoeratis Evagoras," translated and expounded for the Use of Schools, by M. HEINIG, 1798. pp. xxx, and 119; 8vo. This translation and exposition is so entirely destitute of taste, and so much inferior to similar works of modern German Philologists, that we are almost tempted to think that it was published in the year 1698 instead of 1798, and that the latter numbers are an error of the press.

"Aug. Lib. Phædri Fabulæ Æropicæ," with a Translation in German Rhymes, by S. J. PRACHT, Carpenter at Schongau; 1798. pp. 269; 8vo. None of all the numerous commentators on the Fables of Phædrus, who of late have appeared before the public, will surprise his readers more than master Pracht the carpenter. But few mechanics would be able to perform a similar task with so much ability and taste as he has done; nay even many who are literati by profession would find it difficult to excel him.

1. "M. T. Cicero's Dialog von der Freundschaft," &c. M. T. Cicero's Dialogue on Friendship, translated by J. A. CHRING; 1798. pp. xiv, and 130; 8vo.

2. "Cicero's Lælius," &c. translated by R. A. HEDWIG; 1798. pp. xx, and 228; 8vo.

3. "Cicero, oder Cato der ältere," &c. Cicero, or Cato senior on advanced Age; translated, &c. by J. G. A. K. 1798. pp. 109; 8vo.

No. 1. deserves to be recommended as a correct and elegant translation of Cicero's tract on Friendship. The annotations are appropriate, and afford a favourable specimen of the author's critical judgment. No. 2. is totally destitute of elegance and critical taste. No. 3. seems to be the exercise of some forward school-boy.

"Libanii Sophistæ Orationes et Declamationes. Ad Fidem Codicum Mapt. recensuit et perpetua Adnotatione illustravit J. J. REISKE." Volumen Quartum.

1798. pp. 1214; 8vo. This volume concludes the works of Libanius, the publication of which was begun some years since by Mr. R. a celebrated German critic. The large mass of heterogeneous matter which swells this volume to an immoderate size, does, however, not promise to add to the fame of the learned editor, who, in this instance, seems to have been entirely deserted by the critical acuteness for which he is renowned.

"Homer und die Homeriden," &c. Homer and the Homerides, a Tale; 1798. pp. 30; 8vo. WOLF, the famous German philosopher, took great pains to prove that Homer had been nothing else but a singer. The author of this little treatise attacks this hypothesis concerning Homer, and the manner in which his Iliad obtained its present form, with the arms of ridicule and scorn, neglecting however to adduce solid arguments in support of his sarcastic investigations.

"Die Wolken," &c. The Clouds: a Comedy of Aristophanes, translated by C. G. SCHUTZ; 1798. pp. 144; 8vo. This elegant and easy translation of the famous Clouds of Aristophanes is designed to enable those who cannot read the original to form a correct idea of the nature of ancient comedy, and especially of the dramatic art and comic genius of Aristophanes. For this reason Mr. Schutz has entirely modernised the Clouds, as much as the nature of the play would admit; and we cannot but confess that his translation reads like an elegant German original.

"Centum Fabulæ ex antiquis Autoribus et a G. FAERNO, Cremonensi Carminibus explicatæ. Edidit selecta et in Usum Scholarum, illustravit, F. A. BOYSEN." 1798. pp. 144; 8vo. Faerno, a critic and poet of Cremona, who lived in the 16th century, turned an hundred Æsopian and other ancient fables into Latin verse, which after his death were published at Rome in the year 1564, by order of pope Pius II. his protector. These fables are not inferior in elegance to those of Phædrus, with which they have the iambic metre in common. The editor has added a sheet of explanatory notes, which, however, are rather trivial.

"Callimachi Elegiarum Fragmenta, cum Elegia Catulli Callimachæ, collecta atque illustrata a L. C. VALCKENÆR. Edidit, Præfatione atque Indicibus instruxit, J. LUGAT." 1799. pp. xlv, and 320; crown 8vo. Mr. Valckenær's judgment, which he gave in his juvenile writings on Bentley's Collection of the Fragments of Callimachus:—"Opus est

perfectissimum, quod homines publici reverentes a reliquis poetarum colligendis deterruit," is alone sufficient to sanction our expectation of his having spared no pains to prove himself a worthy successor of the venerable British critic; and we cannot but confess that he has satisfied our most sanguine expectations. However, a work like the present, composed by a man of Mr. V.'s established credit, stands not in need of our praise.

"Philologisch - Kritische Miscellen," von F. C. ALTER; 1799. pp. 258; 8vo. These Philologico-critical Miscellanies principally relate to the Slavonian literature.

"Aristoteles Politik und Fragment der Oekonomik," &c. The Policy of Aristotle and the Fragment of his Economy, translated from the Greek, by J. G. SCHLOSSER; 1798. pp. 330. This translation is faithful and plain; neither too literal, nor too free. The annotations which Mr. S. has added contain expositions of the original, and are very much to the purpose, and valuable. The author has taken particular pains to give a circumstantial account of the historical and statistical dates of ancient states, which Aristotle only mentions briefly. The greater number of annotations contain criticisms on, and corrections and refutations of, many ideas of the Greek philosopher. The most valuable part is Mr. B.'s analysis of the text, which, at the same time serves as a very useful repertory.

"Uebersicht des Neuesten was fuer die Philosophie der Sprache in Deutschland gethan worden ist," &c. von J. S. VATER, 1799. pp. 293; 8vo. Retrospect of what lately has been done in Germany for the Philosophy of Language, &c. The philosophy of language has of late become an object of reflection and investigation, and in order to preserve and to enliven this zeal of inquiry, the author furnishes us here with a retrospect of the principal publications of the present decennium, the chief subject of which is the philosophy of language. The extracts from each publication are followed by a criticism upon it, and frequently short tracts are interspersed. The greater part of this volume, which consists of extracts and criticisms, does not admit of a farther extract and review; and we have only to add that this repertory is one of the most valuable contributions towards the promotion of the philosophy of language which have been published in the present decennium.

"Affinitas Linguae Hungaricae cum Linguis Fennicae originis Grammaticae

demonstrata, &c. &c. Auctore S. GYARMARTNE," 1799; pp. 380. This work, which is executed with uncommon diligence, is an additional proof of the patriotic zeal with which the Hungarians endeavour to elucidate the department of their history and grammar. The author, a Transylvanian, finished his work at Gottingen, and acknowledges himself greatly indebted to the kind assistance of Schlözer and Gatterer, of that university.

"Plutarch's Moralische Abhandlungen, &c." von J. F. S. KALTWASSER. Achter Band. 1798; pp. 508; 8vo. Plutarch's Moral Tracts, translated from the Greek. This volume concludes the translation of the philosophical writings of one of the most important and fertile authors of antiquity, and exhibits an additional proof of Mr. Kaltwasser's unshaken diligence and perseverance. His version of Plutarch is a pattern of correctness, and his language is entirely free from all Greek idioms, a quality with which we rarely meet in translations of ancient authors.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Versuch über Strafen," &c. von J. GRUNER; 1799; pp. 179. Essay on Punishments; especially with regard to those of Death and Imprisonment; together with an Account of the Criminal Laws and the Prisons of Pennsylvania; translated from the English. This essay is an honourable proof, as well of the author's learning and diligence, as of his benevolent sentiments. We must, in justice, give this testimony to Mr. Gruner; though we cannot subscribe to the philosophical principles from which he starts, especially to his invectives against professor Kant, for maintaining that "premeditated murder could be punished no otherwise than by the infliction of death."

"Vorlesungen über die Kantische Philosophie;" von N. TRESCHOW; 1799; pp. 203. Lectures on the Kantian Philosophy. Mr. Treschow's objections against professor Kant's principles, and the manner in which he endeavours to refute the principles of that celebrated philosopher, prove him to be a man of extensive learning, and ardently desirous of promoting the progress of truth. The amphiboly of the ideas of reflexion, the dialectic of pure reason, and the principles of morality, constitute the subjects which the author investigates in this volume.

J. A. ABICHT's "Philosophie der Sitten," 1799; pp. 388. 8vo. This system of moral philosophy is a new and revised edition of the general Practical Philosophy,

phy, by the same Author, mentioned in our last Retrospect. Mr. Abicht certainly has made many corrections, and, we may add, improvements; however, his language is still so obscure, and the fundamental ideas and principles of this system are still involved in so much darkness, that we are not capable of forming a clear and favourable judgment of his system.

"*Aufsprüche der Philosophierenden Vernunft*," &c. &c. Band. I. u. II. 1798; pp. 272. u. 274. 8vo. Remarks of Philosophising Reason, and of a pure Heart, on Subjects which are highly Important to Mankind, collected from the Writings of ancient and modern Thinkers, with regard to the Principles of Critical Philosophy. Useful as this collection is, we cannot approve of the chaotic irregularity which prevails in it, and of the want of critical taste which the compilers, who sign themselves NEU—R and WY—H, betray on almost every page.

"*Philosophische Gedanken und Abhandlungen*," &c. &c. Band. I. II. III. IV. 1798. 8vo. Philosophical Ideas and Tracts, relative to the Critical Philosophy, by a Lover of Wisdom. This collection occupies a principal rank among the best popular philosophical works which of late have been published in Germany. The tracts are chiefly occupied with moral subjects, and we can safely assert that not one of the great number of German philosophers, who have attempted to elucidate and to popularise the Kantian system, has been as generally successful as the anonymous editor of these volumes, which treat with the greatest clearness and precision on the most interesting and important subjects of human inquiry.

"*Lebens Philosophie*," &c. &c. von G. S. BAIL; 1798. 8vo. Philosophy of Life, or Maxims of Wisdom and Virtue. &c. &c. We are fully persuaded that a collection of maxims of prudence and virtue, collected from the writings of practical philosophers and observers of man, calculated for the capacities and the wants of the middle classes, as the present by the author is stated to be, would be eminently useful if it were made by a man of science and experience. Mr. Bail seems not to be destitute of either, and his collection really possesses considerable merit; it were, however, to be wished that he had divided it into chapters, and rendered it more useful by systematic order.

MATHEMATICS.

"*Neuestes Handbuch der Sternkunde*, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 180. A new Ma-

nual of Astronomy, for the Use of Beginners and Amateurs; being the Astronomical Catechism of Mr. SOEBURG, revised and augmented, by Professor BUGGE, and translated from the Danish Original; altered, and rendered more useful, by additional Annotations, by C. G. JAHN; with seven Plates. The German editor judged the astronomical catechism, published some years since by a clergyman of Zealand, to be an excellent manual of popular astronomy. Professor Bugge, one of the most eminent astronomers of our times, was prevailed upon to revise it, and to furnish many valuable additions. The German editor has altered as much as possible the catechism form of the original, and added elucidations of the technical words; and, by a complete index, rendered it a very useful book for the astronomical-tyro. It is written in a very lively style, and affords many occasions for religious reflections.

"*Angewandte Mathematic fuer schon geübte Jünglinge*," &c. &c. von Dr. J. J. KOHLHAAS. Th. I. u. II. 1798. Mixed Mathematics for Youths who already have made some Progress to Statics, Hydrostatics, Aërometry, Hydraulics, Optics, Catoptrics, Dioptrics, and Perspective, with regard to Anatomy, Physiology, Chirurgery, and Midwifery; with nine Plates. Mr. Kohlhaas ably shows in the preface how necessary mathematical knowledge is for surgeons; and it is but just to confess, that he deserves great praise for endeavouring to diffuse amongst physicians and surgeons a more general and practical knowledge of such branches of science as are but too much neglected by our modern practitioners.

"*Archiv der reinen und angewandten Mathematic*," von C. F. HINDENBURG. 1798; 8vo. Archives for pure and mixed Mathematics. The continuation of this periodical work, which was begun in the year 1797, deserves the thanks of all real lovers of science, as it is one of the most compendious repositories of scientific literature, and conducted by a man whose learning and zeal for the diffusion of practical knowledge render him perfectly adequate to the important task which he has begun. It is to be wished, for the improvement of science, that he will continue to receive the encouragement he has experienced hitherto.

"*Neue Trigonometrische Tafeln*," &c. &c. von J. PH. HOBERT und L. IDELER; 1799; pp. 423; 8vo. New Trigonometrical Tables for the Decimal Section

section of the Quadrant, &c. &c. Some of our readers, perhaps, will be astonished to learn, that, notwithstanding the political opposition which has been made to the proposals of the French mathematicians, to introduce the decimal measure in all polished countries, one of their ideas has been realized in Germany, even before they have accomplished their undertaking. This quickness in adopting real improvements, which is peculiar to the Germans, and a proof of their scientific industry, has produced a work which does honour to the independent spirit and the abilities of its authors. LAGRANGE was the first who, about fifteen years since, proposed the decimal section of the Quadrant, and Mr. SCHULTZE, a Prussian counsellor, and Count SCHAFGOTSCH. of Prague, were already at that time occupied with the calculation of tables according to that new system. However, while no considerable number of eminent mathematicians jointly sanctioned the introduction of that system, it made no progress, and nothing less than the resolution of a whole nation was required to establish it. Although there still are people who know not how to distinguish between the scientific and the political changes which that nation has produced, yet the power of truth, and the influence which the French mathematicians have upon astronomy and other sciences belonging to the same department, is too great not to give us reason to hope that the obstacles which have been raised by custom, convenience, political jealousy, and private animosity, will be overcome at last. Those who are inimical to it, from an unseasonable national pride, which is highly pernicious to the progress of science, will do well to consider that this idea has, indeed, been agitated anew by the French, but was suggested first by an Englishman and a Piedmontese, and *practised* first by Germans.

These tables contain the Sinus's Cosinus's, Tangents, and Cotangents and their Logarithms from 0.0000 Q. to 0.0300 Q. and from 0.9700 Q. to 1.0000 Q. for all hundred-thousandth parts, i. e. after the common mode of expressing it; from 0° to 2° 42', and from 87° 18' to 90° for all sec.; from 0.0300 Q. to 0.9700. for all ten-thousandth parts of the Quadrant, or from 2° 42' to 87° 18' for all 32 sec. The well-written introduction is composed in German and in French. We conclude our account of this valuable work with the wish, that the meritorious composition of these lite-

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rati may not become a victim of the intolerant spirit of our times, which already has proved so detrimental to many men of eminent science.

"Theoretische Astronomie, von F. TH. SCHÜBERT, 1798, 3. Th. Theoretical Astronomy." The author justly observes in his preface, that there exists no compendium of astronomy from the *almagest* of PTOLEMY to the *astronomy* of LALANDE, in which this sublime science is exhibited, in an order from which could be perceived the course which the human mind took in its highest flight, and which afforded a clear notion of the logical connexion of all astronomical truths. The structure of the great machine of the universe is so complicated, the motion and the connexion of its numerous wheels are so various and intricate, that it is no matter of astonishment that the human mind did not always proceed systematically in enquiring into this machine. All astronomical arguments being, besides, founded upon observations, which can not be represented without the aid of a complete knowledge of the truths founded thereon, a strictly systematical exposition of astronomy cannot possibly be given for that very reason.

A complete system of astronomy is therefore still a *pium desiderium* which only, after repeated attempts, can by degrees be brought nearer towards accomplishment. The author of the present work modestly announces his able performance as such an attempt, in which a geometer like Mr. Schubert, could not but be successful. The essential plan of this work tends to expound the principles of astronomy in the order and connexion in which they were invented, and to render them so perspicuous and complete, that readers who are total strangers to astronomy, in a short time may obtain by it a complete and solid knowledge of the whole of that science; an object, which, he, in our opinion, has completely attained.

"Nöthiges Handbuch für Kalender besitzer, &c. &c. Von OTO CH. KÖHNE, 1798. pp. 126, 8vo." Manual, necessary for possessors of Almanacs; or a Complete Explanation of the Almanac, &c. &c. for Readers of all Classes; with eight Plates. Although the author has not said any thing new in this book, yet we must confess that his work is highly useful for a very numerous class of readers.

"JOH. ERM. SCHEIBEL's Astronomische Bibliographie, &c. &c. 1798." Astronomical Bibliography; or an Introduction

duction to the knowledge of Mathematical Books. This history of astronomical literature, which comes up to the year 1650, and is to be continued, cannot but be highly acceptable to the lovers of Astronomy, as it is conducted with great diligence, and gives a faithful account of every valuable book treating on that science, as well of ancient as of modern times.

"BERNARD'S von FONTENELLE Dialogen über die Mehrheit der Welten, Mit Anmerkungen, von G. E. Bode, 1798, pp. 364, 8vo." Mr. de Fontenelle's Dialogues on the Plurality of Worlds, with Annotations and eleven Plates, by Bode. A work which is sufficiently known in every country, and by the additions and annotations of the celebrated Prussian Astronomer, who has added the latest discoveries, has been rendered highly useful to the lovers of astronomy.

"Astronomisches Jahrbuch für das Jahr, 1801, von J. E. BODE, 1798." Astronomical Annals for the Year 1801. This collection contains thirty small traits, contributed chiefly by Germans, whose names are sufficient to raise the highest expectation of the importance of their contents. We need but to mention the names of *Herschel, Bode, Schröter, Dr. Olbers, Dr. Triesnecker, Rev. Mr. Wurm, Professor Klügel, &c.* to render our astronomical readers desirous of perusing this collection of observations, which every year obtains a stronger claim to the patronage of the lovers of science.

"Demonstratio Theorematis Parallelarum, 1799, pp. 30; 8vo." This little Treatise appears to us to be one of the happiest attempts at removing the difficulties which occur in the doctrine of parallels.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Beweis vorn Daseyn Gottes aus Gruenden der theoretischen Vernunft von G. MAEZEH, 1799, pp. 373; 8vo." The Existence of God proved by Arguments of Theoretical Reason. The preface creates a favourable prejudice for the author, who appears to be animated with a pure love of truth, with profound regard for the dignity of man, and with an ardent desire of rescuing the honour of reason from the calumnies of her adversaries. He also proves that he possesses a philosophic spirit, and is intimately acquainted with the latest events which occurred in the department of philosophy, and speaks with dignity of *Spinoza, Leibnitz, and Kant*, although he differs from them in opinion. We must, however observe, that he neither has lighted upon a new

way to demonstrate the existence of God *a priori*, nor been more successful than his predecessors.

"Beyträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie, herausgegeben, von G. S. FÜTLEBORN. Nr. X. 1799, pp. 282; 8vo." Contributions towards a History of Philosophy. In our last retrospect we gave a very favourable account of the ninth number of these periodical contributions, and are happy to be able to inform our readers that the present number furnishes as valuable matters as any of the preceding ones. Want of room permits us to give only the heads of the eight contributions which this number contains. 1. *Ocellus of Lucania*, on the origin of the world, translated and elucidated by *Bardili*. 2. *Ocellus* on the laws, a fragment, translated from the Greek of *Stobaeus*; by the same. 3. The Spirit of *Ocellus*; by the same. 4. Fragments of a historical preparation for a History of Politics. 5. Further additions to the History of Physiognomy; by the Editor. 6. Several ideas relative to Ethics, collected from modern writers; by the same. 7. Catalogue of some philosophical fashionable Themes, of ancient and modern times; by the same. 8. Anaxagoras and the Spirit of his Times, a Historical Parallel; by Professor CARUS.

"Über den Ursprung der menschlichen Erkenntnisse, von S. B. SCHREINER, 1799, pp. 63; 8vo." On the Origin of Human Knowledge. This little treatise obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin. The problem: *whether there are pure objective notions, or whether all notions are not of an empirical origin?* has been expounded by Mr. Schreiner in the following manner: the Academy desires to have a solution of the question: whether human knowledge is to be deduced from reason, or from divine revelation, and requests, that the arguments for these two different opinions be impartially valued." The author decides, that divine revelation and reason are subordinate causes of our whole knowledge.

"Geschichte der Philosophie, von Dr. W. G. TENNEMANN. Band I. 1798, pp. 428. Band II. 1799, pp. 550, crown 8vo." History of Philosophy. A historiographer of philosophy has to struggle with peculiar difficulties in our times, notwithstanding the great variety of advantages which offer themselves to him. For although he meets with a great many valuable resources in an abundant store of materials, in numerous learned inquiries

inquiries into the history of science and nations in general, and into the ancient philosophical literature in particular; yet the fermentation, which at present exists in the philosophical world, on the other hand, renders his work uncommonly difficult, exposing him to the partial demands and criticisms of two diametrically opposite parties. While one party protests, that through the Kantian philosophy the proper key has been found for the history of philosophy; the other charges with partiality all those who only mention the new critical philosophy. The author of the present work was perfectly acquainted with these difficulties; but also had the courage to face them boldly; and although his work is not destitute of imperfections, yet we feel ourselves urged by a sense of justice to declare, that the last decennium has not produced a history of philosophy so complete and systematical as this beginning of Mr. Tennemann's undertaking proves to be. Our readers will, however, not expect that we should substantiate this opinion by proofs, as this would require much more room than we can spare.

"*Wörterbuch der Platonischen Philosophie*, von J. J. WAGNER, 1799, pp. LXX. u. 202, 8vo." Vocabulary of the Platonic philosophy.—The author composed this vocabulary, as he calls it, chiefly with an intention of unfolding the spirit of the Platonic philosophy, and of furnishing students, who begin to read Plato's works, with an explanatory manual. Mr. Wagner has indeed displayed an intimate acquaintance with the spirit of the Platonic philosophy; we must, however, observe, that this vocabulary would be much more complete and useful than it actually is, if he had not relied too much upon his own talents and consulted the works of others, the result of whose labours in the same department of science would have afforded him ample means of rendering his book more perfect, as well with regard to matter as to form.

CHEMISTRY.

"*Mineralogisches Taschenbuch*, &c. von J. G. LENZ, Band I. 1798, Band II. 1799." Mineralogical Pocket-Book, for beginners and amateurs.—The author has the laudable intention to furnish beginners, who have not the advantage of oral instruction in mineralogy, in these volumes, with a guide to discern minerals by fixed external marks. However we doubt much whether the external characteristics which he describes will be sufficient for beginners; though his work

may be useful for students who already have made some progress in mineralogy.

"*Neues mineralogisches Wörterbuch*, &c. von Dr. F. A. REUSS, 1798, 8vo." New mineralogical vocabulary, or catalogue of all words relating to Oryctognomy and Geognosy, &c. alphabetically arranged, in the German, Latin, French, Italian, Swedish, English, Russian, and Hungarian language, &c. &c. The learned author deserves the thanks of all lovers of mineralogy, especially of the tyro, for the communication of this useful work, which justly may claim the applause of all mineralogists. The usefulness of such a catalogue, in form of a vocabulary, is obvious; particularly if it also comprehends the widely different denominations of the same fossil which are made use of in the principal systematic works on mineralogy.

"*Taschenbuch für Freunde der Bergskunde*, 1798, pp. 161, 8vo." Pocket-book for lovers of Oryctognosy.—The author's intention is to collect and communicate, from time to time, the latest discoveries in this department of science; which are scattered in numerous, and partly expensive, works. Collections of this nature are indeed highly useful, if they be properly selected, which we must allow to be the case in the present instance.

"*Handbuch der Chemie zum Selbstunterricht*, &c. &c. 1798, pp. 374, 8vo." Manual of Chemistry, &c. explaining the principles of this science in a generally intelligible manner, and describing its various applications to arts, manufactures, and economy, &c. &c. The author has indeed gathered the materials, contained in this volume from the works of others; however, he also has added, on numerous occasions, his own opinion, generally founded upon observations made by himself, or upon assertions of ancient and modern natural philosophers, and has proved that he is intimately acquainted with the science on which he has written.

ECONOMY.

"*Das Ganze der Federvieh-zucht*, &c. von Dr. J. Ch. GOTTHARD, 1798, pp. 302, 8vo." Complete instruction in the art of rearing and treating poultry, an account of their various uses, and of the manner of curing their diseases. It was, indeed, a desideratum that this branch of economy should be treated upon in a satisfactory manner by a practical economist. The applause with which the German public has received the former writings of Dr. Gotthard, will certainly pro-

cure a second and improved edition of the present useful work, which, on account of its great utility, deserves to receive a careful revision, and several necessary additions, which will render it a very meritorious performance.

"*Taschenbuch für Gutsbesitzer, &c. &c.* von G. BRIGER, 1798, pp. 281." Pocket-book for gentlemen of landed estates, farmers, &c. &c. particularly such as reside in Silesia.—This pocket-book, amongst a variety of valuable information, contains an interesting account of the state of agriculture in Silesia, where, as the author observes, farming has been improved to a much larger extent within the last twenty, than within the preceding eighty years. The observations which he made on a journey through South Prussia in the spring of the year 1797, are undoubtedly the most interesting part of this small volume.

"*Ökonomische Hefte für den Stadt- und Landwirth, von M. J. Ch. HOFFMANN.* 10 Band. 1798, 8vo." Economical numbers for citizens and husbandmen.—This, already voluminous, work contains a variety of economical information of different merits, and, we believe, a judicious selection of the best articles would be highly acceptable to the economists of this country.

"*Allgemeiner, vollständiger Acker-Catechismus, &c. &c.* umgearbeitet von G. BRIEGER. Th. I. pp. 327, 8vo." A complete and general agricultural Catechism.—This catechism, as the author calls it, contains a great deal of useful advice for beginners in rural economy. One of its principal merits consists in lucid perspicuity, and in great simplicity of language, which renders it easy to be understood by husbandmen of the lowest capacities. A second volume is to follow.

"*Die Branntweimbrennerei, &c. &c.* Ch. I. pp. 167. Ch. II. pp. 302." The art of distilling brandy, of a superior quality, in the most advantageous and cheapest manner, and of making liquors, &c. &c. These volumes are a very good compilation from the best economical works published in Germany, and contain a great variety of useful information relative to the distilling of brandy and the making of vinegar.

"*Der praktische Bienenvater, &c. &c.* von RIEM und WERNER, 1798, pp. 238, 8vo." The practical breeder of bees in all countries, or general instruction for people in town and country in the art of breeding bees, &c. &c. The two editors of this work are celebrated in Germany for their scientific skill in the management

of bees, and acknowledged to be eminent as popular writers. The contents of this volume perfectly agree with the title, being chiefly *practical*, and we cannot but confess that we know of no work in this branch of economy, superior, or even equal, to that of Mr. WERNER and RIEM, their observations and instructions being entirely founded upon a practice of many years.

"*Oekonomisch-technisches Handbuch, &c. &c.* 1798. pp. 344. 8vo." Oeconomical technical Manual, &c. &c. A mere compilation, composed without either taste or judgment, by a clergyman.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"*Der Torso &c. &c.* von C. Bach und E. F. Benkowitz, pp. 392; 410; 1798." The Torso; a Periodical Work, devoted to Ancient and Modern Art; with plates. We are almost inclined to think that the editors of this work published it for no other purpose than to prove that they are utterly ignorant of the most essential rules of the plastic arts; as the strange medley which this volume contains, betrays not the least trace of either Science or Taste.

"*Veber die Gemmenkunde, von PROF. GURLITT; 1798. pp. 50.*" On the Knowledge of Gems. Prof. G. treats in this little tract with great erudition of the following subjects: Which precious stones were chiefly used by the ancient engravers? How did they work? A brief history of the art of engraving on stones. Enumeration of some of the principal antique gems still existing. Enumeration of the best and completest collections of them. Various modes of making impressions from them. Those who are lovers of antiques will feel themselves highly indebted to Prof. *Gurlitt* for this little treatise, which in a small compass contains more interesting information than many a thick folio treating on the same subject.

"*Allgemeine Einleitung in das Studium der alten Kunstdenkmähler, &c. &c.* 1798. pp. 112; 8vo." General Introduction into the Study of the Ancient Monuments of Art. Translated from the French of A. L. MILLIN, Superintendent of the Museum of Antiques, in the National Library at Paris, &c. &c. with additions by the translator. The original of this valuable work of the venerable *Millin* was published first at Paris in the year 1796, and is deemed a classical production. The additions of the translator are but few; however their importance renders them a real improvement of the original.

"Briefe über die malerische Perspective, von HORSTIG," 1798. pp. 260; 8vo. Letters on Pictorial Perspective with 32 plates. The first part of this work contains, in 114 letters to a lady, directions for correctly representing bodies of various forms at any distance, &c. The 17 letters of the second part contain theoretical rules of aerial perspective.

"Gemälde von Gärten im neuern Geschmack, von C. L. SIEGLITZ, 1798. pp. 138; 4to." Pictures of Gardens in the Modern Taste, with 28 plates. Mr. Sieglitz has not given us in this volume a description of gardens really existing, but abandoned himself freely to his own ideas, and invented two gardens; the plans, prospects, and buildings of which are represented by the plates which his work contains. The description of these two gardens is interspersed with numerous poems, which, however, are too much destitute of elegance, to supply the want of technical knowledge, which he betrays in many parts of his designs.

"Natur und Kunst, &c. &c." 1798. pp. 304; 8vo. Nature and Art, or the Gardens. It seems to have been the author's intention to compose a didactic poem on horticulture, when he wrote the four epistles contained in this volume. Willing as we are to acknowledge that a variety of just observations on numerous subjects of horticulture which we have met in his work, prove that he possesses a considerable degree of knowledge in this branch of art, we must observe that he has defeated his purpose of writing an entertaining book, by adopting the poetical form, for which he by no means is qualified.

"Ueber die Mosaik, von Prof. GURLITT," 1798. pp. 32. On the Mosaic Art. The subject on which Prof. G. treats with his wonted knowledge of the arts, are arranged under the following heads: I. What is understood by Mosaic work? What were the denominations given to it by the ancients? and whence arose the appellation Mosaic? II. Mechanical processes in composing this kind of work. III. History of the Mosaic art. IV. Enumeration of the principal antique remains of this kind of work.

"Neu theoretisch-practisches Zeichenbuch," &c. &c. 1798, p. p. 290. 4to. New theoretico-practical Drawing-book, for the use of beginners, with xxxvi plates. Most of the plates are extremely indifferent and incorrect; and the text, which is a tasteless compilation, possesses as little merit as the designs.

COMMERCE.

"NELKENBRECHER'S Taschenbuch der Münz-Maas-und Gewicht-kunde," &c. &c. 1798. pp. xxxii. u. 392. 8vo. Nelkenbrecher's Pocket-book of Coins, Measures and Weights, for Merchants. Eighth edition, revised and considerably augmented by GERHART. A book which, within 36 years, has had eight editions, scarcely requires any recommendation. The present edition contains a great number of explanations, corrections, and additions, relative to the changes which the coins, measures, and weights lately have undergone in several countries. The new measures, coins, and weights of the French Republic in particular, are a valuable addition to this useful book, which ought to be in the hands of every merchant.

DIVINITY.

"Die Wunder des alten und neuen Testaments in ihrer wahren Gestalt." 1799. pp. 200. 8vo. The Miracles of the Old and the New Testament, in their real Shape, for true Worshippers of Christ. A new attempt at a natural explanation of the miracles related in the Bible. The observations which precede the attempted explanations, seem to deserve more attention than the latter, although they contain nothing that is new to the lovers of religious philosophy.

"Eusebia, Herausgegeben von Dr. H. PH. CONR. HENKE." 1799. pp. 648. 8vo. Eusebia, a periodical work, published under the direction of Dr. HENKE. The editor of this work has already proved, by a variety of publications, that he is a very enlightened divine, and desirous of diffusing useful knowledge among his colleagues; which also evidently is the principal object of his Eusebia. Although this work contains *mala mixta bonis*, yet we cannot but confess that it promises to remove many rooted prejudices, and to diffuse a spirit of enquiry and christian toleration, which ultimately will prove a real gain for the cause of truth and charity.

"Beyträge zur Geschichte der Veränderungen des Geschnitts im Predigen, &c. &c. von P. H. SCHULER." 1799. pp. 224. 8vo. Contributions towards a History of the various Changes in the Style of Preaching among the Protestants, from the Reformation to the present Time. These contributions contain a great number of good compilations, which will afford excellent materials to a philosophical writer of a history of the great changes which have taken place in the taste of pulpit

pulpit eloquence since the time of the Reformers: a work which undoubtedly would prove highly useful and interesting.

"*Versuch einer metrischen Uebersetzung des Propheten Jona*, von P. H. GRANGAARD." 1798. pp. 96. Attempt towards a metric Translation of the Prophecies of Jonah. Mr. Grangaard expresses, in the preface to his translation, the most tolerant sentiments, which do honour to his benevolent heart, and displays such charitable principles with regard to those who differ from him in their notions of God and divine worship, that we cannot but esteem him as a worthy teacher of the christian religion. He wishes to promote by his work religious toleration, and a generous conduct towards those who deviate in their opinions from the established principles of the protestant church, and to diffuse a more general love for the reading of sacred writ. We have great reason to hope that he will attain the former object, but apprehend very much that he will not be successful in carrying the latter point, as his translation is far from being elegant, and in many places very flat.

"*Die Visionen Habakuks*, &c. &c. von G. C. HORST." 1798. pp. 188. 8vo. The Visions of Habakuk, newly translated, with historical and critical annotations. Together with a Treatise on the Prophetism of the ancient World, especially of the biblical Prophets. Mr. Horst displays a refined and correct judgment in uniting the expositions of the best modern writers of the prophecies of Habakuk, combining with them many pointed observations of his own. He takes particular pains to unfold the characteristic spirit of the age in which Habakuk wrote, and the peculiar circumstances and individual relations under which the prophet appeared as an inspired poet among his nation. His translation is faithful, correct, and elegant. The annotations contain many observations which evince the translator's acuteness and erudition.

"*Jesus, wie er lebte und lehrte; nach den Berichten der Evangelisten*," &c. &c. 1799. pp. xii. u. 258. 8vo. Jesus, how he lived and taught; after the Accounts of the Evangelists, &c. &c. The anonymous author was grieved to see that it grows fashionable with many of the better classes, and even with some of the lower ranks who have heard something of the new philosophical principles which of late have been started, to speak of the founder of our religion in a thoughtless and con-

temptuous manner, and to account it good breeding to sneer at the creed of our forefathers, without ever having enquired into the truth of it. He thinks it necessary that the better informed should exert themselves to counteract this abuse of the liberty of thinking, and to guide the impatient and presumptuous spirit of our times by representing the principal subjects of religion in a manner conformable to the new light which begins to diffuse itself irresistibly over all ranks. Urged by these considerations, he made the present attempt to represent the history of Jesus divested of every thing that has a miraculous appearance, and to show how our Saviour could perform and teach what he did perform and teach, without the aid of supernatural agency or influence. We are perfectly sensible of the author's good intention, but do not think that his manner of relating the history of Jesus will have the effect which he hopes to produce.

"*Christlicher Religions Unterricht fuer die Jugend*, von CH. FR. SINTENIS." 1798. pp. 112. 8vo. Instruction in the Christian Religion for Youth. Mr. S. expounds in this volume, with great perspicuity, the doctrines of Christ, as recorded by the evangelists, without taking any notice of the established dogmas of the church. His style is indeed in many places rather flowery, and extremely lively, but nevertheless completely intelligible to readers of all classes.

"*Dr. F. V. REINHARD, vom Werth der Kleinigkeit in der Moral*." 1798. pp. 292. On Micrology in Ethics. Micrology in ethics is defined by the venerable author, by attributing a false importance to things which are indifferent to morality, and bestowing upon them more attention than they deserve. The spirit of micrology displays itself in expounding the moral laws, in deciding upon cases of conscience, as they are called, in the life and actions of christians, and in those practices by which piety and virtue are to be acquired, nourished, and preserved; there exists consequently a hermeneutical, a casuistical, a moral, and an ascetic micrology. Mr. R. treats with great acuteness and erudition on each of these different sorts of micrology, and shews in a very energetic manner how baneful is the influence which it has on the progress of genuine-christian virtue. To conclude from our own feelings, we may safely assert, that all those who have an opportunity of perusing this little treatise, will esteem the worthy author, who, in a masterly

terly manner, unites acuteness with elegance of diction.

"*Lebensbetrachtingen beym Gedanken an den Ubergang in die Ewigkeit, von CH. H. SCÜTZE.*" 1798. pp. 349. 8vo. Contemplations of Life, produced by the Idea of the Transition into Eternity. *Memento vivere.* Meditations on death always have been recommended as useful and necessary; however, the author proves that they are not; producing a melancholy gloom in the mind, and militating against the whole destination of man. We are therefore to avert our thoughts as much from death as possible, and, by a hopeful contemplation of our present and future life, to procure and to preserve wisdom and cheerfulness, conformably to the dictates of reason and christianity. This theme has been excellently handled by the author, whose manner of arguing is instructive, lively, and convincing.

"*Glaubens- und Sittenlehre des vernunftmäßigen und thätigen Christenthums, &c. &c. von Dr. J. G. ROSENMÜLLER.*" 1798. pp. 480. 8vo. The dogmatical and moral Doctrines of rational and active Christianity, expounded in a Series of Sermons. Vol. I. These sermons of the celebrated Rosenmüller do indeed distinguish themselves neither by the novelty of their subjects, nor by sublimity of eloquence; but, nevertheless, deserve being recommended on account of the great variety of important practical truths which they contain, and by the calm and dignified manner in which they are executed.

"*Predigten über Menschenkenntniss, von K. CH. von GEHREN.*" 1798. pp. xxiv. u. 359. 8vo. Sermons on the Knowledge of Man. A series of sermons on the knowledge of man certainly is a novel phenomenon, and cannot but be highly acceptable to the active promoter of useful knowledge. We must further observe, that these sermons distinguish themselves not only by the novelty of the subject on which they treat, but also by the philosophic spirit with which they are written.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Having not met with a single publication, under this head, that deserves being noticed, we proceed to the article of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"*Dr. I. C. STARK's Handbuch zur Kenntniss und Keilung innerer Krankheiten, &c. &c. 1799. pp. xlv. u. 668. 8vo. Manual of the Knowledge and Cure of internal Diseases of the human Body, &c. &c. The worthy and learned au-*

thor of this work furnishes us in it with observations on the knowledge and cure of fevers, and inflammatory and chronic cutaneous diseases, founded upon the results of his own experience at the sick-bed, during a practice of more than 20 years. This volume, which contains only the first part of the author's pathologico-practical system, is written in a more correct style than his other publications, though we must observe that he still makes use of a great number of French words.

"*Bibliothek für die Medicin, Chirurgie und Geburtshülfe, &c. &c. herausgegeben von ARNEMANN.*" 1799. pp. 168. 8vo. Repository for Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery; by a Society of literary Men. No. I. If this Repository should prove as useful and interesting as Dr. A. promises in the preface to render it—a task to which he is perfectly equal by his literary connections and great activity—it will rank high amongst his brethren. It is to contain criticism on all works belonging to the department of theoretical and practical medicine, surgery, juridical medicine and midwifery. The literary productions of Germany are to be its principal object; though those which are published in foreign countries will not be excluded. The present number, which begins with the publications of 1799, is a promising specimen of what we have to expect.

"*Arzneymissenschaftliche Aufsätze, &c. &c. gesammelt von J. D. JOHN.*" 1798. pp. 315. 8vo. Medical Tracts of Bohemian Literati, collected, &c. &c. In publishing this volume, the author intended to preserve from oblivion good medical tracts, which either were printed singly, or are contained in voluminous works which are not of a medical nature; and we are inclined to think that the judgment with which the editor has made this selection, entitles him to the thanks of the medical world.

"*Lateinisches Lesebuch für studierende Jünglinge, &c. &c. von A. SCHLOSSER.*" 1798. pp. 326. 8vo. Latin Reading-book for young Students, especially for those of Surgery. This reading-book is extremely useful to the medical and surgical tyro, and deserves being recommended. The first part contains exercises in which the rudiments of the Latin language are explained by, rather too many, examples, a great number of which are taken from subjects of the healing art. The second part consists of 125 stories, taken chiefly from ancient authors. The third part contains miscellanies of natural history,

history, history and philosophy, relating to the structure of the human body. The fourth part contains a very appropriate extract from Celsus, calculated for the instruction of students in surgery.

"*Bemerkungen fiber das Nervenfieber, &c. &c. in den Jahren 1796, 1797, u. 1798, von Dr. CH. W. HUFELAND.*" 1799. pp. 199. Observations on the Nervous Fever and its Complications, in the Years 1796, 1797, and 1798. The principal object at which the learned author aims in this volume is, to describe the proceedings and the spirit of the Clinical institution at Jena, in the treatment of this disease; to furnish young practitioners with just ideas and principles concerning the cure of this nervous fever, so generally prevalent in our times; and, finally, to place the important doctrine of complications, which has been confused so much by Brunonianism, in a proper point of view, in which he, in our opinion, has been completely successful.

"*Von der Macht des Gemüths durch den bloßen Voratz, &c. &c. von J. KANT.*" 1798. pp. 54. 8vo. On the Power which the Mind possesses to check diseased Sensations by Means of mere Resolution. The venerable philosopher communicates in this tract his observations made upon himself with regard to diet, and relates instances of his own life which are highly interesting, as they enable us to form an idea of the uncommon energy of his mind, and of the greatness of his genius.

MISCELLANIES.

"*Kleine Schriften zur Unterhaltung, von G. G. FULIENBORN.*" 1798. pp. 248. 8vo. Miscellanies for Amusement. Mr. F., who has a variety of knowledge at his command, and is as much at home in ancient literature as in that of modern times, has prepared in this volume mental food of various descriptions, suiting as well the palate of the lover of Greek philosophy, as that of the votary of the amorous and sportive muse.

"*Meine Freuden und Leiden als Gattin und Mutter, &c. &c. von AMALIA WILL.*" &c. &c. 1798. pp. 415. 8vo. My Pleasures and Sufferings, in the State of a Wife and a Mother, &c. &c. This interesting volume is an excellent guide for the fair sex and ours. The observations which the authoress makes on the rapid encrease of luxury, deserve the most serious consideration. Her maxims con-

cerning education and the treatment of domestics, are not new, but nevertheless highly important. The psychological observations which this volume contains, possess more novelty than intrinsic merit. The style is correct and lively, and the *tout-ensemble* extremely well calculated both for amusement and instruction.

"*Erholungen, Herausgegeben von BECKER. Band I. u. II. 1798, 8vo.*" Recreations, collected by Becker, Two tracts, contributed by Professor GARVE on Disappointed Expectations, and on the Beauties of several mountainous Districts; and two by ADELUNG on Northern Literature, render these volumes particularly interesting and instructive.

"*ADELSTAN'S Jovialisch Politische Reise durch Italien, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 400; 8vo.*" Adelftan's Jovial Political Journey through Italy, during the Campaigns of *Beataparte*. Adelftan, the hero of this bacchantic excursion to the vineyards of Italy, traverses all the revolutionary regions in a high jovial glee, and after having met with numerous ridiculous adventures, at last enters Rome by the *Porta del Popolo*, abandoning himself at that revolutionized city, to the effusions of numberless pointed sarcasms at the holy father and his adorers, and entertaining his readers with the lively fictions of his glowing fancy, and with caricatures of the most ridiculous and extravagant appearance. As for ourselves, we must confess that the numerous flashes of genial humour, and the great variety of original characters with which we have met in this motely production, has afforded us no small degree of entertainment; but we do not pretend to maintain that there will be many readers who will relish the tendency of this singular composition.

"*Musarion, die Freundin weiser Geselligkeit, &c. &c. von AUG. LINDEMANN, 1799. pp. 316; 8vo.*" Musarion, the Friend of wise Sociability, and domestic Pleasure. A periodical work for ladies. Number I. II. III. Tales and poetry occupy the three first numbers of this periodical work, of which a number, consisting of six sheets, is to be published monthly. The principal object of the Editor seems to consist in the diffusion of virtuous principles, and in affording rational amusement to his readers. Miss Melville in the second, and the sisters in the third number, are particularly calculated to effect that laudable purpose.

Retrospect of the Progress of Spanish Literature during the Year 1799.

ON presenting to our readers the last retrospect of Spanish literature, we expressed our concern, that, from the interrupted intercourse with Spain, and the want of periodical Spanish publications, giving a critical account of recent literary compositions published in that country, it was not in our power to do full justice to the productions of Spanish genius and erudition, which we had to announce. We at the same time expressed a hope, that the brilliant successes, obtained by the allied armies over the republican troops, would bring on a speedy restoration of the former relations of amity and friendship between this country and Spain, whereby we might be enabled to establish a literary correspondence, productive of more ample and more satisfactory information, relative to the state and progress of Spanish literature, than we are able to draw from the sources of intelligence, which are open to us in the present situation of public affairs. In this hope, however, we have been unfortunately disappointed. Still

Mailed Mars doth on his altar sit; and still we are obliged, in a great measure, to confine ourselves in our present retrospect to the mere enumeration of the titles of recent Spanish publications, and to defer to better times the performance of the grateful task of analyzing the peculiar merits of many an important work, of which, at present, we can only announce the existence. Yet however scanty may be our present sources of information respecting the actual state of Spanish literature, what little we know will bear us out in asserting, that it shares not in the general decay which withers the once proud honours of the Spanish empire. The department of botany has received two brilliant accessions in the second volume of the *Flora Peruviana*, and two new decades of *Ortega's* highly valuable description of the plants, cultivated in the royal botanical garden at Madrid; and works of considerable merit have been published in the departments of history, political economy, medicine, &c.

THEOLOGY.

"Diálogo Christiano entre el Entendimiento y la Voluntad hecho, por D. RAMON TORRE, &c." A Christian Dialogue between the Understanding and the Will, by D. Ramon Torre, &c.

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"Vida alegre y Christiana, ó Máximas para sufrir con serenidad todo género de sucesos, &c. por D. FR. LOPEZ PORTILLO, &c." The happy and Christian Life, or Maxims for meeting with a serene Mind, Events of every Description, &c. by D. Fr. Lopez Portillo, &c. The author endeavours to shew, that we ought to make ourselves happy in every situation wherein we are placed, however unfortunate it may be, without envying the powerful and the wealthy.

"Dolores de Maria Santísima historiadós, por F. DIEGO DE SANTIAGO, &c." An historical Account of the Sufferings of the holy Virgin Mary, by F. Diego de Santiago, &c.

"Reglas y Observaciones para entender las santas Escrituras, especialmente el libro del Apocalipsis, escrito por S. JUAN, &c. por Dr. D. MANUEL ROSELL, &c." Rules and Observations to facilitate the Understanding of the Holy Scripture, and especially of the Apocalypse, written by St. John, &c. by Dr. Manuel Rosell, &c.

"Sermones varios, por D. ANTONIO PEREZ, &c." Sermons on various subjects, by D. Antonio Perez, &c.

MEDICINE.

"Curso completo de Anatomía del cuerpo humano, &c. por el Dr. D. JAYME BONELLO y el Dic. D. IGNACIO LACABA, tomo 4º en 8º." A complete Course of Lectures on the Anatomy of the human Body, by Dr. Jayme Bonells, and Dr. Ignacio Lacaba, in 8vo. vol. the IVth. This volume of the valuable work contains the neurology, and part of splanchnology. The neurology is divided into two sections, the first of which treats of all the parts of the brain and of the medulla spinalis, and the second of all the nerves which arise in those parts. The splanchnology, which is commenced in this volume, will be concluded in the fifth, which is to complete the whole work.

"Memorias sobre las enfermedades, que se deben tener por lácteas: por D. PEDRO BRUNEL, Cirujano de Cámara y partero de la Reyna nuestra Señora: un tomo en 4º." Observations on such diseases, as must be deemed lacteas Distempers, by D. Pedro Brunel, Surgeon to the King, and Man-Midwife to her Majesty; one vol. in 4to.

"División de las enfermedades, hecha

según los principios del sistema de Brown ó Nofologia Browniana; con un Discurso preliminar sobre las nosologías y dos grandes tablas que presentan la Clasificación causas y método curativo de las enfermedades, &c. por D. VICENTO MITJAVILLA." A Classification of Diseases, made According to the Principles of the System of Brown, or the Brownian Nosology, with an introductory Discourse on Nosologies, and two large tables which exhibit the Classification and Causes of Diseases, with the method of curing them, &c. by Dr. V. Mitjavilla.

"Prontuario Anatómico teórico-práctico del cuerpo humano: primera parte; de los huesos del esqueleto de un adulto; por D. IGNACIO LACABA, y D. ISIDORO DE ISAURA." A Manual theoro-practical of the Anatomy of the human Body; Part the First, treating of the Bones of a grown male Person; by Dr. Ignacio Lacaba, and Dr. Isidoro de Isaura. The first number of this valuable work contains nine plates, representing, with the greatest exactness, copied from nature, the first, the substances of the bones, and the other eight all the bones of the head. Each bone is represented, in every point of view, necessary to understand its various parts, extension, and use.

"Carta sobre el uso de los medicamentos aplicados al exterior para curar muchas enfermedades internas; escrita en Francés por el Dr. J. TOURDES, médico del ejército de Italia; traducida en Castellano, &c." A Letter on the Use of Medicaments, applied externally, for the Cure of internal Diseases, written in French by Dr. J. Tourdes, Physician of the Army of Italy; translated into Spanish, &c. The author of this letter endeavours to prove, that medicaments externally applied are, in many cases, sufficient for the cure of internal diseases, and confirms the experiments and observations made on this subject by the celebrated Spalanzani.

"Disertación físico-medica inédita sobre la posibilidad de precaver las viruelas, sin que la Experiencia haya el mas ligero peligro, &c." A physico-medical Treatise on the Possibility of preventing the Small-pox, without the Experiment being attended with the least danger, &c. The plan, proposed by the author of this treatise, yet unedited, having been carefully examined and enquired into by the universities of Salamanca and Valladolid, was declared by them to be altogether original; and they gave it further as their opinion, that if the cause, which produces

the small-pox, should not be the same which is pointed out by the author, yet his method cannot but be attended with the most advantageous results, both for mother and child.

"Preceptos generales sobre las operaciones de los partos, par D. JOSEPH VENTURA PASTOR, Cirujano que fué en esta corte, &c." General Rules and Observations respecting the Operations of Midwifery, by D. Joseph Ventura Pastor, late Surgeon in this Place, &c. This work contains a full explanation of the art of midwifery, and description of all the different species of births, with observations extracted from the best authors on this subject, and a great variety of practical remarks. The whole is illustrated by 24 plates, representing, with the utmost exactness, the preternatural positions, in which the foetus appears at the time of its birth, and pointing out the most proper manner in which it is to be extracted.

LAW.

"Adiciones á la Práctica universal forense de los tribunales superiores y inferiores de España y Indias, por D. PEDRO BOADA DE LAS COSTAS Y FIGUERAS, 2 tomos." Additional Remarks on the universal Practice of the higher and inferior Courts of Spain and India, by D. P. B. de las Costas y Figueras; 2 vols.

"Práctica é instrucción de agentes y pretendientes, ilustrada y apoyada con leyes, decretos y Reales resoluciones, publicadas ahora, &c." Practical Instructions for Solicitors and Claimants, illustrated and supported by the Laws, Decrees, and royal Resolutions hitherto issued on this subject, &c.

HISTORY.

"Memorias históricas sobre la Legislación y Gobierno del Comercio de las Españoles con sus Colonias en las Indias occidentales, por D. RAFAEL ANTUNEZ, &c." Historical Memoirs on the Legislation and Government of the Trade of the Spaniards to their Colonies in the West Indies; one vol. in 4to. The author of this valuable and instructive work, who is a member of the Council of India, has divided it into five parts. In the first he treats of the ports authorized to carry on this trade, viz. Seville and Cadiz in Spain, and of those in the Canaries; in the second, of the ships employed in that trade; of their construction, tonnage, and other circumstances relative to the voyage to the said islands; of fleets and convoys; of advice-boats and packets, and of the register-ships sailing for Buenos Ayres; in the third, of the cargoes which it is lawful

lawful to carry out to the above colonies; in the fourth, of the duties to be paid on the ship and cargo; and in the fifth, of the persons entitled to this trade. At the end of each part, the ordinances, edicts, and regulations, are enumerated in a chronological order, which have been issued since the discovery of India down to this present time, relative to the objects treated of in the respective parts, and an appendix is added which contains several documents referred to in the work, and, among others, a report of the Board of Trade to the King, stating, that in the year 1610, the operation of dulcifying or purifying sea-water, and rendering it potable, was performed before the Board.

"Historia cronologica del Pueblo Hebreo, de su Religion y gobierno, &c. por el Dr. D. JOSEPH RIGUAL, presbitero: un tomo en 8º." A chronological and historical Account of the Hebrew People, their Religion and Government, &c. by Dr. Joseph Rigual, Presbyter; one vol. in 8vo.

"Historia cronologica del Pueblo de Dios hasta el Nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesuchristo, y Explicacion del Mapa geografico de la Tierra de Promision, escrito y delineado por F. JUAN PENALVER, &c. un tomo en 4º." A chronological and historical Account of the People of God, down to the Nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ, with an Explanation of the geographic Map of the Land of Promise, written and delineated by F. Juan Penalver, &c. The author of this work, a Franciscan monk, in order to give an exact description of the land of promise, examined it himself on five different voyages to that country, and has, upon the whole, acquitted himself well of his task.

"Biblioteca nueva de los escritores Aragoneses, que florieron desde el año 1500. hasta 1599. por el D. D. FELIX LATASSA Y ORTIN, &c. tomo 1º." A New Catalogue of the Arragonian Writers, who flourished since the Year 1500 down to 1599, by D. F. Latassa y Ortin, &c. Volume the first.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

"Carta Africana, que comprehende una exacta narracion de los terremotos, acaecidos en Oran la noche del 8. and 9. de Octubre del año de 90, &c." An African Letter, containing a correct Account of the Earthquake which happened at Oran, in the night between the 8th and 9th October, 1790, &c.

"Tratado de las fuentes intermitentes y de la causa de sus fluxos y supresiones,

&c." A Treatise on intermittent Springs, and on the cause of their flowing and stopping, &c. by a Monk of the Congregation of St. Benedict of Valladolid; one Volume in 4to.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"Ensayo sobre la policia general de los granos, sus precios y efectos de la agricultura: obra traducida del frances; observaciones sobre ella y un analisis del comercio de trigo, &c." por D. TOMAS ANZANO. An Essay on the general Police of Grain, its Price, and the effects of Agriculture, translated from the French; with additional Observations on the same, and an analysis of the wheat trade, &c. by D. Tomas Anzano.

"Ensayo economico sobre la moneda-papel y sobre el credito publico: por D. JOSEPH ALONZO ORTIZ." An economical Essay on Paper-money, and Public Credit, by D. Joseph Alonzo Ortiz, 2. vol. in 4to. The author of this ingenious composition treats of the origin, use, and differences of paper-money, of the inconveniences and advantages of this system, and the precaution with which it is to be adopted. He has added a particular chapter on public credit and its decline; and interspersed several just and appropriate reflections on public debt.

"Discurso sobre la verdadera libertad natural y civil del hombre, traducido del tuliano," por D. VENTURA SALZAS, un tomo en 8º. A Discourse on the true Civil and Natural Liberty of Man; translated from the Italian by D. Ventura Salzas.

MATHEMATICS.

"Tratado completo de aritmética o método para aprender á contar por principios, por D. JUAN GERARD, Presbytero." A Complete Treatise on Arithmetic, &c. by D. Juan Gerard, Presbyter. This work, which appears to be very useful, especially for youth, who devote themselves to commerce, embraces all the different branches of simple arithmetic, and concludes with a table of all the coins and species of money current in the principal states of Europe, and their respective value in Spanish currency.

"Tratado general y matemático de relojería dividido en dos partes &c." por D. MANUEL DE CENELLA E ICOAGA, relojero de camara de S. M. é individuo de la Real Sociedad de Madrid." A General and Mathematical Treatise on the Art of Watch-making, divided into two parts, &c. by D. Manuel de Cenella é Icoaga, Watch-maker to his majesty, and fellow of the Royal Society of Madrid,

of non-descripts, as satisfactorily described as they are beautifully represented in the annexed plates.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Tres cartas esféricas, que comprehenden las islas Antillas, las de St. Domingo, Jamayca, Cuba, canales, viego y nuevo de Báhamas y las costas de todo el seno Mexicano, construidas de orden del Rey, &c." Three spherical Charts, containing the Antilles, St. Domingo, Cuba, the Old and New Bahama Channel, and the Coasts of the whole Gulf of Mexico, drawn by command of His Majesty, &c.

"Carta Geographica de la Provincia de Quito y países adjacentes, &c. publicada de orden de S. M." A Geographic Map of the Province of Quito, published by command of His Majesty. This valuable map is drawn according to the astronomical observations, made by the French academicians, and Messrs. D. Jorge Juan, and D. Antonio de Ulloa, commissioned to measure the degree of the meridian, contiguous to the equator.

"Mapa Nuevo de Extremadura, dividido en sus partidos, &c." A New Map of Estramadura, divided into Districts, &c.

TOPOGRAPHY.

"Breve descripción de la ciudad de Jerusalem y lugares vecinos como estaba en tiempo de Christo, &c. con el viage de Jerusalem que hizo y escribió FRANCISCO DE GUERRO, en que se ve la diferencia que hay en esta ciudad de aquel tiempo al de ahora, &c." A Brief Description of the City of Jerusalem and the Neighbouring Places, as they were at the time of Jesus Christ, &c. with the Journey to Jerusalem, made and described by Francisco de Guerra, which shows the alterations made in that City since those Days to our present time, &c.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Compendio de Observaciones de un viajero Politico y Filósofo, dividido en tres partes, &c." Compendium of Observations of a Political and Philosophic Traveller, divided into three parts, &c. The 1st. part of this well written composition treats of the utility of travelling sent through the provinces of the kingdom in which we are born, and afterwards through Europe; of the origin of the arts, and of the economy of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom; the 2d. explains the duty of the traveller, his political sentiments, his philosophy, enquiries and knowledge, relative to agriculture, and the use made of its produc-

tions for the purposes of the arts, trade, and commerce; and the 3d. treats of the mode of preparing and managing the natural productions of the different parts of the globe, and of preventing their dissolution and corruption.

"Viage á los baños de Arnedillo con la análisis de sus aguas termales, dado á luz por D. LUIS DE TRESPALARIOS Y MIER, &c." A Tour to the Watering-place of Arnedillo, with an analysis of its Waters, published by D. Luis Trespalaros y Mier, &c. This work contains advice for travellers, relative to a journey to that place, to the best mode of taking the waters, and to the diseases, against which they may be used to advantage. The analysis, made by an able chemist, shows the component parts of the waters, whence an inference may be drawn, in what cases they are likely to be most useful.

"El Viagero universal ó noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo: obra recopilada de los mejores viajeros, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbytero, &c." An Universal Collection of Travels, or Introduction to the Knowledge of the Ancient and Modern World, compiled from the best Travels, &c. by D. P. Estala, Presbyter. The numbers of this voluminous compilation, which have been published the course of last year, contain descriptions of the United States of America, Canada, and New Spain, or Mexico, &c.

THE DRAMA.

"La Cifra: Opera jocosa en dos Actos, par D. LUCIANO COMELLA, &c. The Wisery, a comic opera, in two acts, by D. L. Comella.

"Polixena Tragedia en un Acto, facil de executarse en qualquiera Casa particular, por estar arreglada para quatro Personas, y entre ellas una sola Mager." Polixena, a Tragedy in one act, which may be easily performed in any private house, as it is contrived for four persons, among whom is but one woman.

"Zenobia y Rhadamisto: Tragedia en tres actos, par D. GASPAR ZAVALA Y ZAMORA, &c." Zenobia and Rhadamistus, a Tragedy in three acts, by D. Gaspar Zavala y Zamora, &c.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

"Nuevo método para enseñar la geografía á los niños, &c. par D. FERNANDO ROMERO DE LEIS." A New Method of instructing Children in Geography, &c. by D. F. Romero de Leis. This method is the same with that proposed and followed by P. Almeyda, a Portuguese

Portuguese priest, who is said to have taught a young man geography within five months, who had lost his eye-sight at the age of eight years. By way of appendix is added to the work the description of a new astronomical machine, composed under the direction of the said Almeyda, and designed to teach children astronomy in an easy and amusing way.

"Conversaciones Morales para la buena educacion, impresas en dos columnas en espanol y Frances, par el D. FRANCISCO FERNANDO DE FLORES, &c." Moral Dialogues tending to promote a good education; printed in two volumes, in Spanish and French.

MISCELLANIES.

"El Experimentado cazador y perfecto tirador, compuesto par D. J. M. G. N." The Experienced Hunter, and complete Marksman, by D. J. M. G. N.

"Gazeta de los ninos ó principios generales de moral, ciencias y artes, acomodadas á la inteligencia de la primera edad, par D. JOSEPH Y D. BERNABE CANGA ARGÜELES: ano primero." The Gazette for Children, or general Principles of Morals, Sciences, and Arts, adapted to the faculties of children, by D. J. and B. Canga Argüelles: first year. This well written work contains, besides the fundamental principles of dynamics, astronomy, botany, natural history, and agriculture, a variety of moral tales, and biographical sketches of illustrious and celebrated persons.

"Noticia de un catálogo de los manu-

scritos de casa del Marques Capilupi de Mantua, compuesto por el abate D. JUAN ANDRES, á la qual acompaña una carta del mismo autor á su hermano D. Carlos Andres, en que manifiesta la utilidad de semejantes catálogos, &c." Account of a Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the possession of the Marquis Capilupi of Mantua, composed by the Abbé D. Juan Andres, accompanied by a letter from the same to his brother D. Carlos Andres, wherein he shews the utility of the like catalogues. This catalogue was printed at Mantua in the year 1797, and gives a full account of all the manuscripts in the possession of the Marquis Capilupi. In the letter, annexed to the above performance, the author shews the advantage to be derived from the publication of similar catalogues, as being the only means of communicating to the public a notice of the literary treasures, buried in the archives and libraries of noble and other private families.

"Pirotecnia entretenida ó arte de coheteria &c. un tomo en 8º." Pirotechnical Amusements, or the arts of Fire-works, &c. 1 vol. in 8vo. In addition to a great variety of prescriptions for making all sorts of fire-works, this work contains a very instructive chapter on the composition and force of gun-powder, and on the best method of restoring that which is damaged or spoiled, and carrying gun-powder in general to a higher degree of perfection than what it has hitherto attained.

END OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

for placing the plates.

The Athenæum, Liverpool,	—	—	to face page 422.
Mr. Galton's, Experiments on Colours	—	—	512.
Mr. Wilkinson's Patent Boiler	—	—	742.

☞ The Numbers of the Monthly Magazine are always dated on the day on which they are published. The Number for January 1800 is dated February 1, 1800; and the Number for December 1799 is dated January 1, 1800, being the days on which those Magazines were respectively published. Should any difficulty arise, however, from this mode of dating the Numbers, the Binder can attend to the Number of the series; the present Supplement is Number 54, and the first Number of the year 1800 will be Number 55. These Numbers have advanced in regular order, 1, 2, 3, &c. &c. from the commencement of the Magazine.

To the Purchasers of the Monthly Magazine.

IT is not without reluctance that we feel ourselves obliged to conclude the present year with announcing to our readers an advance of price in the future numbers; but we flatter ourselves that the propriety, and even necessity of such a measure, will appear so manifest on a candid consideration, that we shall lose none of that public support which we account our greatest honour. Indeed, our task of apology might be rendered very easy, by resting the whole upon the concurrent examples of the Editors of all the other respectable publications; but it is our wish to enter into a more satisfactory explanation.

No one conversant in business can be ignorant of the great rise in the wages of workmen, and in commodities of every kind, which has taken place within a few years. This we, in common with others, have contentedly borne, as a deduction from usual profits, to which it was our duty in some measure to submit; but the late enormous advance of paper, amounting to full 40 per cent of the price, has brought on a crisis in the business of a publisher; and it is now become absolutely necessary to call upon the public for their assistance in bearing the burden.

We are further to observe, that the Periodical Publications of this country have long been the cheapest works issuing from the press, in proportion to the quantity of their matter; far exceeding in this point even the Journals of foreign countries, where the expences attending them are so much less.

With respect to the relative value of our matter, it does not become us to be the estimators either of our own, or of other productions. We may, however, be permitted to say, that conscious as we are of sparing no cost in procuring many of our materials, and of receiving the voluntary favours of many excellent Correspondents, we should be unreasonably diffident, did we not suppose we possessed a real title to the unparalleled encouragement with which we have been honoured.

The advanced price will enable us to take a still wider range in our efforts to gratify our readers of every class, of which they may be assured we shall not fail to avail ourselves to the full extent.

